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JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929

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NA MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929

LINGUAL EDUCATION AND ASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS

CITIC

THE IDEA OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION IS adoally gaining ground and it augurs ill to learn that Government is en-oraging the growth of bilingual schools this country there is always a section n this country there is always a section of people who see red in everything newjo them bilingual education is at best a lid experiment. We are, however, injust to take an optimistic view. In a party where bilingual conditions have

at be considered rection. What direction. What our . need is ducation and not merely the a unirement of the knowledge of a language. It is an admitted fact that the best me jum of instruction for a child beginning educaneed is instruction for a child beginning education is its mother tongue. It is not that present it is not so. But the mistake les in thinking that instruction through the medium of the mother tongue should and abrupily when once a child has entered the portals of an English school. As in the case of the wearing of a child the process of reducing the mother tongue as the medium of instruction should be gradual. Nowadays a child's education does not end the moment heaves a vernacular school. He has

education does not end the moment heses a vernacular school. He has
the to go to an English school, But
the cond does not feel that he is continuing his education when he joins an
English school He feels, as it were,
that he is beginning his education again.
This repetition of methods, ideas, and
instruction can be avoided if the bilingual
system is universally adopted. The
instruction through the medium of the
mother tongue continues while the child
gradually picks up a working knowledge adually picks up a working knowledge English. When the child is able to

mother tongue continues while the child gradually picks up a working knowledge of English. When the child is able to manage with English without depending much on the vernacular then English becomes the medium of education while the vernacular is not dropped out of the curriculum altogether and continues as a compulsory second language. To us such a system appears to be quite a rational one. At present the classification of schools into Vernacular, Arglo-vertacular and English schools leads to not a little confusion and the premium placed on the education imparted in English schools has contributed not a little towards retarding the Vernacular and Angle-vernaular schools as inferior types of schools overnment itself is guilty of a scheme which the work of a teacher in a vernation of the confusion of the confusion of the confusion of the vernation of the vernati

an that of a cooly or a peon. If bilinal schools become more popular this it of degrading the work in Vernacular cools will disappear. There will be only one type of schools and the system of education will be uniform throughout. As things are, the co-ordination of the vork of Vernacular and English schools is not so feasible. The pupils in a vernacular school are in a world of their own and the pupils of an English school are living in a world of their own. Most belonese parents do very reluctantly not their children to vernacular schools cause of the compulsory clause in the cause of the compulsory clause in the cettat no child of Ceylonese parentage ould be admitted into an Ecglish school thout having passed the third standard the vernacular. If this clause is rethe vernacular. If this clause is reved today, tomorrow there will no pupils ound in Vernacular schools. This is not a consummation devoutly to be wished for simply because if such a thing happens the position of the vernacular will be most precarious. We are for reserving the vernacular. We would

bappens the position of the vernacular will be most precarious. We are for reserving the vernacular. We would en give it a higher place in the tital stages of education. So long Toglish plays such an important u our life, prudence diotates to us should not altogether neglect 1 but give it an honourable place ducational curr culum. That si cannot, for the present, subscribe fiew that all education before a res University should be impartight the medium of the vernacular. thing our verraculars have developed much. Moreover we sot get rid of English altogether. The control of English altogether control of English altogether control of English altogether. The control of English altogether reason to the control of English altogether. There is another important reason why we advocate the cause of bilingual schools. It will save for a boy at least three years—the time during which he

in a vernacular school We are quite convinced that simply detaining a boy for three years in a vernacular school will not devel p in him a high taste for vernacular literatura. Fursher cultivation is necessary if that end is to be attained. This is done at present, if at all it is being done, in an English school Then what necessity is there for forcing a boy into an atmosphere which we know by experience he is not quite happy in and which his parents would very much like to avoid?

We do not sneggest that Vernacular

We do not suggest that Vernacular schools should be abolished. We are for adopting bilingual methods both in Vernacular schools as well as in English schools. We like to see all distinctions be en English and the mediums of instruction because the compear. They both should have equal place and value in the system of education.

If for the first five years the system feducation that is imparted in both If for the first five years the system of education that is imparted in both Vernacular and English schools be the same, then the hardship which has been created recently by the age-limit set for candidates preparing for Cambridge examinations will not be experienced and children may be expected to finish their school career legarety instead of ranking threathy it in forceits haste. of rushing through it in feverish haste. As a matter of fact we have every reason to hope that the bilingual system would be the only solution to many of the problems that are found in the existing system of education. It is highly practicable and certainly worthy of en-

EDITORIAL NOTE.

TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE:-That the country had once for all decided in favour of temperance has been amply proved by it e results of the recent Local Option polls Government has been led, by misobievous propagands, into believing that there exists a strong desire on the part of the people of certain areas to reopen taverns. We are glad to note that an opportunity has been given to convince government that the peop e of Jaff is at least are for prohibition. in the face of such convincing proof, we are sure, Government will not any longer besitate to meet the peop'e's demand and enforce prohibition. As a matter of fact, that is the only course now left open to Government.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER: - The prospect of further showers s.ems to be at a distance Internationers are very essential for the crops at present the time of yielding.

"Theuvalankabu Thee ime of yielding.

"Theuvalankabu Thee Thirdpani":—
At the conclusion of the "Kathapirasargam" held as the Jaffra Hindu College Hall on Saturday last Brimath Sankara Subramania Satohobithananda R. ja Yogikal was presented with a pures containing Rs 540 62 in connection with the above "Thirupani" by Mr. V K Gasnasundaram, Proct r, S O., Hony. Secretary, Jaffra Saiva Paripalana Sabhal, on behall of the Hindu residents of Vannar-noneal.

FURTHER TEMPERANCE SUCCESS: - At the FURTHER TEMPERANCE SUCCESS:—At the Local Option poils held on the 4th and 5th is stone ascertain the wish of the people whether they are for the re-opening of the 2 toddy taverns at Mathagal and Araly respectively, our readers and the general public will be glad to note that the attempt of the anti temperance party proved a failure. It is noteworthy that not even a single man voted for the re-opening of the Araly toddy tavern.

LOCGMOTIVES FOR CRYLON:—Mesers Armstrong Whiteworth of London have received a contract from the Crown Agents for the coustruction of twelve passenger locomotives and tenders for the Coylon Government Raliways.

stration of twelve passenger locomotives and tenders for the Coylon Government Raliways.

Kaithadi Saiva Avkia Sangam:—The Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on the 28th December, 1928, with Mr N. Manar, the President, in the ohsir. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the Beoretry's report was read and adopted after comments. This was followed by the election of office bearers for the eneuing year. This the question of a permanent home for the Singam was raised by the President, and Mr S Ponnapp h stated that an appeal was set to the inhabitants of Kaithadi resident at F M S most of whom had kindly promised to cotr bote howards the expenses estimated to e at R. 7507. A Building Sub Committee was elected to consider the urgeot necessity of establishing a permanent home and to take early steps for same. The President in his concluding remarks impressed on the audience the value of cooperation and urgad on all to raily round the Sangam and make it more useful. A lyrical lecture on "Nandanar" was delivered under the auspices of the Sangam by Vidwan Rumalingam —Dor.

Suthumalai Students' Union.

THREE DAY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The annual Conference of the Sathum dai The annual Conference of the Sathum dal Stadens, Union commerced on Friday the 28th utime and concluded on the 30th The first day's proceedings which were in Tamit began at 630 pm in the Simosya Bosrati Vidyasatat. Mr V. Veers singham, B. A., Principa', Manipay Hindu College, presided and in a brief speech declare the Conference open and called upon Mr. M. 8. Rasarabsam, Advocate, and Editor, "Hindu Organ", to deliver his lecture on "Saiot Sekilar, his Patriotism and Universalism". Universalism"

IDEALS OF THE PAST AGE

IDEALS OF THE PAST AGS

The lecturer dwelt at length on the age in which the Saint lived and plotured it to the sudience as an ideal one. The spirit of their age was one of faith, love, courage, and patriolism. It was an age which produced many saints and warrior saints. Kailppasi kai Nayanar was an exampe of the latter type who on the eve of his marriage urged by his lobence patriolism had gone to the front and met with a glorious death. The people loved their kings so well. The kings of that age were religious men and their administration had been varied on according to religious beautings, and for the advancement of religiou. Almost the whole of Asia had been beachings and for the advancement of religion. Almost the whole of Asia had been Salvaite at the beginning of Oristianity. The puranum on Saint Sekilar laid down the infiniteness of God and His Grace The secret of the wessage of that puranum was faith in, and worship of God. As such the massage of that puranum must appead throughout the world.

The lecturer in conclusion, compared and contrasted the present age with the age of the puranam and exhorted the audience to live up to the ideal of the Baints, to be full of faith, love, conrage and patriotism.

"GREATNESS OF TAMIL"

"Greatness of Tamil".

