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"CEYLONESE AT CROSS PURPOSES"

Dr. E. V. Rutnam States a Case

The Jaffna Boycott—Minority Demands—Communal Bickerings—Constitutional Reforms—

By Yahlpadi

Introductory

IN an advanced democratic country the Press plays a unique part. One article in a widely-read journal can have most spectacular consequences. It may result in the making of the journalistic fame of an unknown writer, or enhance the reputation of some well-known writer; it may cause a landslide in a general election, or it may whip public opinion into a frenzy of fanatic fervour; it may spread the evil effects of some Great Lie when public credulity is shamelessly exploited, or it may result in much public good by exposing scandals, suggesting reforms etc. I am reminded at this moment (though there are innumerable instances which one can quote) of that famous article "F'accese" by Emile Zola (who was later to become a great literary giant) in the Parisian paper "L'Aurore", an article which gave a sudden and dramatic turn to the world famous Dreyfus affair, and which divided France into two hostile camps for a very long time. "F'accese" stands as a beacon light in the history of Journalism.

In our young democracy of Ceylon such an epoch-making article recently appeared in a certain monthly journal. In a more advanced country where public opinion is truly alive to the political situation this article would have created a definite stir and would have been the talk of the political world for weeks together; but, in Ceylon, it is in the danger of dying unheard, unsung, unwept.....!! But whatever be its ultimate fate, I consider this contribution from Dr. E. V. Rutnam as a journalistic landmark in the political history of Ceylon. The article in

question is entitled "Ceylonese at Cross-Purposes" and it appeared in the Colombo monthly "Young Ceylon".

"Ceylonese at Cross-Purposes"

Dr. E. V. Rutnam, that veteran municipal politician, needs no introduction. He retired from active politics some years back, but this article indicates that, even in his retirement, he is largely occupied with the burning questions of the day. If the readers of the "Hindu Organ" in the Jaffna Peninsula desire to know the opinion of the leading Tamils in Colombo in regard to the present communal situation, I can think of no better authority than Dr Rutnam's brief but brilliant treatise. Opinions on questions like the Communal Problem and the Reform of the Constitution will naturally vary from individual to individual and from group to group; but the opinion which at the moment seems to prevail among the Tamils here and which has also the virtue of commanding the respect and support of all communities could not have been more ably stated than has been by Dr E. V. Rutnam in what many people consider a history-making declaration.

Dr. Rutnam has briefly but very effectively discussed the present political situation in the country especially in regard to the political demands of the minorities. I regard this article as a statement of political faith on the Reform of the Constitution which no political party in Jaffna need fear nor be ashamed to adopt as its party programme. This article has also the value of showing the public of Ceylon that Tamil opinion is not truly represented by certain communal-ridden "leaders" (?) from

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THE ANALYSIS OF CEYLON FOODSTUFFS

SOME LEAFY AND NON-LEAFY VEGETABLES

MURUNGA LEAF RICHEST IN ORGANIC CONTENTS

S. Kandiah, Dip. Agric. (Poona),
Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry

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Research Probationer in Agricultural Chemistry

IN this paper the results of analysis of the most commonly used vegetables in Ceylon are presented and discussed. The vegetables, 28 in number, were purchased from the local market, as fresh material as possible being obtained. Moisture, protein, fat, carbohydrates, fibre and ash were determined by the standard methods. Of the mineral constituents only those considered most essential in nutrition—calcium, phosphorus, and iron—were estimated. With a view to having comparable results, exactly similar methods of analysis as those adopted in India (c) were employed, excepting in the case of fat, when petroleum ether was used in place of ordinary ether. The results of analyses are given in two tables, one containing those of the leafy vegetables and the other of the non-leafy types. The vegetables on the whole are of low calorific value, the average being only 36 calories per 100 grams of fresh material. Many of them are a fairly good source of minerals, the leafy ones being particularly rich in these. They contain a fairly high percentage of fibre, thus supplying the necessary roughage.

Murunga Leaf

This is the richest of all leafy vegetables analysed in the organic constituents and is a good source of minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus. The tree is propagated easily by cuttings and needs very little attention. Soils, unsuitable for the cultivation of most other crops, can be utilized for growing this. It

is known to stand drought conditions well.

Agathi

In food value this is second only to *murunga*, but is the richest in minerals, chiefly calcium. The flower is not as nutritious as the leaf, the calorific value of the former being 36.5 as against 72.3 for the latter. The leaf as well as the flower is easily obtained at small cost. The tree itself can be grown on a wide range of soils and probably with success in almost all parts of the Island. Like all legumes it may be grown with other crops without serious competition for nitrogen in the soil.

Amarantus spp

Two species of *Amarantus* are common and used for vegetable locally; but their nutritive value is not as high as that of *kathurumurunga*. They are however rich in iron and phosphorus, not quite so rich in calcium. Of the two species, the larger variety, *tampala* is slightly richer in proteins and iron than the smaller. Both are poor in fat.

Tampala can be easily cultivated on all types of soil under wide climatic conditions and needs but little attention. The smaller variety, *kurakola*, grows wild and can be collected with little trouble.

Kankun

This is fairly rich in organic constituents, but is very poor in minerals chiefly calcium.

Gas-Niviti—Spinach

Contains a high percentage of water and is consequently of low calorific value, being the lowest of those analysed. Though reputed to be rich in iron the results obtained locally

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OUR SHORT STORY

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPECIAL

BY S. SRINIVASAN, M.A.
Principal, S. K. V. College, Chunnakam

(The characters and incidents
are fictitious)

I

Dear reader—do you not remember the famous coronation celebration at Madurapuri in which his Excellency presided? No one can ever forget that memorable day. The fireworks display was spectacular and everyone averred that they had never seen the like before. Exhibitions of an all India nature were held and visitors were pouring in from all parts of the world. His Excellency was to return to the capital the next day in his special train.

II

There is a level crossing between Perur and Puliur. No one who has ever travelled by a day train travelling on this line could have missed this level crossing. It was painted anew and around it stood the loveliest garden in the whole of that district. Flowers were arranged in an artistic way, the hedgerows were all neatly clipped and it looked a veritable Eden on earth. The crotons of varied colours made the place heavenly.

Ramu was the gate-keeper. The Railway authorities paid him Rs. 12/- a month. He and his Kamatchi had come there an year ago. They had an only son—Balan on whom the young couple doted. Contentment reigned supreme in the minds of this pair and their house was always bright and cheerful. While Ramu attended to the greater portion of the garden work in addition to his railway duties, the young woman did all the watering in addition to her household duties. But the whole neighbourhood never liked them for they were Harijans—untouchables. They could not draw water from the common wells. But Ramu and his wife, as they enjoyed perfect health, brought water from a distant well and managed their house without difficulty. They lived in the hope that they might be able to dig a well for themselves near their cottage. They had also a hope that they might be better treated by their caste-Hindu brethren, who might even admit them into their fold. But fate had willed otherwise.

III

The boat mail had just passed the crossing. Coming back to his cottage, Ramu found his wife lying down with his son crying near her. The poor woman was suffering from influenza which she had caught that chilly evening when she went out to fetch water from that distant well. Ramu ran at once to the doctor of the village and staying outside called him. When the doctor came out and knew that he was a Harijan, he refused to go along with him and examine the woman. 'How can I touch an untouchable' he exclaimed. 'But you would save a life—nay, three lives' cried the unhappy man. 'But how can I absolve myself of the pollution?

