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European Political Diplomacy Today

UNDER-CURRENTS AT WORK

Conflicting Interests Of Big Powers

By J. M. Ganguly, M. Sc., L. L. B.

THE European inter-Power political diplomacy is passing through a most interesting phase to-day. Each country is alive to the immense potentialities of the present political situation of the world, and is therefore intensely agitated with the one idea of how to take advantage of it. The great stupor, which followed the last war, though it was mistaken by some optimists as the sign of permanent future peace, was, however, nothing but the result of great military superiority of the victors over the vanquished on the one hand, and the absolute exhaustion of almost all nations, which had participated in it, on the other,—the combined effect of which two causes was to force the weaker powers to acquiesce in the settlements legalised by the Treaty of Versailles. But such stupor could not last long, and with the growing recuperation of strength, nations which had submitted to whatever dictation at Versailles, began to be restive. The treaties of 1919 and 1922, apart from imposing heavy financial obligations on the losers in the war, brought about violent territorial adjustments of States also and consequent economic disparity and financial instability. The afflicted States have been smarting under those treaty conditions, and boiling with rage and jealousy at the comparative gains of powers benefited by those treaties. The Italo-Abyssinian war has made them think seriously if the time has not come for them to redress their grievances and even to achieve their ambitions.

Significance of Abyssinian War

Before, however, studying the conditions in Europe let us for a moment consider the significance of the Abyssinian war on European politics. The Italian aggression in Abyssinia is the direct result of Italy's wanting to stretch her legs beyond her present territorial boundaries. Fascist Italy, directed and inspired by the high priest of Fascism himself, and goaded on by youth drunk in the kind of nationalism, which glorifies itself and seeks to expand at the expense of others, wants outlet and field for pouring out her surplus energy, which her imperialistic ideas have drawn away from channels of her own country's utility and welfare. She must expand, she thinks. But unfortunately she finds the world fully occupied in 1935, and what is worse it is much too closely watched and guarded to permit of piracy or adventure or a 'coup de main', which in the Middle Ages so often brought power and wealth to enterprising individuals, and kingdoms and empires to persevering nations. Expansion in the present era is therefore, only thinkable in a non-European country of non-white race, which has not been already swallowed by some European power. Such expansion is not only politically possible, but is also supportable on apparent European ideas of international ethics and morality,—for, it can be given out as an undertaking in the cause of humanity and civilisation. On diplomatic grounds such aggression may be opposed by other interested European

powers, but sure enough, none of them can challenge it on ethical and moral grounds or on principles of international justice and equity. For, have they not all themselves sought justification at one time or the other on those grounds and principles, when feeling cramped in space and resources in their own homes, they have gone out and eased themselves unscrupulously in other people's lands and at other people's expense,—though that kind of expansion and aggression has, oftener than not, driven out and destroyed primitive races and destroyed ancient civilisations?

Italy's Plans in Abyssinia

Under the circumstances, therefore, Italy chose Abyssinia for providing scope for her expansion and aspirations. Abyssinia was an extensive country with a backward people, who could be easily subdued and exploited, and though some of the European powers had been extending their spheres of influence within it, none of them had yet established sovereignty over it. The country was also most strategically situated for the Italian imperialistic ideas. Securely established here she would be able to turn it into a bulwark for further expansion. From here she can look to the north, west and south with inspiration, and men like Mussolini, who get visions of the ancient glory of the Roman Empire, will look to the east also and reflect. Occupation of Ethiopia will also mean an indirect flank movement for supremacy in the Mediterranean, for which Italy with her long coast line is impatient, and also on the Red Sea coast lands.

England's Concern

The realisation of such possibilities makes England vitally concerned at this Italian move. A strong European power in Ethiopia will constitute a very serious menace not only to the most important and strategic route to her south-eastern dominions, but also to her East African possessions. For maintaining and holding her scattered and extensive empire it is essential for England to command the trade and strategic routes connecting the different components of the Empire. That is why she has acquired Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Good Hope &c. To permit therefore an ambitious European power to establish and extend itself well and securely in Ethiopia at the southern mouth of the Red Sea opposite Aden would be creating a potential danger of the greatest magnitude. The advantage of holding Suez and Aden would be seriously discounted if they were to be a powerful Italian colony at the southern end of the Red Sea on the northern side of which in the Mediterranean was Italy herself. That would further mean that the strategically important British possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, which guarded and in fact were the key to the England-India-Australia route, would be come useless, for they were not by themselves paying concerns to England. The Italian occupation of Ethiopia would thus cause grave insecurity to England's eastern empire. And if it be borne in mind that Italian ambition in that country is not to be confined to mere economic exploitation, but is aimed at building up an empire by systematic and intensive colonisation,