Another lecture on the "Greatness of Tamil" was delivered by Mr. V. T. Sambandhan, Eittor, "Inthuathanam". In his characteristic, simple and humorous style, he spoke on the subject for more than en hour. He said Tamil was great to many respects. It had a divice origin and was en ancient but living language. The present plight of such a great language, the greatness of which was common knowledge, should necessarily engage the attention of one and all. It had curvival many violesitudes and was dragging on its existence under the unfavourable patronage of an alien Government. The present system of Education was quite unsuited to the advance of the language. The Govt instead of profibably using the money voted for Education proper, specially the profit of its on the Department and Inspectors. The Inspectors who were appoint ed to examine Tamil schools were generally achiefly condited in Tamil How. Inspectors. The Inspectors who were appoint ed to examine Tamil schools were generally not highly qualified in Tamil. How could they expect Tamil to be taught efficiently. The language should be taught according to Tamil methods and not as Livin was taught in English schools. The Inspectors slow should be Tamis possessing a good knowledge of the language. Again it was very much to be regretted that their students took little interest in the study of Tamil. The same might be said of the teachers, who confined themselves to the teaching of the language only as prescribed to the syllabus of the Government Code and nothing more.

Continuing the speaker pointed cut that

Continuing the speaker pointed cut that the Christian Missionaries were also responthe Obristian Missionaries were also responsible for the present backward state of Tamil. As a result there was a deplorable ablence of poets in the land. In conclusion he said that despite the Education Ocde, the teachers should teach more Tamil and better Tamil in the schools. In spite of examination by Government Inspectors such big educational bodies as the Handu Board of Education about confidence of the Country of th tion should conduct examinations through the land and raise the standard of T. aducation.

WANT OF TEXT BOCKS

The Chairman in his closing remarks discussed the many points raised by Paudit V. T. Sambandhan and said that lack of poets in T. Sambandban and said that lack of poets in the land was due to pandibe who always picked holes in one's work and thus discouraged a buddieg poet. If Tamil was to be improved, modern methode of teaching should be adopted, text books should be written in grades with illustrations. Newspapers and other publications should as a rule be written in simple Tamil so as to be understood by many. He was of opinion that efficient teaching would create loterest among students for learning Tamil. They should follow the example of the Sichaless who were doing great things in propagating their language. Every Tamil should feel for his language, religion and country.

A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

The Chairman in conclusion made a strong poeal to fix a day of the year to effer syers to God for the advancement of their prayers to God for the advancement of their language, religion and country. If that Association would do it, he said that he would show them next year what effect it would have produced in the country. If all Ocylon joined in that prayer, the result would be excellent.

With a vote of shanks to the speekers and the chair, the proceedings of the first day torminated with the singley of Theyaram.

Continued up.

Government Tran. College

2ND YEAR EXAMINATION, 1928

2ND CLASS CERTIFICATES. The following are among the successful students in the recent Second Y are Examination, 1928 of the Government Transing College, who underwent training in the English School Course;—

Man

2nd Division.

V. C. CanagaRatonam, R. Goanasampaniban,*
R. Sivanatham, M. Thursisingham, and J. T.

Vyramuttu.

Brd Division.

R. Rejaratnam ;

* Referred in Physical Training.

S Referred in Mathematics and Biology.

Calendars For 1920.

We asknowledge with thanks the receipt of Wall and Desk Calendars for 1920 from Mesers. Niesei Trading Co., Paper Merchants of Colomb; Mellin's Food Co., L'd., the well known firm of England; and Mr. T. Sub-ramaniam of Rauberods; Comunatam, Agent, Oriental Gove Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of B. mbsy.

Continued

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
"Education as a Fine Ast."

"EDUCATION AS A FINE ART."

The second dav's proceedings were in Engisen. Mr V R Venkataraman, M A, Principa', Jaffea Hindu College, presided. Two lectures were delivered. Mr T Ramalingam, B A, spoke on "Education as a Fine Art". The speaker cristoised the present system of education as baving little art in it. He said there should be a chapge for the better. Even Journalism had become controversial and victous. To check the parversed tendencies of modern civilisation all agitation should be done by the Press. The atmosphere in school's should be saturabed with religious sentiments. The status of teachers should be raised if education was to be improved and made a fine art.