Will I not be ostracised by my family? Shall I not be scorched by hell fire? I will give you some medicine. Take it and give it to your wife. With tears in his eyes Ramu took the medicine and went back to his cottage near the railway line. The medicine prescribed without examination and diagnosis was of no use; the fever grew worse and poor Kamatchi developed pneumonia. Ramu kept awake at her bedside; for three days he had been attending to all the work in the house; the gardens, too, had not been neglected. The child was well fed and put to bed. That evening the woman slowly called her husband and said half consciously, 'My dear, my heart is paining. I am unable to breathe. I think I shall have to leave you and Babu. Forgive me if I have done you any wrong any time.' Ramu clasped her firmly and wept like a child. 'How shall I ever live without you, Kamatchi dear, what will Balan do without your case and devotion? Do not leave us, dearest'. The woman simply shook her head. She could not speak. She made a movement as if she entreated for a last kiss and Ramu involuntarily obeyed. A moment later he realised that his beloved wife was no more. Dejected he went out but no one sympathised with his grief. There was no one prepared to help him even in cremating the body because he was an untouchable.

The morning rose, and Ramu sleepless painfully dragged himself up, took the corpse on his own shoulder decked with the flowers of his garden and went to the cremation ground set apart for Harijans and cremated her. He sent his son Balan to his sister who lived in a neighbouring village.

IV

Ramu had not slept for nearly a week. He could not sleep that night too. He could never banish the figure of Kamatchi from his mind. As his memory rolled back, he contrasted the happy life he had led during the previous week and sad plight he was in that day. The strongest man would have collapsed under that severe strain. The boat mail had just then left. It was the last train. Very much tired, he sat by the line and dozed and stretching, his limbs on the line fell fast asleep. That was his last sleep on Earth. God was kind to him.

V

The next day papers reported that His Excellency's special had arrived safely at the capital. The driver said to a friend of his afterwards, (I hear an enquiry too was made) that at the level crossing between Puliur and Perur he heard a low moan and a light laugh, but then he was certain that it was imaginary or a wanderer by the roadside. Nothing more was heard of poor Ramu in the papers though people in the village thought he had committed suicide. They never had an idea that they had caused his death. Ramu had joined his Maker.

"A JAFFNA MAN IN PAST BIRTH"

Dr. W. J. Jameson's Noble Work in Jaffna

"I would that we in Jaffna could meet more frequently in meetings of this kind, that more of our political men of Jaffna would meet with us and give expression to those high ideals of life and service that may lead to unity and brotherhood."

Thus Dr. W. J. Jameson replying to the high tributes paid to him and Mrs. Jameson at a public "farewell" function held in their honour in the Jaffna Town Hall on Wednesday. A large gathering representative of all creeds and communities was present. Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, presided.

Mr. D. Saverimuttu, secretary, read the following message from the Governor.

Governor's Message

"On my recent visit to Jaffna, I was fortunate in having an opportunity to see for myself the good work which has been done by Dr. Jameson, at the Manipay Hospital.

When he and Mrs. Jameson are leaving Ceylon, I have much pleasure in joining with the public of Jaffna in wishing them in the future a large measure of health and happiness which they have brought to so many of the people of the North who have thronged their hospital.

And in wishing them farewell and thanking them for the great work which they have done, I cannot but express the hope that after their well deserved holiday they will perhaps find that they are missing Ceylon as much as Ceylon will be missing them. I hope indeed that this may not prove a final farewell."

Mr. S. Kanagasaba, Crown Advocate, Jaffna, speaking next, referring to the noble work done by Dr. Jameson at the Manipay Hospital, and to his ability to speak fluently the Tamil language. He paid a glowing tribute to what the American Mission has done for Jaffna all these years, particularly for the educational and medical facilities provided. Dr. Jameson had improved on what Drs. Green and Scott had done and made

the hospital one of the finest in the Island.

Rev. Father T. M. Long, Rector of St. Patrick's College, referred to, an air of oppression pervading the public at the thought of the departure of Dr. Jameson from Jaffna. After speaking of what his services meant to the people, the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to Mrs. Jameson's share in her husband's glorious work. She had to submit her personality completely under that of her husband, and that was a great thing.

Mr. W. D. Niles, Advocate, Jaffna, spoke pointedly of the human touch that always characterised his dealings with his patients. He did not deal with them in the arbitrary, brusque manner of some medical practitioners. The speaker also referred to the good knowledge Dr. Jameson had of the Tamil language. He was able to use the colloquial language very effectively.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Tambiyah the next speaker said he was asked by the Secretary to speak as President of the Jaffna Health Association. The Health Weeks run by that Association during the last nine years of its existence, with a great measure of success; that was largely due to the unstinted help given by Dr. Jameson. He withheld nothing. He placed all that the Manipay Hospital could spare, men, nurses, apparatus. The Jaffna Health Association was deeply indebted to him. Dr. Jameson was a missionary Doctor. Patients were for him not so many cases to be numbered and docketed, but human beings that required sympathy and love. Many a doctor had to learn that from Dr. Jameson.

Mr. S. D. Tham-poe, Advocate, Jaffna, acclaimed Dr. Jameson an Israelite in whom there was no guile. He accused the doctor of having spoiled a large number of people by his great generosity, benevolence and geniality, and of having abducted their hearts and turned them towards him by a most fasci-

(Continued on page 6)

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OUR COLOMBO LETTER

THAT UGLY INCIDENT IN THE
STATE COUNCIL

Argument with Fists

UNPARLIAMENTARY WORDS AND HOT
AIR IN COUNCIL

(From our own Correspondent.)

Colombo, Saturday.

I NEED hardly say that the major topic of gossip during the past week has been the ugly incident in the State Council which had not even the dignity of a street encounter between village chandiyas. There are of course many variant versions of the incident circulated by interested parties but they all agree on one or two salient points. The first is that it was the Member for Point Pedro who led the assault and the second is that in the tussle which ensued the experienced Member for Avisawella had the better part of the fight. Although partisans of the Samasamaja pugilist say that he never for a moment anticipated that Mr. Ponnambalam would take his remark seriously until he got the shock of the first blow, most onlookers are agreed that Mr. Ponnambalam's demeanour and behavior showed that he was smarting under the taunt and was intent on things harder than the usual verbal onslaughts. Both were therefore prepared and many wish that the fight had been carried out to a finish without the interference of partisans of either party. I understand that had that been the case the Member for Point Pedro would have been more successful than he was. It is however a pity that Mr. Ponnambalam gave indications that he did not regard the incident as closed. He refused to accept any apology and rejected all attempts of the conciliators, including, I understand, the Speaker. It must however be said to the credit of the Member for Point Pedro that throughout his speech, he did not in spite of great provocations, resort to any kind of vulgar abuse.