Protective Tariff For Empire Soap

OPPOSITION IN STATE COUNCIL

Debate Adjourned

The debate in the State Council on the Financial Secretary's motion seeking to grant a protective tariff to local household soap manufacturers and to enhance the present degree of preference on Empire toilet soaps, was adjourned until the last session of the present Council, in deference to the wishes of a large section of the House.

Mr. H. J. Huxham explained that presenting the resolution he was only the mouthpiece of the Board of Ministers as that was a taxation measure.

In the course of the debate, he had consulted the Board of Ministers and as a result he asked for permission to adjourn the debate.

So many divergent views had been expressed in the House, so many of which contradicted each other, that he thought it would be very difficult to bring back the motion within that period. If no agreement could be reached, he undertook to bring back the original proposal.

tion, England's cause for anxiety will be readily understood.

Dangerous Prospects

Apart from the danger to the Suez route the passing of Ethiopia into the hands of Italy will mean dangers of no less gravity to England's extensive interests in Africa. First of all, the source of the river Nile, the great Lake Tana, which is the life-blood of the English Protectorate of Egypt, lies in that country, whose occupation by a rival Power will put the Protectorate helplessly at the mercy of that Power. England can not look at that prospect with equanimity. Then, again, it will not be sound and safe policy to have an empire-seeking power like Italy in juxtaposition among scattered dominions of England like Sudan, Somaliland and East Africa. And last, but not the least, reason of England's opposition to Italian aspiration is due to the fact that since the last war England has been assiduously introducing and cultivating her influence in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Iraq and Palestine, and she can not, therefore, lightly heartedly brook Italy's appearing on the board and checkmating her in the game.

Position of France

The position of France is, however, much different. She has no stakes like England's to be threatened by the African policy of Italy. She is not master in the Mediterranean, nor in the Red Sea. So that while she does not stand to lose anything from a sharing of the supremacy there between England and Italy, she is likely to derive advantage therefrom, for, such sharing, weakening as it would the relative positions of others, would enhance her own influence. Her present interest therefore, is limited to the portion of Ethiopia owed by her, to the railway constructed by her in Abyssinia, and to the scope she has at present for economic exploitation in that industrially backward country.

Preparing Against German Plans

But though her interests in Abyssinia are not of vital concern to her, this Abyssinian quarrel has put France, of all countries, in the most difficult position. With Germany rapidly arming France's one concern

(Continued on page 3)

Familiar Talks on Hinduism.

The Soul and the Body

By N. Narayanan, B. A., B. L.

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

(This is the second instalment of the series of talks on Hinduism. The first appeared in the issue of the 4th inst. The third one will be published in our issue of the 18th inst.)

THE SOUL

IT is very difficult to define what the soul is. We can only say that it exists and is conscious of its existence. Opinions differ on the question whether the soul has a real and independent existence apart from the oversoul or supreme soul which we call God. According to Saiva Siddhanta the soul has such a real and independent existence. The soul is sometimes called the spirit, but that word is vague and does not help us much. The soul, it is obvious, is distinct from the body: for, in every one of us, there is something which says, "This is my body"—which shows that the body is different from it. The soul cannot be identified with the vital airs: for there have been proved cases of yogic practice in which the practitioners have been alive even when the vital airs were suspended. It cannot even be identified with the mind, for we know that even when the mind is at rest in deep sleep, the soul is active in various ways. Therefore, the soul is something beyond and above these things.

THE BODY

The soul cannot function without certain requisites. It must have a body, it must have instruments, it must have an environment, and it must have experiences. In Hindu philosophy these four requisites are called respectively *Tanu*, *Karana*, *Bhavana* and *Bhoga*. We shall begin with the body or *Tanu*.