"Rights of Cirizenship"

"RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP"

"Rigers of Citizenship"

The second lecture was delivered by Mr. 8. Subramanism, B A, on "The Rights of Citizenship". The speaker in the course his speech traced the origin of citizenship to Greece and explained what it originally meant and what it had to come to mean now. It involved a large measure of freedom and a good deal of rights Franchise was tis exampled cashification. Freedom of thought. good deal of rights Franchise was essential qualification. Freedom of thou speech and worship and freedom of Press were the rights of citizenship Press were the rights of diskingship. The speaker made a historical survey of the important nations of the world and explained the growth of diskingship in the different countries making special reference to Ocylon and India and India

and India

At the conclusion of his spread Mr. Subramaniam said that India hed risen against
foreign exploitation and Ceylon was meekly
submitting. These countries could not bosst
of offizenship so long as they have untouchability in their society and keep the unfortunate children out of their schools and

EDUCATION ON SOUND LINES.

The Chairman in the course of his closing remarks classified people into three types viz., uneducated, miseducated and aducated for their schools in Caylon they made bricks of boys more perfectly than in India. That was due to arbisans among teachers. There were arbists and artisans among them. Education should in sed of being a fine art. Education should in sed of being a fine art. Boys were marred to a certain extent by the That There Boys were marred to a certain extent by the artisan spirit of the artifice of teachers. If they could teach a boy as an artist, they could and would create a citizen of judgment oud and would create a cliss of judgment and benevolence. Soundest education implied the awakening of the deepest, highest and the divinest in a boy and study a citizen was a blessing to his country. A good of the mount would always treat his neighbour not as a thing but as a person. He made no difference in the colour of one's skin as did British rulers, who coloured races to severe ordeals. If the rulers would treat them as persons, they would cease to be rulers. Outlinning he said that they should educate themselves as not to allow the animal spirit in them to dominate Religion should help them in that. It was regretable that Rel gion stood uncared for. But it had to be rightly conceived and practised. There was a form of piety which was impious. Anything that was asien to the gospel of action must be treated as semi-But it had to be rightly conceived and practiced. There was a form of piety which was impious. Anything that was alien to the gospel of action must be treated as something irreligious. In conclusion he wished that in India and Cey on they might make such progress as would enable the sone of the soil to grow good and virtuous and as would not allow their countries to be imitations of "Dollor Republics" or "Coal Republics", as the nations of the West.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the spe kers and the andlence, the days' proceedings terminated.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A "KATHAPIRASANGAM,"

A "Kathapisasangam,"
On Sunday commending at 6 30 p. m.
Srimath Sangara Subramania Satchebithanantha Reja Yogikal delivered a lyrical lecture on the life of Pattinaththadikal At the close of the Pirasangam a well-filled purse was presented to the Swamiji in connection with the building of the Car (Therr) at Tiruyalankadu, South India.

BORTY PHIRD SESSION PRESIDENTS EATINEST (PELIS

i shall be the liful if you will kindly give

journal for the intermand of those . in the study of Orienzal Liverature. Chundioully, Yours etc., fina, 3cd Jan. 1929, M. S. Paham. Jaffna, Sed Jau.

Jafina, 3rd Jan. 1929. B. C. Canada.
TEXT OF THE LISTING REFERRED TO SECVE
"Referring to the disousons at your office
on 1st December 1928, I have the honour
to inform you that after a lengthy discussion,
dajor 3b Ulair and myself have agreed upon
assemble "Hankarabaranem" as the most

alsjor 8t Olsir and myself have agreed upon assemble "Bankarabaranam" as the most suitable to Ceyonese children.

I have also enerty explained to the Major the treal significance of teaching Tamil tould solfs as that form of teaching only would suit the ordence of the language for which the master to composed.

Major 8t Char's suggestion to transpose officers must would be saily depriving the children of this country from regaining their lost hartisge. He was apparently speaking from his own point of view without taking are indigenous population into consideration and I am sure he must have since dismissed that itself from his mind either our meeting.

I should be obliged if you would now be good enough to consider the suggestion made in my letter of 29th Outober 1928 which has reference to your Memo A. Al 10994 of 9th Navamber 1928 and fayour me with a reply,"

to my letter of 29sh Ostober 1928 which ha reference to your Memo A. M 10994 of 9st November 1928 and favour me wish a reply,

PROVISIONAL THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.

Sir,

This is a time when a man in any department in His earns better than what a man carried ten years ago. The savary scheme of the Government cierts has a ready been revised. Today at who pass the Sonto or the Mariculation or the Intermediate examination try to get into Government Service on the ground that the Government Officers are well paid. are well paid.