Far more interesting than the incident itself are the reflections on it of people who seldom turn their minds to politics when unaccompanied by such spicy anecdotes. I have come across people who say that their views on universal franchise have had to be revised, yet others who say that sacrifices of this and of a more serious sort will have to be made if the greater ideal of a free society is to be achieved. Yet others hold that it is the Speaker's duty to institute a charge of "fighting in a public place" against the three or four who were involved in the fight while the other should be charged for criminal trespass and assault. That is, a course, many would commend to the Speaker. It will at least remind members that they are not at liberty to behave as they please in public. To quite many it has been a puzzle that the Speaker, with so sensitive a conscience for unparliamentary words should have left unnoticed such expressions as "He should be horsewhipped" and "Cow-

ardice". If vociferous applause ever greeted a member in the present Council it has always been from the Samasamajist group. And somehow it had a wonderful effect on the members who were addressing the House on this debate. But for the fact that I myself watched the whole affair I should not have thought it possible in a Council of statesmanlike legislators. The Member for Panadura made a brilliant speech which one felt would not have had so much of that fire but for the frequent rounds of applause which greeted him at every outburst. To have watched the proceeding was to have had a lesson in group psychology.

All Parties Conference

I am not competent enough to enquire into the psychological antecedents of the fight, for I have no pretensions to an ability to discern the things hidden in the unconscious. But there has been of late wide disaffection between the parties. I understand that the tentative arrangements arrived at by the All Parties Conference for which the Samasamajists were mainly instrumental were based on the tacit understanding that the minorities bloc would remain neutral on this motion. All arrangements were, I am told, rudely upset by Mr. Ponnambalam. I do not even suggest that this had anything to do with the incident.

With relief.....

While State Councillors waste both public time and money in vain effusions of mere words, I am told that the University College Union Society is organising a concert, which is to include speeches, in aid of the China Relief Fund. I understand that a number of leading artistes have acceded to the requests of the undergraduates to take part in the concert. It is most encouraging that our undergraduates have abandoned their mock heroics and taken to matters more important and serious.

While at it, there will be a Public Debate on the proposition, "Distribution is the best solution for our economic ills". It will be proposed by Fr. Peter Pillai who like all good Catholics, advocates Distributism, (nicknamed in Ceylon "Social Justice"). Mr. M. Balasunderam, advocate, will oppose him.

WANTED

Qualified Pharmacist. Apply personally between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. with application in own handwriting stating previous experience to Dr. C. Sivasinghamparam, Martyn Road, Jafna. [Mis. 247. 3 & 7-3-38]

Unmelodious is
the Song

Prohibitive Postage

By S. A. N.

IT is the boast of the English-educated people in Ceylon that they approximate in their life's activities to the ideals of the English people. They speak in disrespectful language of the things of the country, of things Indian and of things generally Asiatic. The want of self-respect as expressed in their adulation of things English and European is in sharp contrast to the healthy and active self-consciousness of the Indian. The race-pride of the Sinhalese and the fear of the Tamils of Ceylon that they might lose the position of consequence are morbid symptoms of an unhealthy growth or degeneracy which prides in other contexts on approximations to British models. The latest approach to the British ideal was made on the floor of the State Council. We read sometimes of fisticuffs in the British House of Commons. The blind imitators that we are, we copy the British faults too. For we fancy that since Englishmen abuse and fight each other in the Commons, it is fashionable to do like-wise. British institutions and their faults are taking possession of us in increasing measure. Police protection was therefore necessary in the Council chamber last week following a 'blowing' between two members. What puzzles one is why members of the State Council should abuse or fight each other over matters of not their private concern. The Sama Samajist conception of popular government as demonstrated by Comrade Philip borders clearly on the bovine method, and the exponent of Point Pedro has not learnt the lesson of tolerating "bile" in spite of his foreign travel and residence. This by-play between two comparatively younger men shrinks into nothing in the face of the "damns" of the Father of Balapitya. The last meeting of the State Council was valuable in so far it was a rehearsal of the House of Commons methods. The Sinhalese "Nationalists" have once again proven their unhealthy "bloating". But the defeat of the motion on the New-order-in-Council reveals that the situation is not without hope. Democracy that has no room for opposition is not worth having. This lesson ought to be rubbed into some of the Sinhalese leaders.

Prohibitive Postage

We are all getting to be ultra modern in the daily routine of life. The picture should be imperfect if we did not send, and receive our overseas mails by the Imperial Airways. The British people have always a warm corner for the welfare of subject races in their colonies. It is our fortune to inhabit Ceylon which is often claimed to be the premier

(Continued on page 6)

"A GREAT BOON"
TO THE POOR

PROHIBITION IN SALEM

COLLECTOR'S REVIEW
OF ITS WORKING

Madras, Feb. 28.

"ALREADY in thousands of homes in the district, conditions have changed to a remarkable extent. Domestic brawls have ceased, a sufficiency of food is available and the grip of the money-lender is relaxed. This has happened within the short space of four months. If the Act continues to be enforced not less effectively than it is now, I anticipate a great and permanent improvement in the material well-being of the peasants and labourers of this district," says the District Collector in Salem in his latest report of the working of the scheme of Prohibition in his district.

The Collector states:—

Coming to the effect of Prohibition on the lives of the people, I have received a large mass of information from various sources including Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Inspectors of Police, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District Educational Officer, District Forest Officers and Taluk Prohibition Committee members. It is not possible in this report to do more than briefly summarise their impressions and mine and give details of some typical individual cases.

Condition of Women and
Children

All information received goes to show the beneficial effect of the Act on the home life of ex-drinkers. Domestic quarrels of the violent sort have practically ceased and the condition of the women and children has markedly improved. Women are enthusiastic supporters of Prohibition and if only they had more say in village affairs, our task would be much easier. All those who reported agree that the health and appetite of moderate ex-drinkers have improved. As regards heavy drinkers, reports vary. Some of the old toppers, already in a poor state of health, have suffered. Others are finding it difficult to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and complain that they are unable to do as much work as they did formerly. There are, however, a good many cases reported of heavy drinkers who have lost their old craving and whose health and general condition have greatly improved. In some cases drinkers report that they are not able to earn so much as in pre-prohibition days. This is, I think, due generally to reluctance to work as hard as formerly, as there is not the same incentive to make money. In some cases, it is said that employers are paying less wages on the ground that coolies now require less money for their maintenance.

Economic Condition of the
People

That there has been an improvement is undoubted, though, the hope that the poorer classes generally would acquire the thrift habit has not so far been realised. Improvement in the standard of life is most marked in regard to the quantity of food consumed. Ex-drinkers and their families now get generally a

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Postal Clerical Examination Class III.

MAY 1938

Notice is hereby given that an examination for candidates wishing to enter Class III of the Postal Clerical Service will be held commencing on 21st May 1938.

2. Candidates should be between 18 and 22 years of age on the first day of the examination and should have previously passed either:

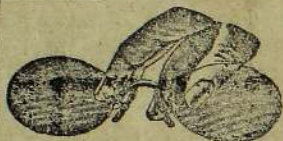
- (a) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination;
- (b) or The Final Examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Ceylon Technical College; or
- (c) The Cambridge Junior or the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination and either examination of either (i.) the Higher Commercial Certificate Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or (ii.) the Commercial Certificate Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

3. For entry forms and syllabuses, apply to the Postmaster General's Office, stating date of birth and educational qualifications.

4. Completed entry forms together with all original certificates marked "Postal Clerical Examination" on top left hand corner of the envelope, should reach the Postmaster-General's Office not later than March 21, 1938.

J. R. WALTERS,
Postmaster General.

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1938.

