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## EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### CO-RELATE EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT

By Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru  
(In his Convocation address at the Patna University)

THE votaries of knowledge and culture, steeped in the wisdom of the East and the West, will always tell you that knowledge must be pursued for knowledge sake and that sordid considerations relating to the material interests of life must not be allowed to contaminate the pure atmosphere pervading our seats of learning. On the other hand, there are those who think that if only universities did not exist and did not produce ambitious young men with half-baked ideas of freedom and nationalism and socialism and all the inconvenient isms of the present day, there would be no such thing as the Indian problem and India would be a land flowing with the milk and honey of contentment and gratitude for favours received.

#### Practical Point of View

Now let me tell you frankly that I do not agree with either view. It is not that I do not realise the benefits of higher learning or the necessity for developing a higher cultural life for the nation, but I cannot reconcile myself to India becoming a nation of learned beggars. It is all very well for successful lawyer-politicians who, when they have nothing else to do, take out a book from their shelves to beguile their time, to talk of culture and so also learned professors at the universities, who at times betray the common weakness of humanity by comparing their emoluments with those better circumstanced than they are, may talk of culture and knowledge for knowledge sake. But I should like these gentlemen to place themselves in the position of the long-suffering but fond parent who stints himself to educate his boy to find that the young man, on whose future he had built his hopes, when face to face with the reality of the situation finds that he has to drink of nothing but the cup of disappointment and despair so far as a career in life is concerned.

#### Govt. "Jobs" Limited

Government, foreign or national, can provide "jobs" only for a limited number. The learned professions presuppose a certain amount of private means during the period of waiting. Agricultural life has no prospects to offer. There are not many vacant or waste lands to occupy. University training has filled his mind with fine cultural ideas and all the doctrines about the distribution of wealth and the control of the means of production from the time of Plato down to that of Lenin. Cinemas and newspapers have created new tastes which cannot be satisfied in the humble and undeveloped surroundings of village life. Trade and industry there are; they call for development and developed, they must be but unless he happens to belong to the charmed circle of a trading class or belongs to a certain caste there is no use for him there, specially when the expert has yet to fight for his recognition in the economy of Indian life.

#### Co-relating Education to Employment

This being the position—and I hope I have not placed before you an

overdrawn picture—it is for those who are responsible for our educational system to revise their ideas. The problem has been engaging the attention not merely of Governments in India during the last few years, it is causing anxiety and concern to nearly every government in Europe. During my recent visit to Europe I had an opportunity of seeing things for myself and I can tell you that in nearly every country in Europe the problem of education is now being approached from a thoroughly practical point of view and it is being increasingly recognized that neither governments nor universities can afford to shut their eyes any longer to the necessity of co-relating education to employment. As Mr. Harold Butler said recently at Geneva: Important though it is to help the adult to keep his home together and to maintain his place in society during period of enforced idleness, it is even more important both for the individual and the nation to enable the young man to lay the foundations of his career. However hard he may be hit the former can always hope to recover his position by hard work and good fortune, but the latter, if the springs of his ambition are dried up and if the chances of learning his profession are denied him in youth, may be completely incapacitated from ever making a decent living or becoming a useful citizen. The urgency and gravity of this question is now being realized in many countries.

#### Some Plain Truths

It is obviously out of question that in this general address I can place before you an exhaustive list of the remedies which have been adopted in other countries for the solution of this problem or of those which may be adapted in our own. I have dealt with this problem at length in another capacity in a report which I hope to submit to Government in my province within the next few weeks. For the moment I am anxious that you should recognize certain plain truths however much they may seem to you to fall below that exalted idealism which it is the peculiar privilege of our universities to nurse and foster. "The first object," says Sir Ernest Simon, "which most parents have in mind in wishing to give their children the best possible education is to enable them to make their way in the world and earn their living. A boy at the end of his education has now-a-days to face a difficult world where competition is keen and secure employment difficult to obtain. His chance of success depends largely on the education which he has received." If this is true of England it is—I maintain—even more true of India in its present condition. Without in any degree under-estimating the value in our national life of cultural pursuits or without intending to cast the slightest slur upon our universities, I am anxious that the whole problem of education should now be viewed from a different angle. To put it briefly my submission is that the problem of education must now be viewed along with and as connected with the problem of employment. This does not, by any means, mean or imply that we must close our universities or curtail their activities.

## Treasury's Warning to Ministry

CAUTION IN SPENDING URGED

### Ministry to Review Financial Position

The Treasury, it is learned, have warned the Board of Ministers against continuing the present rate of expenditure.

This has given cause for some misgiving as regards the financial situation of the Island, and the Board of Ministers, it is learned, will review the whole financial position after the dissolution of the Council this week.

The financial condition of the Government at the end of the current financial year will entirely depend on the problem of relief of distress in rural areas. If the expenditure of large sums is necessitated throughout the current year, then the next budget for the year 1936—37, it is feared, will be seriously affected.

The Treasury, it is learned, are in favour of a slowing down of many of the large-scale projects provided in the Budget. Except for the anti-malaria scheme and additional expenditure on the health services, it is understood the Treasury have recommended that all other schemes be proceeded with cautiously, while the less urgent undertakings should be deferred until the necessity for further expenditure on the relief of distress ceases altogether.

Under the circumstances, it is feared, the Board of Ministers will now find an excuse to shelve the question of the Northern causeways.

## DENTAL CLINICS IN SCHOOLS

### Payment of Grant Recommended

The Board of Education at a meeting held on Saturday has recommended the insertion of the following clause in the Codes for Assisted Schools:—

"Where a school has established a dental clinic and employs the services of a qualified dentist, an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the allowance paid to the dentist by the school, up to a maximum of Rs. 600 per annum may be paid as grant"

It does, however, imply that we shall so re-adjust our entire system of education as to afford, on the one hand, every possible opportunity to those of our boys for receiving university education in arts or sciences who are likely to benefit by it and it also implies that we shall not allow wastage of intellect and opportunity in the case of those who are not likely to benefit at all by academic education at universities or other higher seats of learning. For the latter class we must provide suitable education, vocational or industrial or some other kind which may enable them to acquire the faculty of doing things at an early stage of their life and earn a decent living. We must give a new bias to education in its early stages,

### A Short Story.

## COOLIE NO. 15

BY J. N. MITRA, M. A.

'WHEN are you coming back?'  
'God alone could tell!'

Naresh looked at Sushama like a man in a dream through the limitless mist that enveloped the Howrah Railway Station, and the Dehra Express. In a moment there was a terrible awakening, and the gigantic mechanism swept out of the station. Sushama stood rooted there like a seared youthful tree, looking on till the roaring, dwindling machine disappeared into the horizon.

The pre-occupied, bustling crowd passed by, while Sushama stood thinking of the shock just received. The immense platform perpetually excited, did not exist for her. At least when she began to move, the mist was rolling away. When she stood on the Howrah Bridge, looking at the sunlit river, and the white sails, she was gnawed by poignant memories, of the dream with Naresh, now shattered.

### II

Sushama was in the First Year Class of the City Girls' College, while Naresh was in the Fourth Year of the Metropolitan College. They had been neighbours for about four years, since the day Naresh had occupied a mean garret on the College Square. Sushama, the daughter of a rich landlord of Calcutta, lived in a beautiful white house, which stood like a heron looking at the Square. Naresh had come from a little malaria-stricken village far away from Calcutta. The charm of the ramshackle mud houses of the desolate village persisted for a long time and would not allow Naresh to concentrate on his studies. But Sushama had worked wonders, and the dear little home had receded into the background. They had met for the first time in an elocution contest in the University Institute, the centre of attraction for Calcutta collegians. There was now an unimaginable halo about the College Square, and Sushama's house which looked picturesque from the garret which Naresh had occupied. The eloquence of this fresh man had made a deep impression upon Sushama and Mr. Dey, her father. This led to a friendship that became gradually intimate. Naresh was now a frequent visitor at Mr. Dey's house, and an unexpected chapter was opened in his life.