But many do not like to enter the teaching profession, owing to the fact that the teachers are not well paid. Is is gratifying to note that the teaching profession is more prospective than it was a few years ago. But still the sainty scheme of the teachers should be fully revised. His Excellency the Governor in one of his specious a few days ago said that the teachers are the makers of the country. The work of a teacher is multifations. His responsibility is manifold.

Among the teachers themselves it is the

the country. The work of a teacher is mu tilarious His responsibility is manifold. Among the teachers themselves it is the provisional certafinated teacher who suffers much and is ill-paid. A person who has passed the Matrionisation is amployed under the Government in the R-liway Department or in the General Clerical Service He starts nie work with an initial salary of Rs. 75. He has increments every year. If he becomes a teacher he gets a salary of Rs. 60. He is considered as a Provisional Third Class certaficated teacher. He does not get acy kind of increment. He has to pass the Ecacher's certaficate examination or he has to pass the Inter-Arts or Science to get an increment with a salary of Rs 40 and gets increment yearly. The maximum salary for an uncertaficated teacher is Rs 90. The iotal and maximum salary of a provisional certificated teacher and get Rs. 90 rather than be a provisional certificated teacher and get Rs. 90 rather than be a provisional certificated teacher and get Rs. 90 rather than be a provisional certified teacher and get Rs. 60 only. The Cey on Teacher's Certificate Examination is a very difficult problem for an average man Educational authorities should be asked to do two things: factly to increase the salary of the provisional certificate Examination. It is the provisional certificate Examination. It is the provisional actificate existing the content work will also marred the progress in their work will also

part of the elementary school work.

If their prospects are unpromising and marred the progress in their work will also be affect, it matters are not remedied and if proper consideration is not given to the cry of the teacher who works in his case room with great devotion to his work, the teachers as a whole are put to shame. It is fervent y hoped and prayed for by the teachers in general and the provisional certified teacher in particular that the leading educationists of the country, the Legislative Councillors and the Members of the Board of Education though move in the matter jointly and relieve the teachers of their deep felt disseasies action of the present condition. It is the beachers, with that the Hon. Mr. Kannas gars, the veteran fighter for the cause of the teachers, and who contributed much to the present modifications of the teachers' salary subsence will leave no stone unturned in getting the injustice remodied by the Department. It is also is vently hoped that Hon. 27. S. R. jaratoam who is a member of the Board of Education will help the teachers' in general and the provisional certified teacher in particular.

Yours etc.

Yours etc.
A Provisional Certificated
Teacher,

Dominion Status Pracesses Independent.

I must here notice another part of the Vicercy's speech from which I have a read quoted. He draws a dark picture of the damage that I folia is wijkely to suffer at the hands of its false Irlands who would guide in bowards the morase of independence. The description of 'independence' as a 'morase is rather original. Is would be more correct to say that we have to cross a morase before we arrive at independence. But the morase surrounds us on all the land we can arrive newhere except by or. The being moour friends who support the man being mour friends who support the pre and unadulterated which depends upon your own effort, however long and arduous icasted of floundering in the direction of dominion status which depends upon the good will of Britait? They argue that it will be sheer waste of time, energy, a ds or free first be struggle for independence. From Ind. I rwin's point of view bale argument is unansworable F m my point of view dominion status is passed on the way to independence, and if it is refused you have simply to present to the content of the property of the world. Britait is one was in a content in the present of the world.

But it is obvious that independence does not mean waking out of the world. If you conditue to live in it you must come across others who also live in the same word. It is making the recessary not possible for the existence of an independent state in the present day world conditions to cut off all political, secondic, scalar leations with other states in the present day world conditions to cut off all political, secondic, scalar leations with other states in the present day world conditions to cut off all political, secondic, scalar leations with other states and propriate change in existing relations will depend upon the extent of freedom we achieve. If it is dominion status, as it i

Acquires Ability to be independent.

Acquires Ability to be independent.

This was four years ago Much water has since flown under the bridge. We have striven and striven hard for Swaraj within the Empire but the British people have not so far shown any inclination to help us honestly to equality. All the indications have been to the contrary. Indeed responsible British states men have repastedly declared that full dominion status is yet a far cry I there fore fully sympathise with those who have exhausted their patience and have now raised the cry of complete separation. But let us fully grasp the meaning of Mahabma Gandhi. I am sure he never meant that the moment we fe't sure that Britain was not going to give us dominion status we were to declare for Independence irresposite of our own readiness to enforce it. He was to many mind, referring to the time when we acquired what I have described as the whip hand. The time admittedly has not arrived. So far as Britain's formal declaration of her gold about fadia is concerned, it is complete equality within the Empire. The scheme prepared by the All Partice! Committee and adopted by the Conferences is therefore in fall accord with Mahabmania's views.