PROHIBITION IN SALEM

THE PROHIBITION SCHEME inaugurated a few months ago by the Madras Ministry in Salem District is justly attracting the notice of temperance workers all the world over. Glowing accounts of the great success it has attained are pouring in from impartial observers on the spot, who all agree that the measure has proved a great blessing to the poor classes. Even in quarters where at first there were grave misgivings and criticism, there is now perceptible a change of

attitude towards appreciation. The report of the District Collector of Salem which appeared in the "Hindu" is interesting reading. It testifies to the vast improvement in the economic, moral and social conditions of the working classes. "Already in thousands of homes in the district conditions have changed to a remarkable extent. Domestic brawls have ceased, a sufficiency of food is available and the grip of the money-lender is relaxed." Families which before prohibition seldom knew a round-meal a day are now enjoying even three meals. The homes are happier, cleaner, healthier and quieter. The men who regularly borrowed money for their drinks, and paid all their earnings to the money-lender, allowing their families to starve, have in many instances repaid all their debts and even made some savings. The women and children receive better and more food and are better clothed and look neater. The roads, cheries, quarters where the evenings were marked by noisy brawls and even crime are now quiet and peaceful. The incidence of crime has now fallen. There is a distinct improvement in the health and demeanour of the population. The labourers are more efficient and amenable to discipline and their out-put is greater. Except in the case of the old folk who find it difficult to adjust themselves to new conditions, the rest welcome the change to a better state of things. Co-operative societies and savings banks are doing all they can to encourage thrift among the people and everything points to a vast improvement in the life of the villagers.

This measure of success must be attributed to the thoroughness with which Mr. RAJAGOPALACHARI's Ministry have organised the scheme. They did not, as other governments had done, rest content with mere legislation and excise prosecution. The work of moral suasion and propaganda has proceeded side by side with the enforcement of prohibition. The full co-operation of the public and the various local bodies has been secured to combat illicit tapping, distillation and smuggling, with the result that these are very rare. The Government is trying to do everything possible to relieve unemployment among toddy tappers. Seventy-five percent are now tapping sweet toddy. The Industries Department is conducting experiments in the refining of coconut jaggery into sugar, and, should the experiment prove successful, there is a prospect of continuous employment for tappers. Effective measures are being taken to prevent the smuggling of opium and ganja into the district from abroad. One regrettable result

of prohibition is the increase of gambling which the collector considers an attempt on the part of those deprived of facilities for drinking to relieve the boredom of the evening. Counter attractions in the form of games, music parties etc are sought to be provided to combat this evil.

"Viewing generally the effect of prohibition on the lives of the people", says the Collector, "I am convinced after three months' experience that Prohibition is proving a great boon to the poorer classes. Drink brought misery into the homes of many thousands of the poorer classes, misery in the shape of domestic unhappiness, insufficiency of food and crushing debt. All this has considerably changed within the short space of four months. If the act continues to be enforced not less effectively than it is now, I anticipate a great and permanent improvement in the material well-being of the peasants and labourers of this district."

The Enhanced Postal Rates

People in Jaffna have already begun to feel the weight of the enhanced postal rates for the Empire countries, particularly for the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. From 9 cents to twenty is a sudden jump. No doubt that there is the compensating advantage of quick transmission of letters by air. But to the average man who writes letters to his relatives and friends in the F. M. S. and S. S. the new postal rate is rather prohibitive. He is not the big business man who counts his earnings or profits by days or hours. To him a letter to a relative in the F. M. S. is a means of continuing the contact between them. He cannot therefore afford the luxury of air mail service. The authorities would do well to give the option to the people to avail themselves of the air service or the old sea-borne service. It is very harsh on the poor people to insist on their mailing letters by air, which costs them 20 cents, where it had till recently cost them only 9 cents. The new system is really beginning to work hardship among the people. We have had many representations on the subject, and we trust the authorities will reconsider the question of rates and give the people option in the matter of choosing the air service or steamer service in accordance with their will and means. The more than 100 per cent enhancement in the postal rates is, to say the least, a hard knock on the average man. We appeal to the authorities to revise their decision in the matter.

Naval Volunteer Reserve

Enrolment of Members

Colombo, Saturday.

The formal ceremony of the enrolment of the members of the Ceylon Naval Volunteer Reserve took place last evening at the headquarters of the Ceylon Garrison Artillery at Galle Buck.

As already announced Major W. G. Beauchamp of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps reserve will be the first Officer Commanding the new force.

The training of the volunteers will be carried out both on sea and on land the minimum period of training afloat being 14 days each year. Instruction in navigation pilotage, mine-sweeping and gunnery will be included.

INOCULATION AT PT. PEDRO

Point Pedro, March 5th.

Over one thousand school children and parents were inoculated by Dr. V. Nadarasa M.O.H. assisted the Sanitary Inspector Mr. T. T. De Soysa of Point Pedro.

Boys and parents are very anxious to get this inoculation as they know the advantage. There is Enteric prevailing in the area and the Medical Authorities are doing their best to combat the disease. (Cor).

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS ENTERTAINED

Mr. V. K. Nathan, Inspector of Schools, was entertained at a farewell function by the Town Teachers Association on Saturday at the Jaffna Hindu College, on the eve of his departure on study leave to London. Mr. K. Nesiiah, President of the Association, occupied the Chair. Rev. P. T. Cash Principal, Jaffna Central College, and Mr. M. Karthigesu, Headmaster, Kockuvil Hindu English School, were the speakers. Mr. Nathan suitably replied. Light refreshments were served.

The meeting dispersed with three hearty cheers to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan.

CARROTS CURE DIABETES

Professor Gus v Singer, the famous Viennese surgeon, told British specialists whom he addressed that his new protein treatment cures diabetes with an almost hundred per cent. certainty.

"My treatment consists essentially in a diet of food containing protein, carbohydrate, and fat. This, translated into simple language, is:

"Eat good meat—potein.

"Bread and potatoes—carbohydrate.

"Plenty of butter—fat.

"Vegetables, principally carrots, are a useful part of the diet.

AN AIR BASE AT TRINCOMALEE

£ 500,000 Provided in Air Estimates

BRITISH DEFENCE PROGRAMME

London, March 3.

THE Army estimates total £85,357,000, which is an increase of £22,237,000. They propose main army expenditure on equipment and works and services to the regular army to the extent of £21,143,000 under the Defence Loan, otherwise the total would be £106,500,000. The estimates are much the highest in a table given going back to 1922.

Air Base at Trincomalee

Provision for an air station at Trincomalee at an ultimate cost of £500,000 was made in the Air Estimates issued yesterday morning, which total for the coming year £73,500,000 compared with £56,500,000 last year.

Further sums are provided to continue work on landing grounds on the Calcutta-Singapore route. Other works include the improvement of the aerodrome at Gibraltar, extended accommodation for the Fleet air arm at Hong Kong, new stations at Hatsuen and Pathueng and developments in Iraq.

In Malaya, apart from a further extension at Singapore, provision has been made for new stations at Kulang and Sungei Patani. Funds are provided for the equipment of a depot in Malta and a Station in Luqua.

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK RESIGNS

Soviet Airmen Strike

Hankow, March 2.

A virtual sit-down strike by Soviet airmen under her command is one of the causes of the resignation, announced today, of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the world's only woman Air Minister.

The Soviet airmen struck because they were unwilling to serve under a woman.

Another cause of the trouble is stated to have been friction between Chinese pilots and the self-contained unit of Americans and Europeans called "The Unknowns."