The body is rightly called, the temple of God. The 'atman' or 'self', as the soul is otherwise called, has its abode in the body. This is true whether you take the 'atman' to be identical with God or different from them. The body of every soul is adapted to its needs and the stage of progress at which it has arrived. According to Hindu philosophy, even inorganic matter—such as rocks and minerals—has got a soul. According to modern scientific theories the first things to be created are such lifeless matter. Then life appears on the earth. According to us, the lowest things on earth to have life are plants and trees. Western scientists have long been of opinion that plants and trees have no life. But Sir J. C. Bose began his experiment on plants about thirty or forty years ago and demonstrated to the scientific world that plants and trees have life and feeling. This opinion is steadily gaining ground. In ancient Tamil literature plants and trees are described as being with one sense (*eka-bhava*). Then the soul takes on more and more developed bodies until it gains its most perfect abode in the human form. This is the body in which the soul is best calculated to achieve salvation. It is, therefore, essential that, when, after a long and tedious process of evolution we have won the body, we must keep it in good trim so as to make it not only worthy as a temple of God but also as an instrument for

achieving it. The gross sheath which is specially made up to withstand the shocks of the environment in which it has to act. The soul has got four other sheaths placed inside of one another (1) The outermost sheath is called *Annamaya*, made up of food (2) The one inside it is called *Pranamaya*, made up of vital airs. (3) The one inside it is called *Manomaya*, made up of mental qualities (4) The one inside it is called *Vignanamaya*, that is made up of consciousness (5) The innermost sheath is called *Anandamaya*—made up of bliss. These various sheaths act and react on one another. Whatever affects one of them affects all. Our endeavour must be to look to the welfare of all of them. This can be achieved best by taking particular care of what we feel and think, of what we speak and of what we do. Our thoughts and feelings, our speech and conduct must always be pure. It may be that purity of the exterior does not go always hand in hand with the purity of the interior. Sometimes people who look very clean are entirely dirty inside. But generally speaking, external purity and internal purity go together. At any rate external purity has a tendency to promote internal purity.

Therefore our ancient law-givers have laid down minute rules for the preservation of external purity, rules which are to govern our habits and activities in every-day-life so as to serve our ends in this world as well as in the world to come. The rules of religion in these matters are also rules of hygiene. The practices we have to follow from the moment we leave our bed at 4.30 or 5 in the morning to the moment when we go back to it at 9 or 9.30 in the night are intended to ensure our material as well as spiritual welfare. In the matter of clothing, eating and drinking, our choice is limited to certain quantities. In eating and drinking particularly we are required to be very cautious. Food is divided into *sattvic*, that is pure, *rajasic*, that is passionate, and *tamasic*, that is gross. We are enjoined to restrict ourselves to *sattvic* food as far as possible. Articles which are very pungent, hard to digest and unpalatable are considered *tamasic*. Garlic, onions and palm-leaf products are considered *tamasic*; and it is best to avoid them as far as possible. Meat also is considered *tamasic*, and, therefore, should be avoided. Smoking and drinking intoxicating liquors are also extremely harmful. The use of narcotics like opium is equally bad and objectionable. There may be circumstances in which you may not perhaps be able to avoid the use of garlic, onions and palm-leaf products, and, in these circumstances, you must use the minimum of these things. Meat must certainly be avoided in countries where vegetables can be had in plenty. Nothing seems to be gained by taking meat. The use of narcotics and intoxicating liquors and smoking must be given up at all costs.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
COLOMBO,
will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam
Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from
7th to 17th November, 1935.
(Mia. 191. 7/11 to 14/11/35)

NOTICE N. Kandiah LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND Commissioner of Sales

KODDADY. JAFFNA.
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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1935.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURE

IN A MEMORANDUM WHICH IS BEING considered by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, SIR HENRY DE MEL, who has had considerable practical experience in paddy cultivation, pleads for the amalgamation of the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation and Veterinary with a view to ensuring co-ordinated effort for the promotion of agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has made great strides especially during the past four years. But, if the results achieved so far have not been commensurate with the money expended in the cause of food-production, it must be entirely ascribed to the absence of co-ordination among these departments which in the past have laboured each in its own sphere with results satisfactory in themselves, but singularly unavailing to help forward the policy of stimulating food production in the Island.