### III

Naresh wanted Sushama to be as brilliant as himself in her college and win laurels in her examination. He, therefore, applied himself with gusto to the task of helping Sushama in her studies, and continued in the roll of her mentor with unflagging zeal till Sushama gained a niche for herself in her college. But the little Paradise which they had created for themselves received a rude shock which shattered their dreams. The moment of Sushama's triumph was one of humiliation for Naresh. Sunk in hopeless poverty he could not pay his college fees, which standing in arrears for a long time at last led to his reluctant separation from his dearest *alma mater*. Sushama's father did not come to the rescue in spite of his daughter's entreaties. He said that he was sinking in debt. These were

the circumstances under which Naresh braved the world in search of employment. It was then that disillusionment came in its utter nakedness, and the great city of Calcutta proved an apple of Sodom. There was no place for him in Calcutta huge and rearing as it was with its tremendous progressive forces. He would not cut a sorry figure before his College friends and his Sushama. He decided to leave Calcutta.

### IV

Rushing forward in the Railway train, Naresh plucked up courage for a further drive in the battle of life. His thoughts began to crystallize. He was not getting a square deal from the pillars of society. But a sulky, defeatist attitude was the road to shame and further humiliation. He would not accept defeat and take things lying down. He would be anything but a coward.

When Naresh got out of the Express train at Cawnpur, it was twilight. The bleak wind swept platform, on a chilly morning, was not inspiring. Ekkas and tongas were out of the question, and Naresh hurried through the surging crowd, shivering in his shirt and short, in search of a cheap hotel. After trudging a couple of miles, he came across a shabby looking hotel, with some dark and dingy rooms. Perpetual dirt inside and outside, and the nauseating smell, were revealing enough! A slum life? He would play his part in it. There was no use fighting.

The dirty meal served on a shabby, old world table, was thought-provoking. The coarse bread, and pea-soup prepared with foul smelling fat, were tell tale and revolting. But hunger conquered everything. Naresh was determined to make the best of the new atmosphere which would give him fresh energy for the battle of life. He would continue the grim struggle till he was fit to be received by Sushama and his friends as an equal. He spent the whole day in a frantic search for employment throughout the city.

But it was as good as searching for a mare's nest. Bafflement stared him in the face. At sunset he returned to his hotel, covered with dust, and in utter exhaustion of mind and body. That was his first day at Cawnpur, and the succeeding days were equally dismal without any ray of hope. He would have liked to read something in the evening and thus draw inspiration for further struggle, but there was no strength left and there was little time, for before he fell asleep in fatigue and prostration, he had to think of how to face the ordeals of the day that would dawn. There was the question of the hotel bill, the meals which could no longer depend upon his pockets which were hopelessly empty and on the verge of extinction. He cut down his meals to a meagre dinner of coarse bread and badly cooked vegetables, but even this could not be afforded for long, for he was down and out, and in a few days he was asked by the hotel manager either to pay up or pack.

One sultry evening Naresh was thrown out to the streets. It was new experience to lie on the small pavement gazing at the multitudinous stars. The cloudless sky, the putrefying garbage, the obscene songs of street boys were not soporific, but were certainly stimulating. He found new life in the streets. Even with his starved stomach, he gathered in-

(Continued on page 4)

## DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)  
COLOMBO,  
will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvan  
Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna,  
from 7th to 16th December, 1935  
(Mis. 213. 2-9-12 35)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935.

### THE NEXT FOUR YEARS

THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF the State Council brings to the fore the political question of electing representatives to the Northern Constituencies. It is pertinent in this connection to assess the value of the work done by the members who decided to enter Council during the last year of its existence "to save the Tamils from the political isolation" into which they had voted themselves by abstaining from Council entry. No good purpose will be served by re-opening the question whether the Tamil Conference was justified in dividing the Tamils into two opposed camps. But, the fact remains that the men who were returned at the elections held in Jaffna did not represent the views of the entire Tamil Community. They did, indeed, succeed at the polls, but the factors that contributed to their success had little to do with political views. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that prominent leaders of the community having stood out of the election, the enthusiasm of the voters was easily susceptible to influences other than purely political. True democracy rests on the assumption that a people called upon to govern itself would exercise its political powers with a profound sense of responsibility. In the absence of organised political education for the people, the unscrupulous election agent was free to resort to all methods fair and foul to secure votes for his candidate. The bulk of the people enfranchised by the Donoughmore constitution was indifferent to the new responsibility cast upon it. It is not surprising, therefore, that all the members who were sent from Jaffna did not enjoy the influence they should have had as representatives of an important community. Moreover, the policy for which these members stood was hardly calculated to win the confidence of the major community. To give battle to the Sinhalese members may be a good election cry but it is not practical politics to attempt to heal communal differences by communal outbursts on every occasion. Trust alone begets trust. Communal distrust on the part of a minority community may be excusable, but the blatant exhibition of hatred is bound to react on the community itself. We do not say the Tamils should sacrifice all their immediate interests at the altar of an elusive nationalism. We do say that the repeated suggestion of weakness cannot but undermine the self-confidence of the people and prove a greater calamity than, say, the inadequacy of representation in the Legislature. After all we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Sinhalese and Tamils are bound to continue to be together in this Island much longer than with

the Briton or any other foreigner. We cannot therefore afford to embitter the feelings between the two communities while evolving a *modus vivendi*. The manner in which the "battle" was waged for the Tamils in the Council does no credit to them. The debate on the Japanese textiles quota and the recent one relating to recruitment to the Civil Service cannot but expose the Tamils to ridicule and even estrangement from the major community. We do hope that our representatives in the next Council will not, just to please the Britisher, place themselves in the way of the country's advance. Speeches such as those delivered in Council by the Tamil Members on those occasions may well have amused the British bureaucrat, but he will have only contempt for a people who are ready to sell their birth-right for the proverbial mess of pottage.

As it is likely that very important problems, important to the Tamils as well as the entire country, will come up for consideration in the next Council, it is the duty of the people to return the best men available. In this connection, we would commend to our readers the address of Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA to the graduates of the Lucknow University. Said he:

If you will but see to it that your elected representatives are absolutely the best men available, endowed with political prescience, and possessed not only of sound judgment and moral courage, but uprightness and independence, who will not be influenced in the discharge of their duties, by either personal or communal considerations the executive will then probably be persons whose soul the lust of office will not kill, and whose mind the spoils of office will not buy or corrupt. If your representatives in the legislatures are men of the right sort, then in spite of the inevitable drawback of their being sectional or communal representatives, it will not be possible for the Governors and the Governor-General to choose as their Ministers men who will sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage, just to serve the hour, or palter with their conscience for obtaining one or more of the many badges of subservience by means of and by reason of which our public life is already hopelessly demoralised, or allow themselves to be treated as but gilded tools for servile uses or unpatriotic purposes.

## HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

### Senguntha Bilingual School Registered for Grant

The Senguntha Saiva Bilingual School, Kalviangadu, started by the Hindu Board of Education in January last, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school with effect from March last.

## SUPPORT FOR POONERYN CAUSEWAY

### Tellipalai V C's Resolution

At a meeting of the Tellipalai Village Committee held on 23rd November, a resolution was passed supporting the construction of the Pooneryn causeway, as it would materially help to develop Pooneryn and induce cultivators from different parts of Jaffna to cultivate food grains and fruits and vegetables and settle there, and further relieve unemployment to a great extent.