The bruth is that we cannot get anything from

All Parties Commission and accord with Makan ferences is therefore in full accord with Makan maji's views.

The truth is that we cannot get anything from England except by proving our strong b. The way to acquire that strength is to organize curacives and our resources. Such organization is an necessary for those who desire dominion status as it is for those who work for complete independence. That being so the obvious course is to work togo. That being so the obvious course is to work togo. The is not distillusioned by the time we reached that point, let us I ave him there can forge ahead.

A MISAPPREHENSION REMOVED.

I must here case the minds of those who far that the moment dominion status is granted to we shall use it to throw off British connect alteredy quoted Lord Trwie said:

Continued on page 4.

ACQUIRE ABILITY TO BE INDEPENDENT

OLD BUYS' ASSOCIATION FORMED. The inaugural meeting of the chove association to descreas, the 19th Document, 4 50 p.m.; in the Sobiol Hall Mr. It. 19th Autocate, was count to the cause at V. Guoremanian abuse as Sociotary in

was been on Sasarday, the was a 1 30 p. m; in the School Hall Mr. R. Sadarana Angueste, was torked to the chair and Mr. V. Sadaranasham seems to be controlled and Mr. V. Sadaranasham seems to be controlled and Mr. V. Sadaranasham seems to be controlled and the Mr. Salampu, the founder of the Insurance, and explained the object of the meeting, proposed and formation of the Association. Mr. N. Founam palsam, seconden and it was manimonally carried.

Toen the Secressry of the sulces committee read the rules of one constitution, after a discussion, the draft rules were adopted with a mine adments.

The clearlon of Office-bearers resulted as follows:

Patron:—Mr. M. Slampu; President:—Mr. A. V. Kobsiogham, (advocate); Vice President:—Mr. A. V. Kobsiogham, (advocate); Vice President:—Mr. A. V. Kobsiogham, (divocate); Vice President:—Mr. E. S.; Hong, Secretary:—Mr. R. Kaospathippilist, (E. E. S.); Committee:—Meesrs. C. Cuclina, (Penenous), V. Vannia-lugham, B. A. K. Kandash, M. Ampalavanar, and K. Marckesa, (H. E. d.)

The n.x. it.m was a fecture on Education and Nanocalism' by Mr. V. Vannia-lugham and Nanocalism' by Mr. V. Vannia-lugham, B. A. K. Kandash, M. Ampalavanar, and K. Marckesa, (H. E. d.)

The Chairman nears addressed the meeting chiefly dealing on Roowledge, utility and cluzenship and whened the Asconation success.

Mr. V. Subramaniam, on behalf of the selection ministee and himself, proposed a voic of thatks to the chair, the lecture; the constitutore, and the members. With Thevaram, the meeting terminated at 8 p. m. —Cor.

MallakamSocial Service League

A NEW ORGANISATION FORMED.

A public meeting of the residents of Malla-A public meeting of the residents of Malia-kam, precided over by Swami Rudhrakodis-wara, was held on Monday, the 31st utime, at 5 30 p. m. in the Maliak m Shava Thamii Sebool Hall, with a view to inaugurate a Social Service League. The Swam ji ax-plained to the audience the exact again sacce of the expression "Social Service" and exherted the organisers to work and live up of the expression "Social Service" and exhorted the organisers to work and live up to those ideals.

Mr. T N Signathamby proposed that an Mr. T. N. Sionathamby proposed that an organisation with the above name be formed and Mr. R. N. Sivaprakasam seconded the resolution which was e-ried unanimously. The election of chics bearers which took place next, resulted thus:

President: Mr. S. Navaratham,

Vice Presidents: Mesers T. N. Singathamby,

A. Kanagasabai, M. Subramaniam and P. Amirthambem, and Dr. S. Sellacurai.

Secretaries: Mesers, R. N. Sivapirakasam and S. Subramaniam.

Treasurer: Mr. S. T. Wijayaraham.

In addition to the omes basters a representative Committee with twelve members was also elected.

was also elected.

Mr. S. Sabramaniam was elected Auditor.

With a vote of thanks to the otalr, the
meeting terminated at 7 30 p m.—Cor.

OBITUARY.

MRS. M. S. BASARATNAM.