The proposal to place the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation and Veterinary under one head should be welcome to those who place economic self-sufficiency in the forefront of their programme. It is of paramount importance that the provision of irrigation facilities should go hand in hand with improvement of the cultivator's live stock. The Agricultural officer must be a real cultivation officer. He must watch the progress of cultivation in his area and help the cultivator with timely advice or demonstration. The conservatism and obstinacy of the peasant population in adhering to their old crude ways are often enough difficult to break through. But, it is possible to achieve better results if the officers of the Departments of Agriculture and allied services take a more comprehensive view of their duties and draw themselves into closer contact with cultivators. In imparting agricultural knowledge care should be taken not to antagonise the people. After all, in spite of his conservatism, the cultivator has the experience of centuries behind him, especially in the cultivation of staple food crops. Often enough, it is poverty and not lack of enterprise which compels him to adhere to cheap and inadequate methods. Too often are demonstrators prone to forget this fact and in consequence are inclined to preach the adoption of improvements which

are not within the reach of the small farmer. No amount of propaganda to introduce expensive appliances will be of avail as the appliances cannot afford them. It is folly to try to teach the Ceylon cultivator his own trade in raising staple food crops by means of expensive appliances or the application of costly manures. If it is not advisable to preach the adoption of expensive methods for staple food crops, it is yet most essential to impress upon the cultivator the need to improve his cultivation by simple and comparatively in-expensive ways such as the substitution of the light iron plough for the wooden instrument, the substitution of good strains of seed for bad and cheap seed, the proper conservation of farm-yard and leaf manure, the growing of fodder and manure crops, fruit and vegetable growing and the like. Large scale farming is not a practical possibility for the majority of agriculturists in this country. The efforts at improving conditions therefore, should be specially directed to benefit the small farmer.

The task of reversing the process of deterioration and of improving the live stock of the country is a gigantic problem which cannot be solved unless the consciousness of the cultivator is awakened to the need to improve his cattle as a means of ensuring his own prosperity. The Veterinary Department thus will have to join hands with the Department of Agriculture and take measures to prevent diseases, improve the stock and solve the problem of pasturage. While we cordially support the proposal regarding the amalgamation of the Departments primarily concerned with food production, we would like to see closer co-operation between these departments and those of Co-operation and Industries. The need for Co-operative Societies to provide credit facilities in rural areas is now realised. We are not sure the Department of Industries is alive to the necessity to provide subsidiary occupations to the Agricultural population. It is well known that mental and physical inertia, lack of ambition and pride of caste and position have all contributed to the fact that the agriculturists waste most of their spare time in doing practically nothing towards earning a subsidiary income. It is no exaggeration to say that caste prejudices and pride of position offer grave obstacles to the development of cottage industries. But, the poverty of the villager is so keen that he could easily be tempted out of his "resignation" if he is approached in the right spirit holding out demonstrable advantage to him. We trust Sir Henry's recommendation will meet with the approval of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands.

The *Catholic Guardian* of November 8th has written an Editorial Note under the caption **The Psychology of Christian Propaganda.** "On the War Path" in which it comments on our Editorial of the 4th instant. Of course, we never expected our contemporary to agree with us or even to have the patience and fairness to go through our Editorial carefully. When you can adduce no argument against your adversary, all that is left to you to say is that "you do not take him seriously," and this is exactly the position of our contemporary. The solid facts that we have put

forward cannot be dismissed with the pointless remark that they are merely "gibes and sneers and misrepresentations and historical errors." Our contemporary does not realize that it has given away its whole case by admitting that Christian propaganda is always based on temporizing expedients and a psychological understanding of the foibles of humanity which are its greatest opportunities for advancement. That is just the point of our thesis, and we have explained it with reference to, among other things, the attempt made by Drs. Mathias and Westcott to exploit the situation created by the Nasik resolution of Dr. Ambedkar's Harijans. None so blind as those who will not see.

INSPECTOR CHELLIAH ACQUITTED

False Information Charge Fails

At the District Court criminal sessions last Friday the trial of Mr. A. Chelliah S. P. C. A. Inspector on a charge of giving false information was taken up. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Crown Advocate, prosecuted. The accused conducted his own defence. Half way through the cross-examination the complainant, P. V. Arunugam of Kankesanurai, fainted in the witness-box. The answers elicited in cross-examination proved the defence and further trial was stopped and the accused was acquitted.

Young Civilian's Sudden Death

Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who was Assistant Government Agent Jaffna, for some time was found dead in his flat, in Colombo on the 8th inst. A verdict of death due to asphyxia from acute congestion and oedema of lungs due to influenza was returned at the inquest. Mr. Wilkinson joined the service in 1929, and was 29 years old.

O. A. Hambantota Kachcheri

Mr. K. Kanagasundaram has been appointed to be Office Assistant, Hambantota Kachcheri, and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Additional Police Magistrate, Hambantota from November 1st, 1935.