## AUDIT QUERIES & JAFFNA U. D. C.

### MUDDLE OVER CAR LICENCE FEE

#### U. D. C. SUES PROCTOR

#### SUPDT. AND CHAIRMAN IN THE BOX

An interesting side-light was thrown on the methods of revenue collection in the Jaffna U. D. C. in the course of a trial on Tuesday in the Jaffna Police Court of an action filed by the Council against Mr. K. V. Rasiah, Proctor for failing to pay his licence fee for 1934 in respect of car U. 1197, of which he was the registered owner.

The prosecuting Inspector giving evidence said that the accused was the registered owner of the car for which no licence fee was paid for 1934. No notice of non-user was given. He produced certificate of registration but notice of non-user was given by Mr. W. F. Ratnagopal, Superintendent of Works (U. D. C.). He was not aware that the Superintendent was using the car. Mr. Ratnagopal wrote to the Chairman saying, among other things, that the car was disabled and could not be used. He was not aware that the Chairman inspected the car. It was not registered in Mr. Ratnagopal's name.

The following documents were filed:—

Certificate of registration of the car; Mr. Ratnagopal's letter asking for an advance to buy a new car; Mr. Ratnagopal's letter stating that the car he was using could not be used; also his letter asking for tax-exemption for his car.

#### That Letter

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, J. P. Chairman U. D. C. giving evidence for the defence said that he remembered the car U. 1197 was used by Mr. Ratnagopal and he was drawing a car allowance. Mr. Ratnagopal informed him that the car was disabled and could not be used. The letter of 12-10-33 was not initialled by him and he did not consider that a notice of non-user. The letter of 5-9-33 was in connection with another matter. The fact that the car could not be used was mentioned in the two letters. He saw the car once and was satisfied that it was unworkable. The audit raised a query to the effect that his knowledge of the car undergoing repairs should not be considered as notice of non-user. As notice of non-user was not given by the registered owner he was under the impression that Mr. Ratnagopal was the registered owner. Otherwise he would have taken steps earlier.

The Court:—If an officer of yours reports that his wife was ill and he took her to the hospital in another car because his car was disabled, would you consider it as notice of non-user given by the officer for his car?—No, Sir.

Inspector:—This letter was received by you and initialled and necessary action was taken.

Witness:—Yes.

Inspector:—In Mr. Ratnagopal's letter of 12-10-33 though addressed to the Chairman, there is nothing to show that it was received by you or by the Secretary?—Had I received it I would have initialled it.

Mr. Sinnadurai (for the defence): Do you suggest that Mr. Ratnagopal introduced this letter?

Inspector:—I do not know. There is nothing in the letter to show that it was received by the authorities.

Inspector to witness:—Although Mr. Ratnagopal wrote that the car could not be used, it was brought to

## IMPORT DUTY ON COPRA

### Proposal to Protect Local Product

The Financial Secretary will introduce a motion in the State Council this week, seeking to levy an import duty of Rs. 2-25 a cwt. on copra, exempting the Maldive Islands produce, or that which has been purchased outside Ceylon in any territory other than the Maldive Islands on a forward contract proved to the satisfaction of a Collector of Customs to have been made and entered into prior to November 26th, 1935.

Since the exceptional demand for copra in India in recent months has caused the price of copra in Ceylon to rise, coconut oil millers are finding it more profitable to import copra from abroad than to use Ceylon copra.

It is therefore considered desirable by the Financial Secretary to make the import of copra unprofitable.

The Board of Ministers have approved of the motion.

## DISCIPLINE BADLY NEEDED IN CEYLON

### Chief Secretary's Advice to Students

Discipline was badly need in Ceylon, declared Sir Graeme Tyrrel, Chief Secretary, addressing the students at the prize-giving at St. Peter's College, Colombo.

Discipline was essential, he said, and the countries where people were trained in discipline were those that were foremost in the world. He instanced England, Germany and Japan, where people were disciplined.

There were many people who failed for lack of discipline and who could not take an order cheerfully and willingly. If they lacked discipline they would never hold important positions in life.

your notice by a clerk that the car was seen on the road on 18-4-34.

Court:—Is the clerk giving evidence?

Inspector:—No Sir.

Court:—It is not admissible

#### Whose Car?

Mr. W. F. Ratnagopal, Superintendent of Works Jaffna U. D. C. giving evidence next stated that he was possessing car U. 1197 from 1930 to 1934. He wrote a letter on 5-9-33 asking for an advance to buy a new car as his car was not in working order. On 12-10-33 he wrote another letter pointing out the reasons why he wanted it urgently. He informed that the car could not be used for another year. He was not informed that the notice was not sufficient. He paid licence from 1-8-34 to 31-12-34. He was using the car. He was not asked to pay licence fee for that period. 1-1-34 to 31-7-34 and no case was filed against him. He believed that the Chairman accepted his letter as notice of non-user.

Inspector cross-examined the witness

Inspector:—You were once the Chief motor car examiner?

Witness:—Yes.

Inspector:—Therefore you would know the regulations better.

Witness:—(No answer)

Inspector:—Was the car ever used by you in April 1934?

Witness:—Yes I took it for trial after repairs.

Mr. Sinnadurai addressed the Court on point of law. The magistrate found the accused guilty and ordered him to pay Rs. 20/ as licencing fee. Accused is appealing.

## HIGHER DUTY ON SOAP

### 35 Per cent Ad Valorem

The State Council agreed, at its meeting on Tuesday, to impose a higher import duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, on non Empire soap.

The financial Secretary said that the increased duty of 10 per cent in favour of Empire soap would help the local soap industry in making the Ceylon soap manufacturers to turn out a better quality of soap.

## MR. L. MACRAE NOT RETURNING

### Accepts Appointment In B. B. C.

The "Times of Ceylon" understands that Mr. L. Macrae Director of Education, will not be returning to Ceylon.

An appointment in the British Broadcasting Corporation, it is understood, has been offered and accepted by Mr. Macrae.

## N. P. TEACHERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY

### Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Northern Province Teachers' Provident Society was held at the Central College Hall on Saturday the 23rd ult. at about 10-30 a.m. The President, Mr. S. Swaminathan, took the chair and the meeting started with some brief introductory remarks by the President. Then the Secretary and the Treasurer read their reports. The Treasurer showed a balance of Rs. 11933-85. It was pointed out that the membership of the Society was increasing and that it would be unfair to expect honorary work from the Treasurer any more. An honorarium of Rs. 100 00 was voted to the Treasurer for the work he did for the Society right from its inception.

A letter from the Registrar General concerning the registration of the Society under Government was read, and certain amendments in the constitution were brought about at the request of the Registrar.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: M. J. W. Arudpragasam B. A.; Vice-President: Mr. S. Swaminathan B. A.; Secretary: Mr. K. A. Sellah B. Sc.; Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. Vytelingam; Treasurer: Mr. S. Sivapiragasam B. Sc.; Auditor: Mr. K. Navaratnam.

Executive Committee: Messrs. A. C. Sundrampillai, B. Sc., J. Jacob, J. C. Amerasingham, B. A., K. S. Saravanamuttu, A. M. Samuel, J. C. Charles, A. M. K. Cumarasamy, B. Sc., T. V. Chellappah, V. Kandiah and P. Thamboo.

## Assistant to Chief Secretary

The Governor has appointed Mr. F. Leach to be an Assistant to the Chief Secretary, and Secretary, Public Services Commission, on his return from leave about December 16th.

## Personal

Muhandiram S. Candiah, retired Supervisor of Tamil Education, leaves for India this evening.