Royal Assent to Matches Ordinance

The Royal Assent to the Bill to provide for the regulation and control of the manufacture and sale of matches in Ceylon is signified in a Proclamation by the Governor published in last Friday's Gazette.

Youth on Cheating Charge Absconds

Magistrate Issues Open Warrant

AN open warrant for the arrest of a young man named Nagalingam Kandasamy of Urelu has been issued by the Police Magistrate of Jaffna.

Kandasamy stands charged with cheating a school boy named Rajaretnam Sivadasan of Urelu. Kandasamy, it is alleged, got Sivadasan to borrow a pair of gold bangles inlaid with diamonds and rubies said to be worth over Rs. 1400 from his mother, Mrs. Rajaretnam Letchmi. Kandasamy wanted the bangles for his mother's use to attend a wedding and promised to return them in a couple of days. He, however, it transpired in evidence, pawned the bangles in part, with two pawn-brokers in Vannarponnai and was reported to have absconded to the Federated Malay States.

(Continued.)

tappers can be considered fairly satisfactory. My inquiries show that tappers who formerly tapped for fermented toddy should, if they take to sweet juice tapping and the price of jaggery does not fall considerably, be in as good a financial position as before, taking into account the amount they used to spend on drink.

Viewing generally the effect of Prohibition on the lives of the people, I am convinced, after three months' experience, that Prohibition is proving a great boon to the poorer classes in this district. Leading as they do a hand to mouth existence, they simply cannot afford the expensive luxury of drink which used to reduce the small earnings of the labouring classes to a miserable pittance, quite insufficient for the proper maintenance of a family. Drink brought misery into the homes of many thousands of the poorer classes in this district, misery in the shape of domestic unhappiness, insufficiency of food and crushing debt. Already in thousands of homes in the district conditions have changed to a remarkable extent. Domestic brawls have ceased, a sufficiency of food is available, and the grip of the money-lender has relaxed. This has happened within the short space of four months. If the Act continues to be enforced not less effectively than it is now, I anticipate a great and permanent improvement in the material well-being of the peasants and labourers of this district.

"A Great Boon" to the Poor

(Continued from page 3)

good evening meal whereas formerly they often went without it. Unfortunately though a fair number of cases of reduction in debts are reported, there are only a few cases reported where money has been saved, and the forming of the thrift habit among ex-drinkers is an uphill task. The Special Development Officer, who has just joined will pay special attention to this question. So far something has been done through Co-operative Societies. One hundred and four hundi boxes have been distributed in Salem Town. Ten Savings bank accounts have been opened for Chucklers in Namakkal. Thirteen societies have been selected in the Husr area for promoting thrift through hundi boxes. The Dharmapuri Co-operative Union are purchasing 200 hundi boxes for distribution to its affiliated societies. Two Thrift and better living Societies have been formed in the suburbs of Salem. I anticipate that much more progress will be made now that the Special Development Officer from the Co-operative Department has been appointed. He has already issued instructions that every member of the official and non-official co-operative staff should work the hundi box scheme in his head-quarters society. The former drinking classes are certainly borrowing less than they used to do. This may in part be due to the effect of the Debt Relief Bill which has frightened the money lenders. Any unfortunate effect which this might have in restricting credit is offset in this district by the much smaller demand for money from the poor classes due to Prohibition. At least as much as formerly and probably more is now being spent on the necessities of life, and it is being met from current earnings.

Tappers

A large percentage of former fermented toddy tappers have taken to sweet juice tapping, and the special Development Officer is concentrating on inducing as many as possible to join the Co-operative Societies for sweet toddy tappers. So far 10 societies have been registered, and 9 of them have started work. They have sold through the Salem Sale Society 19,965 lbs. of jaggery for Rs. 975-14-0 up to the end of January. It is hoped that some 50 to 60 more societies will be formed and a special staff has been asked for. These societies, besides providing members with a reasonable prospect of a sufficient livelihood, act as a check upon the tendency to tap fermented juice. According to the figures given by the Excise Department, there were 9,000 toddy tappers. Figures received from village munsifs suggest that about 14,000 obtain their livelihood from tapping. This figure probably include members of the joint families. 5,218 licences have been issued up to the end of January and more are still being issued. It is, therefore, probable that by the end of this month, about 75 per cent of the old tappers will be engaged in sweet toddy tapping. Of the remaining 25 per cent, some have left the district, others possess lands and others are doing cooly work. The position of the tappers does not give cause for anxiety at present. Provided a good sale can be obtained for both palmyrah and coconut jaggery and sugar from this district, the prospects for the toddy

(Continued on Previous Col.)

WALK-OUT MOTION REJECTED

HEATED DEBATE IN COUNCIL

MEMBERS ARGUE WITH FISTS

AFTER four days of heated debate, the State Council, by a majority of nine votes, rejected on Friday Mr. Amarasuriya's motion suggesting that there should be no transaction of business until the repeal of the recent Order in Council relating to the Governor's powers. Fifty-one members took part in the division and while 21 voted in its favour, 30 voted against.

Mr. Amarasuriya's motion was as follows:—

That this council emphatically protests against the action of the Secretary of State in advising His Majesty the King to promulgate the Ceylon (State Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1937, without giving this Council and the country an opportunity of expressing their views, and further resolves not to transact any business until the Board of Ministers succeeds in getting the Order-in-Council repealed.

M. S. Cs come to blows

An ugly incident occurred in the Council Chamber on Wednesday in which M. S. Cs used fists instead of words to convince each other of their points of views.

The "Times" political correspondent describes the incident as follows:—

A Scrap

Feelings over this debate ran high yesterday and eventually led to a "scrap" among two or three members in the lobby during the tea interval.

Earlier in the afternoon, while the debate was in progress, Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene, interrupting a speaker, ejaculated: "He should be horsewhipped," referring to Mr. Ponnambalam. Mr. Ponnambalam promptly challenged him to come out and do so, but Mr. Gunawardene ignored him.

At tea-time Mr. Ponnambalam, smarting over the remark, was impatiently awaiting a meeting with the Sama Samajist member for Avissawella, who, however, was at tea with a few women friends who had been watching the progress of the debate.

When Mr. Gunawardene had freed himself from the feminine company, Mr. Ponnambalam challenged him to carry out his threat, but Mr. Gunawardene said that he would postpone the "treat" until after division time.

Blows Exchanged

Thereupon blows were exchanged among Mr. Ponnambalam, Mr. Gunawardene and Dr. N. M. Perera. Mr. Ponnambalam tripped and fell, not alone, but with Mr. Gunawardene.

Other members rushed to the scene and restrained the "combatants."

As there was a crowded gallery after tea, the Acting Home Minister quickly summoned a posse of police, who stood in readiness outside the building to meet an emergency. A few were posted inside the building.

Later, there was another scene. After the adjournment of Council, Major Kotelawala and Mr. Robert Gunawardene, younger brother of Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene, were involved, but no blows were struck.

"A JAFFNA MAN IN PAST BIRTH"

(Continued from page 2)

nating life, religious and philanthropic. The speaker congratulated Dr. Jameson on leaving behind him in the hospital a staff possessing the same high sense of duty, self sacrifice, devotion, and patience as his. He likened Dr. Jameson's departure to the setting of the sun. "The sun sets at the end of the day in the West, and after some hours rises in the East on the morrow. So Dr. Jameson is now, as he goes to his home in America, setting in the West, and we hope, after a holiday and rest there for a period, will again rise in the East," the speaker concluded.