Mr. M. Rajendra C. C. S.

Mr. M. Rajendra has been attached to the Galle Kachcheri, and to be Additional Police Magistrate, Galle from November 2nd, 1935.

Acting Deputy D. of E.

Mr. R. Patrick, First Assistant Director of Education, has been appointed to act as Deputy Director of Education from October 21st, 1935, during the period Mr. L. Mc. D. Robison acts as Director of Education.

Jaffna U. D. C.

Mr. C. G. Schokman, acting Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, has been nominated a member of the Jaffna Urban District Council, in place of Mr. A. S. Crow, with effect from November 13, 1935.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Sir,—Allow me the courtesy of your columns to reply to a "Heathen" who writes in your last issue about the Christian Missions.

His complaint is that the missions have failed to justify their existence in our midst. That if not for funds from Europe and America they would have long ago closed down and gone back to their respective countries.

Your 'cor.' is indeed wrong when he argues in this manner. Christianity's mission is to go to every country and preach the Gospel to every creature. That is the commission Christian Missionaries are expected to execute throughout the ages. It is in obedience to that command of their Master, they are here and elsewhere in every part of the globe, whatever the Government or whatever the climate may be. They have suffered and willingly suffer persecution of every conceivable kind in the course of their ministry. That the Missionaries have done some amount of good in this country will not be denied. They have almost all of them lived and are living clean lives spending themselves in behalf of their fellow-beings among whom they have to work. Jaffna owes something to the Missionaries who founded the Batticotta Seminary, the Manipay and Inuvil Hospitals, and to those who are working in the schools and other establishments that have been planted in our midst.

Your correspondent complains that the Christian nations in Europe are setting a bad example in that they are at each other's throat. But it is to be remembered that it is these countries that supply our missions with men and money. This is a big question which involves the consideration of such aspects as pride and human frailty which religion cannot control except by the sincere practise of it. Jesus came on earth in order to call not the just but the sinner to repentance.

European civilisation is not as bad as we imagine it. Look at all the great seats of learning and all the outcome of them in the way of marvellous inventions etc. Look at also the charitable and philanthropic institutions which have been founded in European countries and everywhere else due to this civilisation.

The European nations have indeed a mission not only to preach Christianity but also to ameliorate the wretched conditions of society in our land. I do not wish to trespass further on your courtesy.

I am Sir,
Yours etc.,
A child of God.

Fodder for Cattle

To increase the fodder of cattle, the Department of Agriculture has reduced the cost of guinea grass roots for propagation, 1000,15 cts. The public is requested to take this opportunity and plant this variety of grass in large areas to feed their cattle, horses and goats. Roots are available at the Experimental Station, Jaffna. This is easily grown. Planting to be done 3' x 2' about 2 or 3 shoots to a hole. Manuring will increase the quantity of the yield. The farmers are advised to plant the roots along the main irrigation channels. These are found to grow well under palmyrah palms when they are not found closely planted.

Stud Service

One of the urgent needs of Jaffna cattle-owners is good studs service to improve the cattle.

There are two good studs at the Experiment Station, Jaffna. One of the studs is got down recently and of Jersey breed. This breed is famous for its milk production. The fees are as follows: Indian stud Rs. 3/- Jersey stud Rs. 5/-. Bookings may now be made with the Manager, Experiment Station, Jaffna.

Amalgamation Of Three Departments

AN IDEAL COMBINATION FOR GOOD RESULTS

Sir Henry de Mel's Note

Sir Henry de Mel has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands urging the amalgamation of the Irrigation, Agriculture and Veterinary departments.

This was considered by the Ministry at its meeting on Thursday.

Sir Henry de Mel points out that the proposed appointment of a Deputy Director of Agriculture and the introduction of a scheme to establish village dairy farms are of paramount interest to an intensive and extensive production of both paddy and all other food products including animal husbandry and the free use of wholesome milk as a regular article of diet. He says:—

"The three departments of Irrigation, Agriculture and Veterinary are amalgamated and worked under one head with three deputies, all being technical men, each an expert in his department. The head should be a senior civil servant who should carry out the government policy and see that the departments not only co-ordinate but work together as one department. This would be ideal and any unhealthy rivalry will disappear and direct results will soon appear.

"The main use of the Irrigation Department is the husbanding of all possible water now flowing out to the sea, reduction of the inundation of other cultivations, providing sufficient drainage facilities and for the non-silting up of private paddy fields and the stopping of soil erosion.