As we go to press we learn of the ead and untimely death of Mrs. Reseasman, wife of Mr. M. S. Reseasman, Advocate and Editor, "Hindu Organ", after a brief liliness at her residence in Vaddukkoddai, The funeral takes place this afternoon at Vaddukkoddai.

MRS. 8 BINNATHAMBY,

MRS. S. SINNATHAMBY.

We regret to record the death of Bassmuns, wife of air. supprameniam Sinnathamby, ex Overseer, P. W. D., Jaffan, in the early hours of the Sunday last at her residence in Vannarponnal West after a proceeded liness. The Jaccassed lady was 53 years of age at the time of her death. The fineral took place the assessed was largely attended. She leaves behind to behoan her loss besides her husband, her nephew, Mr A. Wijsyarahmun of the Police Office, Jaffan, a siner and a nost of friends and relations. We extend our heart felt condeiences to the members of the bereaved family.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

Nationalism in Manchula:—Headed by Obarg Hauchlang, the son of the late Chang Tao-lie, the Manchulan leaders have decorate to accept Sun Yet sen's Three Principles—
'Nationalism, D.mocraey and the prope's right to live"—in accordance with the wish expressed in the will of Chang Tso lin. They have agreed to submit to the authority of the Naking Government, in taken of which the Nationalist flag has been holsted on all public ballidings.

huildings.

«DRY" DAMOR:—It has been announced that the town of Damoh is declared by the Local Government to be closed to I quor traffic. The rural areas of this district were declared dry this year in the month of January and the last month of the year sees the close of the urban shops also, A deputation of the representatives of the town waited upon the Hon'ole Minister for Excise, C. P., for the purpose when he last visited this place.

place.

LECURN ON TEMPSEANCE:—Master Sant Singh, Honorary Secretary. Purjab Temperanes Federation Amrituar, with his porty vicited Magitha, delivered lectures on temperanes and hoshib in the Masion High School, Guru Nanak Public High School and other public places. A good many mon took pledges of abstinence,

Chunnsham, 28 12 28

SOWEY PULLING THE

slad ton

sight, a governal opinion is analy the Ring bas of medical the annual disease and infration, and therefore the standard th

Birt

WEARINESS OF MIND AND BODY,

oligical in that the reference in the bullette Majoury's restlessness does not mean the

to draw.

An anihorizative caview of the King's illness published in the British Middeel P.esa empirative that He Majary's exhaustion "is as much wear near of min fas of body." It states, however, that "the will of the King to live is there."

Walls the review points one that the improvement in progress is enough to justify the hope that His Majary will be restored to his people, the "Euroch" indicates that more definites and more resided improvement is needed before anxiety one by replaced by candidence.

IMPROVED TWO IN LOAD COMMISSION.

be replaced by confidence. — Dict. 4 - 1 - 23

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL CONDITION.

Bulletins issued yesterday regarding His Majesty's likess disclose that there has been a slight improvement in the local condition, but the general condition remains stationary.

It is emphasized that the absence during the past 56 hours of any unward movement must not be insurpreted as a relapae. The healing process is making slow but exhibitantly progress, and it is obvious that the intestion has been masticred.

The latest amboritails a review of the King's III-ness strates the fact that His Majesty is not sufficing from pleuro presumonia, but rather from streptonoccal epitermia.

It mentions that the clinical picture at present is that of the alternath of severe general infection of the compress.

of the copyema.

The wound is steadily diminishing in also and the barmoglobia content of the blood is now approximately normal.

The greatest problem is to overcome His Majesty's exhaustlen.

— Hold 6—1—22

PARSED A GOOD NIGHT.

A bulletin issued at 11 15 this morning stated that His Majusty passed a good night and there is a slight improvement in his condition.

"Times Sunday Illustrated."

THE MAILS.

(@ P O Colombo) RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O. L. "Orvieto" are due on Saturday, January 12th and per the P & O "Chitral" on Saturday, January 19th.

Straits & China Mails per the N Y. R. "Katori Marn" are due on Wednesday, January 8th and per the R. L. "Insulandine" on Thursday, January 10th.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails par the "O. L. Oronsay" will close on Wednesday, January 2th and per the R L. "Insulanding" on Thursday, January 10th.

Strats and Onina Mails per the N Y.R.
"Fushimi Maru" will close on Wednesday, January 0th and per the S. M. N.
"Christiaan Huygins" on Saturday, January 12th.

NOTICE.