# Recent Trends In Religious Thought

## Christianity and New Thought Movement

BY CLIO

[The following is the first of a series of articles contributed exclusively to the "Hindu Organ" by a close student of Religion and philosophy. In examining the recent trends in Religious thought as evidenced by certain movements in Christian countries, the writer though born and bred a non-Hindu is careful not to allow his prepossessions to obscure his judgment of the direction towards which modern thought is definitely moving. No one will seriously question the fact that progressive thought in the West is steadily approximating to the Hindu doctrine of the essential divinity of man and his goal, the mergence of the individual soul in the Universal.]

NO THOUGHTFUL student of the present position of religion in England and elsewhere can doubt that we are passing through a serious crisis in our religious history. During the last few hundred years there have been so many changes in the religious aspect of England. Since the authority of Rome was discarded the religion of England was represented by the Prayer Book. Then Non-Conformity arose and began a fight with the Church and was so successful that the Church of England today is the religion of only a small minority of the people. The Church of England is now only a Church in England. There have been persecutions on account of religious opinions; and now there is apathy and indifference about religious matters, and the people distrust the Churches, the Bible and the Sacraments and Church authority. They want a religion addressed not to Faith but to Reason. Darkness seems to have settled upon the land worse than even before. Criticism and impartial inquiry as to the authenticity, inspiration of the four Gospels and matters connected with the early history of the Church and the development of Christian doctrines and practices by competent scholars have greatly weakened the hold of the religion on the minds of the thoughtful and studious.

### War and Christianity

The Great War has shaken the very foundations of Christianity and the present unjust and unholy war in Abyssinia has proved clearly and conclusively that the Christian religion is only an empty show and that it has no restraining power against the passion for domination and aggrandisement among the Christian nations. The strong are ready at any time to pounce upon the weak, and enslave and devour them, under the pretence of civilising them or improving their condition and their country.

Now as to the cause of the present cruel and unjust war on a comparatively weak nation by a powerful Christian (Catholic) nation. We reproduce the following message from the "Ceylon Observer" (of Nov. 17):—

"EMPEROR'S COMMENT ON ITALIAN NOTE—Addis Ababa Nov. 10—The Emperor at a special audience given to your correspondent today gave his own reactions to the Italian note. He says that even if the Ethiopians admitted the necessity for civilizing their country, the mission to do so was not confided to Italy who was arrogating the task in order to cover her own obvious need for expansion. Italy coveted Ethiopia and her industrious population only for the purpose of subjecting them to slavery and for economic, colonial and military domination which would benefit only the foreign power concerned."

### Christian Morality

The reason for the present war thus becomes quite evident. Under

the false pretence of civilizing a barbarous and backward nation, a Catholic nation is trying to rob the Abyssinians of their country, and their liberty in order to satisfy their obvious need for expansion, and to make gain of the people by subjecting them to slavery for the sake of economic, colonial and military domination, and to secure this object they don't scruple to kill even helpless women and children and peaceful civilians with their infernal bombs and machine-guns. The Italians make no secret of their object, namely, that it is "expansion," for Mussolini has declared openly on various occasions that they must "either expand or choke" and he seems to think that under the circumstances, he has every right to invade a country belonging to a weak nation—viz, Abyssinia, on the absurd principle that "might is right." Such is Christian morality.

One murder makes a villain,  
Millions a hero. Princes are  
privileged  
To kill, and number sanctifies  
the crime.  
Ah! why will kings forget  
that they are men?  
And men that they are brothers?  
Why delight  
In human sacrifice? Why burst  
the ties  
Of nature that should knit  
their souls together  
In the soft bond of 'amity  
and love?'"

—Bishop Porteus.

Owing to the numberless sects and schisms among Christians and the cruel exterminating wars among Christian nations and the recent impartial researches made by painstaking and able scholars regarding the early Christianity the faith of all thinking classes in the Christian religion has been seriously weakened. No one who has impartially followed the course of scholarly inquiry, as represented for example, in the pages of so able and influential a periodical as the "Hibbert Journal" can entertain much doubt as to what the final issue of Christianity is likely to be. "There is everywhere a dumb, articulate subconscious feeling that there is something radically wrong with organised Christianity. The want of a really good religion that will satisfy reason and intellect and will have a controlling effect on the wrong and outrage, the crimes and cruelties with which the world is filled has been long felt. It is therefore very consoling and satisfactory to note that the free people of America have discovered such a religion. It is called the "Mind Cure and New Thought." American Protestantism seems to have taken an entirely new departure and a new direction. Leaving all tradition and organised religion and also discarding all revelation and Church authority, it has at last found a religion quite agreeable to reason and common sense." Prof. William James, the very eminent American psychologist, points out that although the disciples of this movement frequently use Christian terminology,

## A SOCIALIST PARTY INAUGURATED

### To Establish Socialism In Ceylon

A new party to be known as the Lanka Sama Sameja Party, was inaugurated in Colombo at a meeting held at "Gunagin," Kollupitiya, presided over by Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and with Robin Rutnam as Secretary. The aims and principles of the Party are the attainment of complete national independence and the establishment of Socialism by (1) the socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange (2) the abolition of social and economic inequality and oppression arising from differences of class, caste, race, creed or sex.

Arrangements are in hand to hold a public meeting to launch the Party's programme formally.

the meaning they attach to it is quite different. Their notion of the "fall" of man, for instance, diverges widely from that of ordinary Christians and their notion of man's higher nature is hardly less divergent being decidedly pantheistic. The spiritual in man appears in the Mind Cure philosophy, says James, as partly conscious but chiefly subconscious and through the subconscious part of it we are already one with the Divine, without the need of any miracle of grace or abrupt creation of a new inner man (William James: *Varieties of Religious Experience*, pp. 99-100.)

Just as Christianity after it had left Jerusalem and reached Antioch and Corinth, underwent a radical change becoming practically a new religion by the transforming of the idea of Christ as the Jewish Messiah into that of an incarnate deity, the object of a cult, so now the idea has undergone another equally radical change. The Christ of the New Thought Movement is no longer the divine principle communicated to man by the Sacraments of a Mystery Cult, but the Christ who is in every man from the beginning. We have but to go into the silence to wait and listen and the Voice will be heard. The act of surrender required is not to an externally revealed and incarnate God but to the God within. The Christ of Galilee becomes now no more than the embodied ideal of man. That the Jesus of Nazareth as an historic personality can be justly so regarded is at least critically doubtful. But in any case He does no more than reveal in His life and character explicitly what every man is implicitly. There has been no special incarnation to bring divinity down to man from heaven, no need of saving grace externally bestowed. All we need is to exfoliate the germ of divine perfection already deep within, latent in our subconscious selves, a perfection as truly and naturally within us each as it was within Jesus. Such is the view proclaimed by the New Thought Movement. There is one more point to be noted of great importance in connection with the essential Platonism of the New Thought Movement, namely, that unlike ordinary Christianity it cannot possibly be exclusive i.e. its propagandists necessarily cannot claim to offer exclusive salvation. Its pantheistic basis prevents it from so ruinous a claim. Its teaching the universal divinity of man its tendency must inevitably be to disengage itself from more and more historical entanglements, to stand free and unattached, offering itself as a universal cosmic faith based on the fundamental truth that "the real is the rational."

## "KATHIRAMALAI PALLU"

A Review

Mr. V. Coomaraswamy B. A. Proctor of Tellipalai, Jaffna, has placed the Tamil speaking world under a deep debt of obligation by rescuing from oblivion one of the monumental works of an unknown Tamil author and publishing it as a Bi-centenary Commemoration volume II, Jaffna's National Poet, Sinnatamby Pulavar, some of whose Pallu Poems have been brought to light already.