The Chairman, in his remarks, bore a personal testimony to what the Jamesons had done for Jaffna and expressed great admiration for their work. He spoke of Dr. Jameson as a doctor himself inspired by faith and inspiring faith into others.

Miss Sugunamalar Kathiresampillai recited a Farewell Poem specially written by Mr S. D. Tamboe.

Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam the Hony. Treasurer then presented a cheque on behalf of the public as a small token of their appreciation for the selfless and devoted service of Dr. and Mrs. Jameson. It was the desire of the subscribers to that purse, said Mr. Thuraiatnam, that Dr. and Mrs. Jameson should devote that money for their own use. Mr. Thuraiatnam thanked all present on behalf of the Committee for their hearty response and for coming there that evening in such large numbers.

Dr. Jameson in Reply

Dr. Jameson rising amidst applause said: "It has been a great joy to both Mrs. Jameson and myself that we have been chosen at this time to bring the communities in Jaffna together for a common purpose to acknowledge their appreciation of the high ideals of life. I feel that any one community or any nation that can set aside its worldly, political and social and economical difficulties and stress and unite as one people paying homage to those things, those ideals of life that community or that nation is making its way on the road of peace. I wish that we in Jaffna could meet more frequently in meetings of this kind, that more of our political men of Jaffna would meet with us and give expression to those high ideals of life and service that may lead to unity and common brotherhood. Any man at his best is but an instrument for the expression of the love of God and His great concern for us all. And to honour any man is to honour the gifts of God which he has. To forget that would be folly for that man would be vain and probably would soar to realms to which he does not belong. But to honour God the revelation of His gifts to man is to honour religion in its broadest non-sectarian sense. So I thank the speakers for all they had expressed. I thank you Mr. Dyson for coming here and for joining with our Jaffna people and presiding at this meeting. Throughout these years you have been an efficient administrator of our town. You have been found a real friend

to us and to the people of Jaffna. You know that you are known throughout the villages as "Padre" and I know you have associated yourself entirely with the Jaffna people. I would Mrs. Dyson were here to-day that I might express publicly to such a large gathering of people my appreciation of the services Mrs. Dyson has rendered to our people in Jaffna and especially to us at Manipay. I do want to thank the speakers that they have spoken to-day for the high ideals, that they have placed before. I am glad to accept any personal implications which suggest high ideals. These abstract qualities do need some personal implications. I want to thank Mr. Saverimuttu and Mr. Thuraiatnam. Both of them had hard jobs to do. I want to thank the conveners of the meeting. If this meeting is taken in the right spirit it is a personal memento of high ideals. In judging an individual it is not his caste or creed or nationality or his position in life that counts. What does count to me in a man is the motives or the ideals upon which that individual habitually acts and the honour to-day by all is for those ideals upon which I have habitually acted and the hospital at Manipay has acted. Chief and above all those ideals is the living God, whom we place on that pedestal to honour and a profound and sincere regard for the sacred personalities and also on that pedestal of honour we also place the expression of the spirit of God in active service for man. Those are ideals that I think we are honouring to-day. Jaffna has been everything to us. It was here we established our first home. It is the only home that our children have really known and so leaving Jaffna is like leaving home and neither Mrs. Jameson nor I have any great desire to remain in the homeland that has ceased to be a homeland to us. We feel that our children ought to have the same opportunities in life that we had. Good schools and colleges and financial support are essential. The most vital necessity we believe is the home. We had hoped that that may be arranged for, but it seems that we must meet them ourselves. So as we do go away we feel the feeling of leaving home and nothing would give us greater joy than that if conditions could be arranged so that if we give our children a home nothing would be more joyous than to come back to Jaffna. It is here that we have spent the best years of our lives. It is here that we have made many sincere and true friends and we shall think of those years and those friends and their memory cannot be torn away from us. If I were chosen the guardian angel of Jaffna to watch over your peace and happiness I would then probably have authority to command you but as one who has a deep love for thousands of you as an individual and as one who deeply loves the Tamil people I can make a request. When great nations of the world are casting aside religion for power or for economic adjustments it is gratifying that here in the East in a place like Jaffna there is a deep religious feeling. And my request as one who loves Jaffna is to hold fast to that deep religious feeling. I wish you of God that you keep that most precious of your gifts, religion. Three cheers were called out for Dr. and Mrs. Jameson by Mr. P. Moses, J. P., which was lustily given.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th March 1938.

Mis. 250. 7-3-38)

Analysis of Ceylon Foodstuffs

(Continued from page 1.)

and in India indicated that it is poor in this constituent as well as in calcium and phosphorus.

Gotukola, Mukunuvenna, and Kohila

These are as high as most of the other leafy vegetables in food value, but in addition they are supposed to have special medicinal properties.

Mukunuvenna however is remarkably rich in iron. Kohila is poor in minerals, particularly iron.

Radish leaf (*rabu.kola*) is of comparatively low food value. Its phosphorus content is the lowest of the leafy vegetables analysed but it contains fair amounts of calcium and iron.

Of the common non-leafy vegetables, jak, ash plantain, and breadfruit show highest caloric values, viz., 121, 102, 100 respectively, due chiefly to their high carbohydrate contents. With the exception of cowpea which is a legume, jak shows the highest amount of protein. Jak and ash plantain are also comparatively rich in minerals, while breadfruit shows a high fat content. Young jak, *polos*, compares favourably with most other vegetables analysed but is of lower food value than mature jak. It is fairly rich in fat.

Drumstick

The protein content of this fruit is fairly high and the food value itself will be relatively more if an analysis of the fleshy portion alone is carried out.

Ladies Fingers

The moisture content of this vegetable is high, consequently the food value is low.

Gourds

On account of the very high percentage of water in vegetables of this family, their food value is low and this is especially the case with cucumber which contains only three percent, dry matter. Of these, bitter gourd shows the highest percentage of both protein and mineral matter.

Pumpkin

Two varieties were analysed. The ash pumpkin has a moisture content almost that of cucumber and is equally low in nutritive value and minerals. The red variety is slightly richer, but the caloric value is still low. It is not such a rich source of carbohydrates as it is generally believed to be.

Legumes—Cowpea and Green Beans

The former is twice as rich in protein as the latter, but has a low percentage of fat. The mineral content of green beans is higher than that of cowpea.

A glance at the tables would

Unmelodious is the Song

(Continued from Page 3.)

colony. *Noblesse oblige*, they say. A position of privilege imposes obligations and responsibilities. For the privilege of being members of an Empire, we are called upon to pay extra for the carriage of mails. It is not so much for the carriage of mails as for the development of aerial navigation from the point of view of Empire Defence that the extra charge is made. The extra is nothing negligible and in the case of those who are not rich but who are under the necessity of maintaining correspondence with overseas Empire countries the extra is a trifle exacting. On an ordinary letter from Ceylon to the Malay States the postage years back was six cents. It was increased to nine cents. To further raise it to twenty cents, is rather straining resources of an average man who has need to write to the Malay States; no room for complaint would there be if the Government kept open to mail service the Sea-route also and left the option to the public. But the sea-route is closed to the ordinary letter and there is not the likelihood of the decision being revised. It is indeed harsh on the average person. But the consolation is that for being members of an Empire whose concern for the underdog is well known, the extra price on the ordinary letter is worth paying. The cynic who says that it is poor consolation has yet to realise the thrill of security and safety which British citizenship alone gives. All citizens of the Empire should contribute for the development of defences, seeing the gnashing of the Empire's enemies.

indicate that jak and ash plantain and breadfruit contain low percentages of moisture and are rich in carbohydrates, while *murunka* and *agathi* leaves, *kankun*, *tampala*, and *mukunuvenna* are relatively high in protein. None of the vegetables analysed show a high fat content, the highest value for ether extract being 0.92 per cent. in *murunga* and the lowest 0.02 per cent. in cucumber.