Cultivation Officers

"The agricultural officers must be real cultivation officers, secure the water and as much water for proper cultivation during both seasons, secure good seed paddy and introduce better ploughing cultivation and planting methods. The plants and pests work, scientific aid and experimental farms should go hand in hand with the above.

"The Veterinary Officers should not only avert and treat animal disease but secure the tending and proper pasturing of cattle, conserve the milk and manure now going to waste and improve the present village breed of cattle, besides rearing of other livestock, etc. Dairy farms to be a success must be initiated and worked as private enterprise.

"These three sets of officers must jointly protect the irrigation channels, avoid wastage of water, wastage of cattle and direct all surplus products to potential markets for sale to the gain of the cultivator. These officers combined can assist in the marketing of produce without a separate organization.

"The slow and laborious repairs to tanks, both major and minor, seriously impede profitable cultivation and demand urgent reforms in administration and execution. The lesson of the present year's experience to restore and repair at least ten village tanks in the Puttalam District and ten in the Kurunegala District through the Irrigation Department was obvious to both the Minister of Agriculture and Lands and members for Kurunegala, Chilaw and myself during the meetings of the Divisional Agricultural Committees. The tank work is painfully protracted.

"I have been a cultivator of paddy and food products for five and thirty years and feel strongly that these three departments if co-ordinated and worked as one department with only one office in each Province, instead of three offices, much time, effort and expense will be saved with a real hopeful achievement of the end we all have in view, namely, larger supplies of paddy and food stuffs with profit to the grower and health to the consumer."

No Confidence In Majority Community

JAFFNA MEMBER'S BITTER COMPLAINT

Reform Bill Debate in Council

Mr. G.C.S. Corea (Chilaw) moved the second reading of "an Ordinance to amend the Ceylon (State Council) Order-in-Council 1931," in the State Council on Friday.

Mr. D. S. de Fonseka (Panadura) seconded.

Sir Stewart Schneider (Nominated) said that as a member of a minority community and as the result of those four years' experience he was firmly convinced that the constitution should not be altered on any one of the four important matters dealt with by the Bill—the Governor's reserve powers; the three Officers of State; the election of Chairmen of the Executive Committees by those Committees themselves; and the constitution of the Public Services Commission. It appeared to him that it was essential that the Governor should retain his reserve powers to meet situations such as had arisen during those four years and were sure to arise in the future. The three Officers of State were necessary advisers. The election by the Committees themselves of their Chairmen afforded to the minority communities an effective share in the executive functions of the Council. The constitution of the Public Services Commission was in some measure a protection of Public Officers from the intermeddling of certain Councillors. For those reasons he entirely opposed the Bill.

"Confidence Shattered"

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) said that those who recollected the history of the reform agitation in Ceylon were conversant with one disturbing and unpleasant fact when the year 1917 was compared with the present year. That was that the great harmony that prevailed amongst all the communities in the island at that time and which had led to a more or less united demand of further reforms of the constitution was entirely absent today. The confidence which should have existed between the various communities had been shattered. He said that as an indisputable fact which admitted of no denial.

Tracing the causes that had shattered the confidence of the minority communities in the majority community, Mr. Mahadeva said. He could tell them how the Tamils were given a guarantee by the then leaders of the Sinhalese community if ever they joined in the movement—and they were very reluctant to join in spite of important leaders in Colombo requesting them to do so—that their demands would be met. Immediately a momentum was gained for the reform movement by the united demand of the people of this country that assurance was treated as scrap of paper and it was asked: "Who gave that assurance?" "Who had the authority to bind the whole Sinhalese nation?" That was the first great rude shock.

Acceptance of new Constitution

He had given one instance how that had been rudely shaken and he was sorry now to refer to an instance which showed the spirit in which the reforms under the Donoughmore constitution were accepted by the Sinhalese leaders. Some of the leading Sinhalese leading went about the country advocating the acceptance of that constitution on the basis that at least the Sinhalese had been given the opportunity of ruling this country. The words Sinhalese and Tamil had receded into the background in the previous agitation and the word then employed was Ceylonese. The Tamils, the Burghers and the Muslims were against, and they asked whether the Sinhalese were going to reject it. If that was the spirit in which some of the leaders of one particular community welcomed the reforms he would ask whether it was surprising that that

tender plant of confidence should have been uprooted and killed entirely, after such assertions which went unchallenged in the public Press.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Veyangoda); Will the hon. member give any example? It is very unfair. He mentioned it.