Agriculture being the main occupation of the Tamils, it is not surprising that the author took it up as the theme and dramatised in his Pallu some of the incidents connected with paddy cultivation.

In the "Kathiramalaipallu" the field is described as belonging to the Temple of Kathirgamam, and Muruga essentially a patron deity of the Tamils is praised and adored most lavishly. The Pallu and one of his wives all described as Mahavali Ganga Palla and Mahavali Ganga Pali and the other wife is called Bhakiratha Ganga Pali or a Pali hailing from the Gangetic regions of North India. The Poem is therefore a Hindu religious agricultural poem. The date of the poem according to Mr. Coomaraswamy is ascribed to the closing decade of the 16th century. This view is inferred from allusion in the poem to Raja Sinha I, the Sinhalese King who in a dream was directed by God Muruga to find lime and other materials for building the wall of the Temple in its present site, somewhere on a spot at the hill side. The author of the poem could not be ascertained. But the editor, however, points out that he was some person connected with the Kalyana Madam opposite to Theivagnana Amman temple in Katragama.

This view is supported by what is pointed out as a reference in the poem to Muthulingasamy or Kalyana Nathagiri as he was known before his Samathi. But whoever was the author he seems to display a familiar knowledge of all colloquialisms and proverbs current among the lower classes in Jaffna and the editor therefore concludes that the poet was some one from Jaffna who had in his later days settled down at Katragama.

The Poem is on the whole interesting and simple and homely in its style and appears to be the model on which Sinnatamby Pulavar composed his "Paralai Vinayagar Pallu" with all the exuberance of classical diction and poetic humour in the early decade of the 18th century i.e. nearly a 150 years after this poem. "Kanagaraya Pallu" in the closing of the 18th century is nothing but a close imitation of Kathiramalaipallu with an admixture of later classical polish of Paralai Pallu. The Pallu poems are a rare specimen of composition of the poets of South India and Ceylon. All the

poems of this type, now extant, can be counted at one's fingers' ends.

It is therefore a source of pride that Jaffna should count three of these specimens to its credit. Great credit is due to the Editor in seeking to popularise this poem which is nearly 350-400 years old. This poem, we are told, is sung as folk-lore in Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticalo and other parts sung to the accompaniment of mruthangam, lilly flute and other musical instruments. Even in some parts of Jaffna there are cultivators of the older generation who recite them during field operations. Besides editing the text with notes where necessary Mr. Coomaraswamy has done an invaluable service by giving an account in a historical narrative, the incidents connected with three of the ancient Hindu Temples of Ceylon referred to in the poem viz. Katragama, Thiruketheswaram and Trincomalee.

This monument of historical research may well form a Text Book for the Oriental Studies of the examinations requiring a historical knowledge of matters relating to Ceylon, specially with regard to antiquity of religious institutions. Besides these narratives the Editor has also brought under one compass all the literature on Katragama with the list of names of the treatises, their authors and the date of the publication. There is a Bibliography of the works to which the Editor had reference for compiling his edition. There are three illustrations of the three Hindu Temples referred to above and a sketch showing the various minor shrines in the vicinity of Katragama Temple.

The Book is on the whole well designed and neatly got up and we recommend this work to all our readers who are religiously inclined and have a taste for simple literature with annotations and descriptions of places of historical interest referred to in the poem.

## Auction Sale

No. 8346. D. C. J.

Suppiramanian Sinnappu of Sanguvely Plaintiff,  
Vairamuttu Somasundaram of Sanguvely Defendant.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 8346, the following property will be sold by public auction at the respective spots on Friday 3rd January 1936, auction commencing at 4 p. m.

### PROPERTY

1. All that piece of land situated at Changuvally called "Pampukadiyanavayal" in extent 8½ Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by Rasammah wife of Sinnatamby and Ponnur wife of Tambimuttu, North by Vytilingam Vinnisamby, West by the heirs of Sornam wife of Durai, and South by Rasammah wife of Sinnatamby.

2. All that piece of land situated at Do, called "Aninkantaidam Aninvalavu, Sathurakaliyady, Kalaveddy, Kalavattai" in extent 19 Lms. V. C. Out of this exclusive of the portion already sold by way of transfer, the remainder in extent 10 Lms. V. C. with cultivated and spontaneous plants and palm trees old and young, and share of well, and well, and this 10 Lms. is bounded on the East by Vytilingam Kandiah and the heirs of Sarvaswari wife of Velupillai, North by Velampikai wife of Theivagarajah, West by Kanagasabai Chelliah and South by Chellappah Suppiramaniam. The whole of this.

MOSES & PONNAPPAN,  
Commissioners.

Mis. 214. 5-12-35.

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Y. 188. 21-10-35—20-10-36

## Madras to Colombo and Back

IN ONE DAY

### Pilot Instructor's Record Flight

Madras, Nov. 28th

Mr. H. L. Tyndale-Biscoe, Pilot Instructor of the Madras Flying Club, has established a record in flying from Madras to Colombo and returning to Madras the same day, the flight occupying a little over nine flying hours.....

### A Thick Bank of Cloud

At dawn on Wednesday VT-ACB left Madambakkam for Colombo, pilot by Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe and with Mr. Schleiter, the Bombay business man, and Mr. C. B. Darius, one of the Club's pupils, as passengers. Incidentally Mr. Darius was making the journey in order to see his parents who live in Colombo.

On the journey south the route lies over the flat paddy field area of South India. The machine gradually climbed in order to gain height to cross the Palk Strait to Ceylon. At 5,000 ft. there was a thick bank of stratus cloud completely covering the sky, and Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe wisely decided not to go above it as there was no means of estimating its thickness. So he flew just beneath it until he came to the north point of Ceylon, which looked like a dull green carpet fringed with a white border, where the breakers meet the coconut-palm fringed beaches. So over palm trees till Colombo with its light-house, its Galle Face Hotel and busy harbour came into view.

A few minutes more and VT-ACB flew over Mount Lavinia, circled round to inspect the landing ground,

and gliding at the correct angle, did a perfect three-point landing on the new aerodrome. The flight had taken 4 hours and 5 minutes, and 430 miles had been covered.

Immediately, a large crowd surged forward enthusiastically greeting the aviators, for the people of Ceylon had realized that with the arrival of VT-ACB, their airport had been baptized, that Ceylon was on the commercial air map.....

The aerodrome is not yet finished and an elephant was visible in one corner continuing the clearing work, for the district round Mount Lavinia is heavily wooded.

On the return flight a stop was made at Trinopolly, Madras being reached at 5 p.m., thus completing the first Madras-Colombo-Madras flight in one day.

The utility of the aeroplanes for efficient and quick transport use was demonstrated once more, and perhaps now that it is possible to land at Colombo, Madras business men will avail themselves of the opportunity and, by making rapid journeys to such places as Colombo and Bombay, speed up their business with resulting advantage to themselves.

Madras itself will benefit, because it is now an important halt on the proposed Colombo-Bombay air mail route, and with the growth of aviation will be the junction for all services in South India. *Madras Mail.*

[The plane was sighted in Jaffna in the early hours of Wednesday (27-11-35) morning.]

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Y. 203. 21-11-35-20-11-36. (T)

## A Short Story

(Continued from Page 1.)

piration from his surroundings of filth and squalor, of stinking half-starved labourers, snoring round him. He began to harden himself against the overwhelming odds of life. He would neither live nor die like a coward.

VI

At sunrise Naresh rose with determination, with a strengthened mind, but a weakened body. He was determined to do something in spite of the gnawing hunger, and the sinking stomach. He appealed to the hotel manager to give him his last meal at his hotel, and assured him, that if he lived, he would pay him every pie he owed to him. But the manager, as a business man, could not neglect the realities, and he was fed up with such appeals which he could not tolerate without ruining his business.