The results of mineral analyses of the leafy vegetables show that *mukunuvenna*, *gotukola*, and *tampala* are comparatively high in iron, whilst *kathurumurunga*, *murunga*, and the two species of *Amarantus* have high calcium and phosphorus contents. On the whole the mineral and organic nutrient contents of local vegetables are lower than those of corresponding samples analysed in India. This is probably due to soil and climatic conditions. Analyses of vegetables from areas in Ceylon where limestone is prevalent would perhaps compare more favourably with the Indian data.

• (Tropical Agriculturist)

"CEYLONESE AT CROSS PURPOSES"

(Continued from page 1)

the North. This article will also go a long way in revealing to the people in Jaffna what the Tamils in Colombo honestly think of their recent attempts at political acrobatics.

I shall now proceed to discuss in detail the main points raised by Dr. Rutnam. The article is not very lengthy for it is stated in simple language, with a lucid style of great force; but the discussions that can arise from it could fill volumes. I shall state the main conclusions arrived at by Dr. Rutnam. I shall not offer any comments. I shall leave the readers to judge for themselves.

For purposes of discussion, I shall arrange Dr. Rutnam's conclusions in a semi-tabulated structure with numerous titles and sub-titles (all my own). This method will, I am sure, clarify the issues. Dr. Rutnam first deals with the constitutional history of the island from 1931 to the present day in so far as it relates to the present Minority demands and then considers suggestions for a reform of the Constitution.

A. Constitutional History

1. THE DONOUGHMORE CONSTITUTION.

".....is not one of our making... It was a gift horse from Whitehall.....the old Legislative Council... accepted it by a bare majority....."

2. THE JAFFNA BOYCOTT.

(a) The actual boycott.

".....Jaffna in a frenzy of misguided fervour decided on the eve of Nomination Day that the Order-in-Council was not sufficiently progressive. The result was the notorious Boycott. Jaffna hoped to secure support from the South for its Boycott, but the leaders were roundly 'told off' even by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for their hasty folly."

"Soon after the Boycott, even before the first Council could meet, arrangements were being negotiated to my personal knowledge with the Leaders of the South to have the members from the North take their seats and at the same time to 'save their faces'. But the Dictators of the Boycott were adamant. They would not go to Council unless there was a definite promise 'to end or mend' the Constitution within one year."

(b) The Result.

"Rebel Jaffna has now within half-a-dozen years become a Reactionary Jaffna. Those, who, in 1931, were in the vanguard of the movement for Ceylon's political emancipation have now joined in the stampede for increased powers to the Governor.....Jaffna has thus swung from one extreme to the other. BOYCOTT TO REACTION. It has yet to outlive the folly of 1931 and yet to regain its mental equilibrium in a political sense.....Had the Northern constituencies returned their members, in all probability, at least one of them would have found a place in the first Board of Ministers; and all the communal feeling which has grown since, mainly because no Ceylon Tamil was made

a "permanent" Minister, would have lost its venom."

(c) Jaffna's Come-Back.

"...After a period of penance and prayer, Jaffna was granted the doubtful boon of a fresh nomination date, about a year before the Council was to dissolve. In Jaffna it was represented during the elections that the delay was due to the obstructionist tactics of the Sinhalese leaders. Nothing could have been further from the truth..... Whitehall insisted on exacting its full measure of punishment for the impudent Boycott of an Imperial Order.....When the Jaffna members came to Council they brought with them their Anti-Sinhalese placards from the hustings. Such men could hardly expect the support of the Sinhalese in Ministerial advancement."

3. THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM AND THE MINORITIES.

"...Two Minority Members, other than the Ceylon Tamils found themselves on the Board. They ascribed their achievement purely to the Committee System.....They, therefore, opposed the proposal put forward by majority of the Ministers to end the Committee System with its grave defects and its capacity for log-rolling. But in that system the minority members curiously saw a great safeguard of Minority Rights and a bulwark of communal protection. It was pointed out at that time that the elections of the first Board of Ministers was purely fortuitous and those results might not be repeated. But prejudice had the better of reason....."

"...When the second Board of Ministers were elected it was demonstrated beyond doubt that the Committee System could be effectively used to secure 'homogeneity'. The Minorities were thus hoisted on their own petard.....The election of Ministers did not proceed on communal basis.....it went on grounds of "blood relationships" and of 'personal friendships'. I know of many Sinhalese members in Council who feel that they had been misguided."

4. PRESENT MINORITY DEMANDS

(a) The Committee System

".....The Minorities have now gone back on their demands for the retention of the Committee System and desire that the Governor should be vested with additional power of securing Minority Ministers on the Board. Is such a Minister, selected by the Governor, to be responsible to him or to the people? What is to happen if such a Governor's Minister is defeated on a no-confidence motion in the Council?"

(b) Leader of the House

"...It has also been suggested that the Governor should select the leader from a panel of three submitted by the Council. Can there be a worse admission of Ceylonese incompetence? How can they be trusted to manage their own affairs if they cannot elect a leader?"

B. Reform of the Constitution

(1) Communal Bickerings

"...I have a feeling that all these Communal bickerings can be ultimately traced to the 'loaves and fishes of office'..... Political offices as such, are few in Ceylon, but appointments and promotions in the public service are many. These have become the play-things of politicians.....My first suggestion—All appointments and promotions in the public service must be removed entirely from the pale of political influence..... If legislative effect is given to this suggestion in the next Order-in-Council

a good deal of the communal bitterness and communal jealousy that now obtain, particularly in Govt. Offices and among public servants can be eliminated altogether....."

(2) The Fifty-fifty Basis

".....The minorities want a fifty-fifty representation in Council. I have before me a notice convening a public meeting of Tamils to support this demand. On the list of speakers I find only two Ceylonese Tamils and six Indians. This fact is extremely significant.....Have the Ceylon Tamils of the present generation lost all their political acume for which they have been rightly reputed in the past?"

"...The fifty-fifty demand is both unjust and immoral...India's example has been cited for weightage....." In this connection Dr. Rutnam puts a series of most pertinent questions.

- In spite of the weightage Congress rules in 7 provinces and the Governor of Bombay has declined to nominate a Minority Minister?
- If the fifty-fifty basis is conceded, do the Ceylon Tamils expect the constitution to function at their will?
- Have our leaders forgotten that the present homogenous Ministry was made possible by the support of the European Nominated Members?
- Do the Minorities realise that the European Association is having its own programme of reform independent of other Minorities?
- Have the Ceylonese Minorities also forgotten that over the Land Bill their European supporters made a complete volteface after the Committee stage?