The Speaker: Don't disturb the member.

Mr. Mahadeva: I have got chapter and verse, but I would like it denied. There are others who will follow me and who will speak on behalf of the Tamils and who will give the examples if necessary. I am now trying to prove that the only basis for future reforms could be harmony amongst the various communities of this island.

Only the Crumbs

Continuing Mr. Mahadeva said the word communal was either a sin or a crime with which they would not parley. They who felt that the greatest thing that could exist in this world was harmony and not condemnation and also felt that that could only be induced not by asking a community from which almost everything had been taken away to surrender something more as was proposed by that Bill. Until such attempts ceased it was impossible in that house to expect certainly the members of the Tamil community to join with any enthusiasm in further demands for reform. To mention another instance he would refer to the debate that took place over the Ministers' Memorandum. There they had a unique spectacle which had never previously occurred in the history of this island when after 100 years of Legislative Council and State Council they had the spectacle in which all the members of the minority communities stood together and only the members of one community stood together and either side was not able to attract to its ranks a member from another community. That was the disturbing and unfortunate verdict which had not brought anything to Mr. Corea. He wished to show how the methods of election of Ministers gave even an attenuated number of minority members a certain power and a certain influence.

"I take the case of the Leader of the House," continued Mr. Mahadeva. Today he is the Leader of this House because of the vote of the member of a minority community. Had Mr. Oldfield only chosen to cast his vote on the other side the Leader of this House would neither be a Minister nor consequently the Leader of the House.

The Executive Committee system of Government was a concession to the minority communities so that they may not entirely lose their influence in a house which was elected on a purely territorial basis.

Speech At Kegalla Quoted

Continuing Mr. Mahadeva said that Mr. Corea, knowing the existence of those feelings, had rallied up a very hot pulpit and wanted to apply it to the bodies of the minority members. He thought that Mr. Corea would have desisted from that attempt. He believed that the opinion of some of the members was voiced by the speech to the Kegalla Planters of an important member of that House who said: "We don't care what is the attitude of the minority communities is on the question of reforms. With their help we will get it, but even without it we are determined to get it. Remember we hold the key position in this island."

If they wish to progress further they must remember that they cannot expect us to be parties to any system which will for the present, to any system which will for the present, as things stand today, place us more at the mercy of one section of the community and entirely dependent on their goodwill."

Clerical Service Examination Syllabus

Continuing Mr. Mahadeva said that he would give certain instances even after he had come to Council where they had felt the grip of power. One was the way in which the paddy tax was passed by that Council and but for the Tariff Board he did not know what would be the fate of the people of Jaffna. Then there were the alterations in the conditions regarding the Clerical Service. Examinations Did they think that those alterations would be admitted if in that House there was a more balanced representation of the various communities in the island. Under the Clerical Service Examination rules as they existed up to a year ago there were a large number of subjects most of which were taught in the schools. The Tamils were said to have a partiality for mathematics in

European Political Diplomacy Today

(Continued from page 1)

to day is to make herself secure against attack by the former. She has, therefore, been anxiously seeking alliances with other countries which might foil the German plans. The recent Franco-Russian treaty of mutual assistance is an important result of the French move. When Germany broke through the entanglements placed on her by the Treaty of Versailles France immediately sought to bring Russia into the League of Nations so as to influence her to join in a combination against Germany, and the Franco Russian treaty followed. France also befriended herself to Italy forgetting the old feelings of suspicion and rivalry, which had existed for long between the two countries. Her alliance with Italy is of great importance to her, for, as is likely, Austria may again combine with Germany. In that case the distraction of Austria through an Italian attack from the south will mean Austria's inability to assist Germany in the execution of her well-known Schlieffen plan of war against a Franco Russian combination, a plan which is of supreme importance to her, and which involves an attack by her whole strength first on France and then on Russia, or the other way about. The present rather weak and disorganised condition of Austria may even necessitate strengthening of the Austro Italian front by Germany against an Italian attack. France, therefore, is very keen on retaining Italian friendship, and hence her lukewarmness in joining England in the imposition of sanctions against Italy. To alienate Italy and to throw her into the arms of Germany would be suicidal to French security. But then she can not ill-humour England even, that powerful ally who would, in more ways than pure military, be the mainstay of France against German attack. That is how France is placed to day. She has to choose between two allies, none of whom would fail to take advantage of her critical position.