The relentless attitude of the hotel manager served to harden Naresh further, and gave him the courage of desperation.

He went out into the street to work as a coolie. Discarding his tattered coat and torn shoes, he took his stand in front of the vegetable and fruit market in his wretched dhoti and shirt, and oppressed by terrible hunger. It might be the mockery of his University education, but this time he was not altogether disappointed. At sunset he found three annas in his pocket, which he earned for the first time in his life by his own labour, the sweat of his brow. A thrilling experience!

VII

The following day Naresh appeared before the Station Master of the City Station in his wretched dhoti and shirt. The Station Master was struck by his fine, clear cut features, in shabby dress. His looks and manners betrayed him as belonging either to the gentry or the bourgeois, although he appeared before him in the role of a miserable coolie.

'What brings you here?'

'Starvation. Will you kindly allow me to work as a coolie in your station?'

The broken Urdu in which Naresh spoke, and his faultless pronunciation of the English words 'in Railway Station,' were tell tale. The other coolies looked upon him as an intruder and a mysterious vagabond, but the Station Master asked sympathetically.

'Will this suit you? Why not seek something more respectable?'

'I have thought over the matter I find no disrespect in it.'

VIII

It was a grey morning when the Delhi Express steamed into the Cawnpur Railway Station, and presently the passengers came shivering out of their various compartments. Sushama came out of a second class carriage accompanied by her father. A fair coloured, bearded young coolie with copious hair took out their luggage. There was something wild and arresting in his looks which inevitably struck her. She was trying to catch an elusive thread which was baffling her memory.

While they stood before a taxi outside the station Sushama heard the cry *Pioneer...Pioneer...* B. A. Examination results. Mr. Dey asked the coolie to bring a copy of the paper. Hurriedly putting the luggage in the taxi he ran for a copy of the *Pioneer*.

While the father and daughter sat in the taxi facing each other, she found the coolie approaching with hurried steps, his eyes fixed on the front page of the *Pioneer*.

'Can you read English?' asked Sushama. 'A little,' was the reply. Mr. Dey took the Paper from him with uncontrollable excitement.

'Is it a dream or reality. Sushama? What has happened?' asked, Sushama, controlling herself.

'You are first class first!' said Mr. Dey. The next moment the paper was in Sushama's hands, and for a moment her mind flew away to far-off things. The car was starting. 'River bank Road' shouted Mr. Dey; 'but we have not yet paid the coolie.'

He pulled out his purse instantly but the coolie was gone!

The following morning the River-bank Hotel was bathed in genial sunlight as the sun rose on the other side

of the Ganges, shrunken but smiling and silvery.

Sushama and her father were taking tea on the terrace. She was looking across the sunlit river and a railway train hurrying away on the other side. She was not as jubilant as her father had expected and he could not account for the unexpected gloom that hung about them.

'What is the matter, Sushama? What makes you morose?'

'Nothing, father. Have you paid that coolie?'

'I clean forgot it. I shall see to it at once. I know his number.'

Mr. Dey forthwith phoned to the Station Master for Coolie No. 15.

The sun had set on the other side of the Ganges, and darkness was spreading on the wide bosom of the river, and on a cheerless landscape, as coolie No. 15 stood before Sushama on the sands of the Ganges in front of the River-bank Hotel.

'Naresh, I have recognized you. I can't bear to see you in this condition. Won't you come with me to the hotel? Father will be glad to see you and help you to tide over your difficulties for the time being. I am writing to Mr. Roy to give you a job in his office.'

'Who is Mr. Roy?'

'Editor of *The People*.'

'I see. Is he a relative or a great friend?'

After a painful pause Sushama answered almost inaudibly: 'Naresh. I must tell you the truth. I am engaged to him.'

Naresh spoke like a man in dream: 'allow this coolie to congratulate you on your double success. But excuse me this evening. My head is reeling.'

The next moment Naresh vanished into the darkness which enveloped Sushama as she stood there rooted to the ground till the multitudinous stars came out on the sky.

When the Dehra Express reached the small road-side station Dehri on Sone, the storm was more furious than ever, and began to work havoc on all sides. Sushama and her father who were occupying a first class compartment, had just finished their early tea. The station looked deserted, and nothing could be heard but the cease-

less howl of the storm. The train was in motion, when a young Railway Officer quietly entered the compartment.

Sushama and Mr. Dey were dumb-founded as their eyes were rivetted on him. Sushama was reeling as she cast her eyes down. But presently she controlled herself with a tremendous effort.

It was Mr. Dey who broke the oppressive silence.

'Naresh! Is it you? Sit down please; You must explain this change from the coolie's to the Officer's uniform. Such things happen in dream.'

Naresh, calmly seated, looking like a Sphinx, and betraying no sign of excitement, explained how an eagle-eyed Traffic Superintendent had promoted a Railway coolie to the post of a booking clerk, and how he had pegged along topping the list in every departmental examination, and how after a long nerve racking and exciting journey, he was in the uniform of the A. T. S.

Sushama, no longer a slim college girl, but a woman physically and mentally developed, facing the realities of the world with her never-failing courage, sat near the open window, wrapped in a white shawl, listening to Naresh like a girl in dream. The Dehra Express was now on the Sone Bridge. What a river—this Sone, with her terrifying rejuvenation and hideous nakedness with her boundless surging bosom, bursting with the pent-up pain of immemorial ages, embracing the storm and dancing her wildest dance—how terrific, how inviting!

But the next moment the Dehra Express stood before the Sone East Bank Station.

'How is Mr. Roy?' asked Naresh at last.

'A hopeless invalid, but never yielding an inch, and giving hard blows'. I have business here'.

With this Naresh slipped out of the compartment.

Sushama came near the door, and the guard gave the whistle.

'Good-bye' said Naresh.

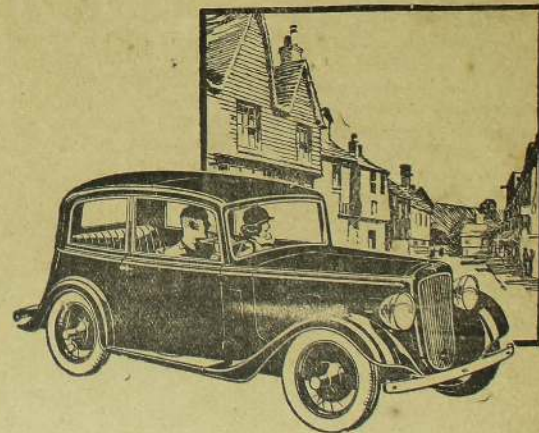
'Will you not come to Calcutta?'

I am so lonely,' asked Sushama.

The Dehra Express was in motion now.

(Roy's Weekly)

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

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## AN ALL CEYLON TAMIL CONFERENCE

Sir,—Since the famous secession of the Tamils from the Ceylon National Congress, the Tamils have not met at any conference fully representative of the community to consider and safeguard their varied interests and to represent to Government their grievances and take all constitutional steps to redress them.

This laissez-faire attitude and indifference exhibited by the Tamils, in the face of the agitation of the majority community under the cloak of super-nationalism to conceal their ultra-communal outlook which has been characteristic of their action since wresting power from the white bureaucracy with the aid of all the communities and investing it in a brown oligarchy, has been suicidal in sealing the fate of the Tamils under the farcical Donoughmore Constitution.

The Tamils are at present in a very critical period of their long history in the island and it is absolutely essential for our leaders and people to meet together immediately and take stock of the situation and clarify our position.

We must give a mandate to our new representatives in the State Council, however inadequate their numbers be, regarding the action to be taken by them in the revision of the Donoughmore Constitution.