"Our fortunes are not wound up with the fortunes of our Non-Ceylonese friends. On the contrary their interests and ours conflict at most points."

3. CEYLON FOR THE CEYLONESE.

".....For my part, in the present development of Ceylon there is room for only two parties: the exploiters and the exploited, the Non-Ceylonese and the Ceylonese. As a Ceylon Tamil, I feel all Ceylonese Minorities who look to no country but Ceylon as their home and motherland, will be committing both economic and political suicide if they seek to achieve their political aspirations with the assistance of Non-Ceylonese.....That would be like a lamb seeking its salvation with the help of the lion. I have no racial animosity against the Non-Ceylonese. All that I feel is that they enjoy great handicaps, they have had a better start, and in open competition with the Ceylonese, the latter will have no chance. We are still very backward compared even with the people of India, who though a subject-race themselves, are so well advanced."

Self-determination.

".....Whatever the differences the Ceylonese Minorities (i.e. the Ceylon Tamils, the Ceylon Muslims and the Ceylon Burghers) may have with the majority community these differences must be composed among and by themselves. This can be achieved only if Ceylon Minorities have better negotiators for leaders who will have the country's good at heart and not depend on communal cries to secure their elections to Council. The persons who have now assumed the role of being spokesmen of the Minorities do not yet realise that it is unsound in principle and bad in practice to prolong a quarrel between neighbours. They have still to learn the old adage of the fox, the two monkeys and the cheese. I have a suspicion that if they persist in the present policy they will not only not get what they want but the fox may be vested with greater powers to dispense justice."

4. MINORITY REPRESENTATION

(a) Tamils

".....I think the Ceylon Tamils have no reason to complain about

their representation. Their population is nearly 600,000. They have eight elected members in Council. They have thus already a heavy weightage....."

(b) Muslims

".....The Ceylon Muslims are nearly 300,000. They have no single elected member. If their leaders did not 'fall out' at Batticaloa they had the chance of sending one member at the expense of Ceylon Tamils....."

(c) Burghers

"The Ceylon Burghers amount to 40,000.....The Burgher Community seem to have no say in the choice of their Member even though he be a nominated member....."

Reserved Seats

"I would suggest that each of the three Colombo Constituencies should be made two-member constituencies, Colombo South in addition to the territorial member should have a second seat reserved for a member of the Burgher Community, to be elected by all voters. Colombo Central and Colombo should each have a second reserved seat for Ceylon Muslims".

(5) Franchise

".....There is a suggestion that the franchise qualifications for Ceylonese voters should be revised. This would be retrograde step. It was no doubt an initial blunder to have given universal adult franchise at one hop.....Two elections have already taken place.....The voters are now beginning to see things for themselves....."

6. BOARD OF MINISTERS

(a) Leader of House

".....I would suggest that the Leader of the House should be elected by the whole Council on what is known as the 'knock-out' system which obtains in some foreign countries in regard to the election of Leaders of parties. Each member of Council will indicate the order-of-preference in which he will place every member of the Council, including himself, for leadership. The member or members who secure the lowest or no first preference will then be eliminated. Their papers will then be examined for the second preference which will be assigned or transferred among the others. The members who get the least in the second allotment will then be eliminated and the procedure will be continued until the Leader is elected by the whole House so to speak..."

This method

- while allowing for growth of party system, will minimise chances of a small party securing full control.
- it will give the Leader an idea of the persons who command the best respect in the House.

6. BOARD OF MINISTERS

i. The Leader will then select those members who in his opinion should constitute the Board.

ii. The names of persons so selected should be placed collectively and individually for the approval of the House.

iii. Unless the proposed Board collectively secures a three-fourths majority in the House, the Leader will be required to form another Board.

iv. If he fails again the House will elect another leader.....etc.....etc

..... This method will ensure that

"...The minorities will thus exercise an important control on the elections of the Board of Ministers and if a leader fails to recognise the claims of deserving members of the Minority Communities for ministerial advancement, he will stand to lose his own leadership....."

Dr. Rutnam ends up....."Unless a modus-vivendi is evolved by the leaders of the people of the country, Ceylon will have another gift horse from Whitehall. Will Ceylonese statesmen prove equal to the present occasion?"

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Y. 182 1-11-27--10-11-38 (M)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 555

In the matter of the Estate of the
late Sinnathamby Kanagasabai of
Old Store Road, Nallore, Jaffna
Deceased.

Rasammah widow of Kanagasabai
Old Store Road, Nallore, Jaffna
Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors: 1. Kanagasabai Kanagarajah,
2. Kanagasabai Thillagarajah,
3. Kanagasabai Satkunarajah,
4. Santhiraroopavathy daughter
of Kanagasabai of do.
5. Appukuddy Sinnathamby of
Nainativu.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying that
the abovenamed 5th Respondent
be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over
the minors the 1st to 4th Respon-
dents and praying for Letters of
Administration to the Estate of
the abovenamed deceased coming on for
disposal before C. Coomaraswamy,
Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on
the 14th day of February 1938 in the
presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner and the affida-
vit of the Petitioner dated the 12th
day of February 1938 having been
read, it is ordered that the above-
named 5th Respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the said
minors and it is ordered that the
Petitioner as the lawful widow of the
deceased is entitled to have Letters
of Administration to the Estate of
the said deceased issued to her ac-
cordingly unless the abovenamed
Respondents or any others shall on
or before the 23rd day of March 1938
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of February 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 87. 3 and 7-3-38]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 73.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Karthigesu Elayatamby of
Jaffna Deceased.

Chellammah Elayatamby of Mani-
pay Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors: 1. Elayatamby Gopalasingam
2. Elayatamby Maruthanayagam
3. Elayatamby Paramsothy
minors by their Guar-

dian-ad-litem
Guardian. 4. Arunasalam Chelliah of
Manipay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire
District Judge, Jaffna on the
22nd day of February 1938 in the
presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner
having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration in respect of the estate
of the abovenamed deceased be grant-
ed to the Petitioner, unless the above-
named Respondents or any other
person shall on or before the 15th
day of March 1938 show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

The 24th day of February 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 86. 3 & 7-3-38]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 552

In the matter of the estate of the late
Kaliappan Kandasamy of Vannar-
ponnai East Deceased.

Kanagasabai Muthuthambiyar Chel-
lappah of Jaffna Chief Clerk of the
District Court of Jaffna

Vs.

- minor 1. Kandasamy Manickavasagar
2. Thangammah widow of
Kaliappan Kandasamy both
of Vannarponnai East
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire
District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th
day of February 1938 in the presence
of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and the affida-
vit of the petitioner dated the 10th
day of February 1938 having been
read: It is ordered that the above-
named 2nd Respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the minor
the abovenamed 1st respondent for
the purpose of acting on his behalf
representing him and protecting his
interests in the Testamentary pro-
ceedings to be had by the petitioner
and that Letters of Administration
to the estate of the abovenamed de-
ceased be issued to the petitioner un-
less the respondents appear before
this Court on the 23rd day of March
1938 and shew sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the con-
trary.

This 15th day of February 1938.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

[O. 85. 3 & 7-3-38]

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Vannarponnai, Jaffna

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MANAGER.

[Y. 3. 1-4-37 to 31-3-38.]

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Y 137. 12-8-37—11-8-38) (M)

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