While France is in this position Germany is striving her best to counterpoise the Franco-Italian-Russian combination by flirting with Japan, who can very effectively immobilise Russia, and by fanning the smouldering embers left in the central Europe by the Treaty of Versailles, as well as by tickling the vanity of Italy. Poland's fear of Russia can easily be roused. The ever-present rivalry and jealousy between the central European States though they may not materially help any side, will at least hinder Russia from seriously threatening the Austro-German front from the east.

The situation being thus subtlest diplomacy is going on at the different European capitals with the object of forming advantageous combinations and of creating discord in the camp of one's enemy. Under the circumstances a world war, which will be more brutal and more dreadful than the last, can not be far distant. But what is the remedy? So long as the spirit of imperialism will dominate, so long as the strong will try to rule over the weak the horizon will remain overcast with dangers of such hellish wars, and the progress of civilisation will ever remain obstructed.

(Amrita Bazaar Patrika.)

which they scored fairly high marks. Mathematics had now been taken out, and the subjects had been limited to three papers: English Essay, General Knowledge and Tots.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake: Was it done by the Council? I would like to know when that was done?

Mr. Mahadeva: I will not pursue that but I might as well tell you. I hesitate now to bring out conversations in this Council. I think it is not proper, but if any friend asks how it has happened I am prepared to tell. Was this matter referred to the Education Committee—the alteration in the syllabus of the Clerical Service Examination? If my friend the Minister for Home Affairs by virtue of the influence he can wield in this House can get a matter carried through the administration without getting it through the Council. (Interjection).

Mr. Mahadeva, continuing, said that that alteration in the syllabus had taken place under the present constitution. Such a thing would not have occurred under the old constitution.

At this stage Council adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on the 19th instant.

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A. Manicam Esq., Science Master, School

(H. 192. 6/11/35 to 5/5/36.)

(M)

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Y. 189. 1-11-35—31-10-36 (M)

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(H. 50. 16-5 to 15-11-35.) (M)

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(Chellammah of wife Ramalingam Suntharampillai)

Naranthani, Kayts

8th November 1935

(Mis. 197. 11-11 to 10-12-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 156.

In the Matter of the intestate Estate of the late B. C. Raja Ratnam of Udappiddy, sometime of Polghavela Deceased.

Florence Sellachy widow of B. C. Raja Ratnam of Udappiddy Petitioner.

Vs.
1. V. W. Chinniah and wife
2. Sinnappillai both of do.

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased B. C. Raja Ratnam coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, Adl. District Judge, on the 11th day of September 1935 in the presence of Mr. C. Thambalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20 day of September 1934 having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 25 day of October 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary. Signed this 27th day of September, 1934.

S. Rodrigo,
Additional District Judge.

Extended to 22-11-35.

(O. 91. 11 & 14-11-35)

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13-10 to 12-1-36.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8460.
In the matter of the Estate of the late Saravanamuthu Kumaraswamy of Alaveddy Deceased
Nesumalar Kumaraswamy widow of Saravanamuthu Kumaraswamy of Alaveddy Vs. Petitioner.
Minor: 1. Kumaraswamy Subramaniam
2. Kumaraswamy Gnasubramaniam
3. Kumaraswamy Rajaledchumy
4. Kumaraswamy Annaledchumy
5. Kumaraswamy Arasaretnam
6. Subramaniam Kumaraiah
7. Karthigesu Kandiah all of Alaveddy Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge, on the 9th day of September 1935 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of November 1933 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 21st day of November 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 30th day of September 1935.
(Sgd.) S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.
(O. 92. 11 & 14-11-35.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 118.
In the matter of the estate of the late Kandiah Alva Pillai of Puloly West. Deceased,
Alvar Kandiah of Puloly West Vs. Petitioner.
1. Sinnatamby Kandiah and
2. His wife Parupathy of Puloly West Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said deceased Kandiah Alva Pillai of Puloly West, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 7th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Pasupathy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the above-named Petitioner dated the 16th day of March 1935 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him as the father and heir of the said Intestate unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 8th day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of July 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Extended and Re-issued for 24-9-1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
D. J.
Extended and Re-issued for 13th Nov. 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
D. J.
24-9-1935.
(O. 90. 7 & 11-11-35.)

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

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