There are several other matters of importance affecting the welfare of the Community which can only be decided at a conference representative of the community at large.

It is high time, therefore, the leaders called a conference to discuss all matters. There is a widespread feeling in the country that Mr. K. Balasingam should be requested to preside at this conference and that Dr. T. Isaac Thambiyah be persuaded to organise the conference under the auspices of the Jaffna Association, of which he is the President, and act as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Young men are all ready to follow our leaders.

Will they fail us at this critical time in the history of the nation?

As the time is short, the matter should be taken up immediately.

Yours etc.

P. CHINNADURAL

Kaddudai,  
2-12-35.

## THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

Sir,—In your editorial of the 2nd inst. you state that the College was started 48 years ago, that is in 1887. This is an error. For the following extract from the address presented to the late Mr. P. Coomaraswamy by the late Mr. Nagalingam and other members of the Committee mentions the year 1890 as the date of the foundation of the school.

The address says:—  
“The present status of this College as one of the leading educational institutions in the Island with nearly 400 boys on the roll, is a perfect contrast to its condition in 1890, when it was started.”

Thus you will see the school was founded in 1890. Please make this correction.

[We accept the correction and regret the error.—Ed. H. O.]

## THE NEXT U. D. C. SECRETARY

Sir,—I understand that clerical hands holding high posts in Government service and retired pensioners are busy canvassing support for their claims to be appointed to the vacant Secretaryship.

Is it not unfair that while a large number of highly educated young men are without any employment, clerks in and out of Government service should offer to accept office

under the U. D. C.? The reason should be clear to those who care to think. Surely the U. D. C. is not going to be a Home for the aged. Why not give a chance to young men?

Yours etc.,  
ANTI-JOBBERY.

## THE STATE COUNCIL AND TAMIL INTERESTS

Sir,—The discussion over the Reform Bill which took place the other day in the State Council appeared to me the saddest spectacle in the annals of the Council since the memorable debate over the Waste Lands ordinance during which a Tamil fought the battle for the Sinhalese who were slinking from the fight. His vehemence and wholeheartedness was such that in the fervour of his utterances he appeared to defy even the might of England in the person of the Governor. He went the length of characterising the ordinance as highway robbery and thereby put himself in the way of danger, though he knew that the ordinance affected the Sinhalese more than the Tamils. That was Ponnambalam Coomaraswamy a Tamil of Tamils who never would allow the canker of communalism to spoil his public career.

Since then history repeated itself. During the days of the Sinhalese riots when many of the leaders of the community who are at present bestriding the world like a Colossus, were languishing in jail, cowed and demoralised, their spirit broken and their power of resistance completely destroyed, again a Tamil came to the rescue in the person of Sir P. Ramathan. Every school boy has heard of the magnificent speech he made in Ceylon when every sentence thrilled the audience and had the effect of even persuading the Government, that the riots were the product of ignorance not of deep and deliberate plot to undermine the power of English in Ceylon. Anyway it was a masterpiece and the most memorable apologia ever made for the cowardice of a race which took advantage of a war in which Britain was engaged at that time in order to give them their trouble and anxiety. If the Tamils were small-minded and treacherous they would have taken advantage of the sorry plight of the Sinhalese to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the rulers by black-balling the peccant race. Instead of doing this they made common cause with the Sinhalese in order to share the tide of doom which threatened to sweep the Sinhalese into the backwaters of civilization.

But new Pharaohs came who knew not Joseph and when the Donoughmore Commissioners came, their previous convictions were forgotten and the Sinhalese leaders were permitted to instil into them the notion that Ceylon was pre-eminently the country of the Sinhalese, and the Tamils, Muhamadans and Burghers were the under-dogs of the Empire who managed to obtain a foot-hold in this fairyland of theirs. They dared not mention anything against the claims of the Europeans. This in spite of the fact that the Mahawansa is full of the conflict of the Tamils and the Sinhalese throughout the centuries and that many Tamil Kings had ruled over Ceylon well and satisfactorily and the Queen Consorts of most of the Sinhalese Kings were Tamil Princesses and that magnificent structures, palaces and dagobas, tanks and pleasure gardens which command the admiration of posterity were erected by Tamil artisans during the regime of Tamil Kings. But what do the commissioners wish to trouble themselves over the history of a petty little Island like Ceylon? They took their history from the men on the spot and put down in the report that the Tamils had somehow acquired a share in the Government much out of proportion to their number. Then

came the unfortunate boycott engineered by the patriots among the youth who were aspiring after the creation of a Ceylonese nationality. It is very clear that much was made of this by the leaders down South to put the Tamils in a difficult position with the rulers. But the boycott is only a protest against a political measure and does not partake of the seditious nature of a riot. The difference in the moral attitude of the two races is significant. The one took advantage of a political move to put a race into disfavour with the Government; the other instead of taking advantage of an awkward situation in which the Sinhalese found themselves, did their very best to help them out of it though they felt that the latter were guilty of the blackest perfidy that ever soiled the records of a nation. Those were the days when the present day leaders were plumbago miners and pedagogues, before Mr. Bandaranaike stirred in the womb or was Corea ever thought of.

Coming to present day events it is a matter of common knowledge that the absence of the Tamil representatives in Council was taken full advantage of and untold harm done to them. Very little of the money that Jaffna contributes to the general revenue is spent on the crying needs of Jaffna. The Jaffna Customs alone contributed 20 Lakhs to the general revenue but yet the Northern Ports lie unopened. The Northern railway, is the best paying line in Ceylon but in accommodation, cleanliness and amenities cannot compare favourably with the splendid carriages and fine outfit of the Railway down South. The Karaiyur reclamation remains as it was in the beginning and so it will be to the end. During the regime of this Council seven hospitals in the Jaffna Peninsula were done away with so that hospitals may be erected elsewhere. The Jaffna hospital, notwithstanding the late Governor Thompson's observation that it was an old-fashioned one and required several alterations, nothing has yet been done to improve its conditions and thereby increase its utility. There appears to be a secret understanding that very little of Jaffna revenue must be spent in Jaffna itself. A most striking example is presented by the experimental garden at Tinnevely. During the time of Stockdale an annual grant of Rs. 11,000 was voted for the said garden. Later on its dwindled into Rs. 8000/-, now it has come down to Rs. 2500. The reason for this appears to be that Jaffna is supposed to be well versed in cultivation and very little is needed for sustenance in Jaffna. Rs. 2500/- is hardly enough to keep the fences in good repair and make the extensive grounds appear to be under cultivation. For want of encouragement the tobacco industry, the mainstay and chief factor of Jaffna's prosperity, is doomed. The White Barley tobacco which commanded the best market in the world has sunk to a minimum in sale, all this because the industry is not under State protection or encouragement. It may be argued that all these things came to pass because there were no representatives to voice the needs of Jaffna in Council. But how have our Councillors fared after they entered the Councils? From all that we gather by way of news, it appears that the thumping majority of the Sinhalese in Council is determined to bluff, browbeat, and cow down Jaffna into abject submission. The most significant feature of the Reform debate is the policy of obstructionism practised by the sponsors of the Reform proposals. Mr. Mahadeva was subjected to a running fire of questions evidently intended to confuse and embarrass him. Much credit is due to Mr. Mahadeva for having fearlessly and clearly stated the Tamil position. It is a sad day for the country when Ministers are actuated by communal motives in matters of public policy. The Tamils to a man agree with Mr. Mahadeva's statement that the reason why mathematics was dropped from the syllabus of the Clerical Examination is to put the Tamils at a disadvantage. It is well known that the public departments

## PUBLIC LECTURES

### A Distinguished Dutch Scholar in Jaffna

Mr. G. H. Mees, M. A., L. L. D., a distinguished scholar and author, who arrived in Jaffna on Monday delivered an interesting lecture on “Dr Jung and Eastern Psychology” at the Jaffna Central College Hall, under the auspices of the Jaffna Town Teachers Association

#### TODAY'S LECTURE

Mr. Mees will deliver a lecture on “The Influence of Eastern Thought on the West” today at 6 p.m. at the Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya. Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Divisional Inspector of Schools, will preside.

## Obituary

### MR. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI

We regret to record the death of Mr. A. Kandaswamy Pillai which occurred on the 2nd instant at Tellippalai.

The deceased was 75 years old and had served for several years in the Police Department in Madras. The deceased was a brother-in-law of the late Mr. S. Poothapillai, a leading broker in Madras, and a cousin of the late Sir A. Kanagasabai. Mr. P. Vaithilingam, District Judge, Batticaloa, is a nephew of the deceased.

The funeral was largely attended.

at present have a large percentage of Tamil Officials mainly on account of their proficiency in mathematics. The arrangement is, take mathematics away from the syllabus and the Tamils cease to exist. Otherwise why does the Minister of Education think that mathematics is not essential for human welfare? I suppose that in the future the Audit, the Treasury and the P. W. D. can dispense with a sound knowledge of mathematics. They also agree with Mr. Mahadeva that the reason why it was resolved that local candidates must be preferred for places in the third class of clerical services was the possibility of Tamil ever getting them. If the Ministers are trying to find a solution for the problem of unemployment in their part of the country why wouldn't any steps be taken to do the same for the North where thousands and thousands of highly educated youths are going about the streets for want of employment? It is therefore the bounden duty of all Jaffnese to awaken to the common danger and take steps to fight the common enemy who knows not honour or fairplay in their attempt to cripple and brow-beat a minority which has stood by them in the hour of danger and in their attempt to secure a greater share in the administration.

Whatever other virtues the Sinhalese possess, gratitude does not seem to be one of them. Else, how could they have forgotten the good offices of Sir P. Ramathan, Ponnambalam Coomaraswamy, Sir A. Kanagasabai, K. Balasingam, A. Canagaratnam and a good number of Tamil leaders who fought side by side with them for the common cause! Under these circumstances the Tamils can never make up their minds to allow the Sinhalese to obtain more power seeing that they are always inclined to abuse the little power with which they are vested at present. By reforms they mean the consolidation of their position as cocks of the walk. It is not reform for all Ceylon they are after, but measures that will strengthen the position of the present junta of Sinhalese politicians. The writer recalls with great respect the days when perfect friendship, understanding and fellowship prevailed between the Sinhalese and Tamils when many things were achieved for the common good. But it appears that such condition can never be achieved in the future because of the petty communalistic bias of the present day Sinhalese leaders.

I am, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
V. Candiah  
Annaiyanthy,  
16-11-35.

## STATE COUNCIL IN ITS LAST GASP

### Supplementary Votes Galore

The State Council met at 10 O'clock on Tuesday for its final sittings.

A number of supplementary votes were approved, including the payment of grant overdue to Managers of Assisted Schools, election expenses, Rs. 45,000 for a drill hall and headquarters for C. P. R. C. and Rs. 95,000 to refund to the planters the amount spent by them on quinine and cinchona alkaloids during the malaria epidemic.

The Council will be dissolved on Saturday 7th December.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**Weather.**—After a spell of bright weather for a week, rain again set in last night.

**Lady Stubbs Returns.**—Lady Stubbs, wife of Sir Edward Stubbs, Governor, returned from England on Sunday, and a cordial welcome was extended to her on landing.

**Six Lakhs for Election Expenses.**—The State Council approved a supplementary vote of Rs. 607,450 for election expenses. This vote covers expenses of revised registers 1935, and expenses of General Election, 1936.

**Election Offences Bill.**—His Excellency the Governor has reserved his assent to the Bill passed by the State Council to declare that certain acts relating to nomination, ballot papers and ballot boxes are offences and to prescribe adequate penalties for such offences.

**Deputy Director of Agriculture.**—It is learnt that Mr. F. P. Jepson, Assistant Entomologist and Controller of Plant Pests, Department of Agriculture has been appointed Deputy Director of the Department, and will assume duties as such on his return from leave.

**No Time-Limit for Speeches.**—The Committee on Standing Orders, is of opinion that “it is undesirable to place any restrictions on the freedom of speech and debate in a new legislative assembly such as the State Council, which is not based on the party system of Government,” and has reported against the adoption of Sir Henry de Mel's suggestions for fixing a time-limit to speeches in Council.

**Salaries of Supreme Court Judges.**—At the Annual general meeting of Advocates held recently resolutions were passed to the effect that it is not in interests of the country that the scale of salaries of new local entrants to the Supreme Court Bench should have been reduced; that action be taken to restore the previous scale of salaries; and that the minimum period of pensionable service for Judges of the Supreme Court be reduced from 7 years to 5 years.

**S. Africa Invites Dr. Radhakrishnan.**—The Hindu Young Men's Association of South Africa, at its 28th anniversary celebrations, decided to invite Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to make a lecture tour. The tour is intended among other things, to focus attention on an Indian as a public lecturer, which will react to the benefit of Indian scholars and create an interest in Indian philosophy and culture among the Union's European population.

**Dispenser Stabbed by Patient's Father.**—Mr. Sinnatamby Nagalingam, Government Apothecary stationed at Warakapola, was admitted to the Kegalle Hospital at about 1 p.m. on the 30th ult. with a serious knife injury. The acting Police Magistrate recorded his disposition. Mr. Nagalingam said that Podiya, a stabber him in the back while he was examining the man's daughter. Podiya, in a lengthy statement in which he admitted the stabbing made allegations of misconduct against the Apothecary. The accused was remanded.

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(Q. 172. 13-10 to 12-1-36.)

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

#### JAFFNA SCHOOL SOCCER TEAM

Sir,—Having seen Mr. James's letter in your issue of the 25th ultimo, re the Jaffna Schools' Soccer Team, I interviewed a gentleman of my acquaintance who has seen a lot of First Class Football in the British Isles. I requested him to pick out his best team. He had not then seen Mr. James's selection and fortunately he had seen all but two of the 22 matches played this season. It is interesting to note that his choice does not differ much from Mr. James's.

The following is his selection:

Goal	Thamotherampillai of Central (but Sivanathan of Manipay if last 2 years' form be considered.)
Backs	(a) Somasundaram of Central (b) Flavian of St. Henry's
Halves	(a) Right—of Jaffna College (b) Centre—Namasivayam of Parameshvara (c) Left—Murugesu of Parameshvara
Forwards	(a) Outside Left—of Parameshvara (b) Inside Left—of Hartley College (c) Centre—Hunt of Jaffna College (d) Inside Right—of St. Patrick's, unless St. John's Centre Forward plays in this position (e) Outside Right—Dionysius of St. Patrick's

Best player this year—Hunt or Murugesu or Ambalavanar

Best player during the last 5 years—Kugathas—the only class-player that Jaffna has seen.

Yours truly,  
V. RAJARATNAM.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 162  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnachippillai wife of Tillaiampalam of Karaidivu East

Deceased.  
Sangarapillai Kanapathippillai of Karaidivu East  
Vs.  
1. Thillaiampalam Sangarapillai and  
2. Kanagasabai Ponnampalam both of Karaidivu West, the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the Petitioner above-named praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sinnachippillai wife of Tillaiampalam coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of October 1935 in the presence of Mr. P. Sabarainam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the attorney of the said intestate's husband and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 10th day of December 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 15th day of November 1935  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 97. 2 & 5-12-35)

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