Tanders are hereby twitted for instrumental 9,000 cms, of sait from the General Storm, Rarain to the Sait Store, Manner. The precised tends to the Sait Store, Manner. The precised tends are will be required to transport 3500 cm. January, 1930, and the balance on toy subsequent

.... congress. Concluded from page 8

Concluded from page 8

ove in Great Bettato who sympathice most amily with the dual of facta attending at the artist possible moneys the actor of any of the her great Dominious of the Grown, will find her great Dominious of the Grown, will find her great Dominious of the Grown, will find a ground out from their feet if British orinton at heavening to convince it, that so called an actor was only valued by India as a apping some to a complete severance of her exaction with the British Commonwatch."

There is no foundation for this apprehension of these is no reason whatever why we should at complete severance of British connection if are put on terms of parfect equality with the minimum. It was are not put on such terms if not be dominions attain his to be offered accepted with all the implications, its rights and gallons, which both parties will be in honor and to respect and uphold. But as Mahatungin put it, we "would not hesitate to sever all put it, we swould not hesitate to sever all put it, we swould not hesitate to sever all meetion, if severance became necessary throughout the product of the same and the severance and aphold. But as Mahatungin put it, we "would not hesitate to sever all meetion, if severance became necessary throughout the same and the

most searched to use of the search when the process of the search when precised dominions used the same time not segment dominion status, if he latter comes without avoidable delay. If it immostible to say which of the parties will have the which has he beychological moment. Great Britain has the whip hand to day, and the psychological moment for her to offer, and for India to accept, and will have the whip hand to day, and the psychological moment for her to offer, and for india to accept and will have the whip hand to morrow, and then will assent the psychological moment for her to wreet amment to psychological moment for her to wreet amment of the psychological moment for her to wreet amment of the psychological moment for her to wreet amment of the psychological moment for her to wreet amment of the psychological moment for her to wreet amment of the psychological moment of

making."

I have now giont my gnewer to the second question I fermulated. Is is:

Our destination is freedom, the form and extent of which will depend upon the time when, and the discumstances under which, it comes;

HOW CAN WE REACH OUR DEST: NATIONS Mesowhile there is nothing for me but to do the work necessary for all forms and all degrees of freedom. That work is one and the game and I now proceed to courter it.

The mass be remembered that the same Congress which declared concluse independence as our golf, by another reaching in which declared concluse independence as our golf, by another reaching in which the Working Committee to dayle a concition for them to a declared as the golf and the congress in its now that no party ourside the Congress muss barefore be taken to have emberked upon the enquiry with full knowledge of this face. What then was the object of directing the Working Committee to call an all Parties Conference or Convention if complete independence was not merely the goal but the next time modiate also? It certainly was not for the mere fan of it. The importance of the Convention and the political value of its agreed conclusions are quite obvious and must have been so to the Congress could not, at the time, have any clear conception as to what the next step would be after the All Parties Convention came to declare. This would depend upon the exitor to agreement reached and the pature of the decisions arrived at which can.

The Working Committee has faithfully carried out the instruction of the Mains Congress and called the All Parties Conferences. The remark able success of these national gatherings, in their endeavour to find the highest common basis for a constitution for India, is well known. Never he fore, in the hispary of our pub is movements, so many organisations—political, labour, religiour, communal, and common also for a constitution for India, is well known Never he fore, in the hispary of our pub is movements, and constitution for India, is well known Never he greatest since the day of Nou-co operation—belongs to the Congress which conceived the idea, and more specially to Dr. An art, the President of the Congress who never spared himself in carrying it out. The resonations of the Mainself in carrying it out. The second only the part of the Congress who have discharge the ability of the main and the supplementary reports of the Committee appointed by the All Parties Conference are all based

The recommendations of the main and the supplementary reports of the Committee appointed by the all Partice Conference are all based on the principle I starcally commond to this Congress for its acceptance. The Congress is in tirel an All parties Conference and life is duly to deal with over quastion coming before it from the point of view of the greatest good of all the parties and the people of India. So far the Congress has been discharging this duly on its own indiative taking upon itself the responsibility of determing what is good for the people and regulating its policy amordingly. This is the first time in the history of the Congress that I timized the people of India through the various organizations representing them, to discerning them, to discern the people of India through the various organization of the people of India through the various organization. Those invited to the principle of self desermination. Those invited to the principle of self desermination. Those invited to the principle of self desermination. Those invited to may well known organizations. There is not only organization—political, scotlaring the principle of the palmy days of Neu conportion—when with the palmy days of Neu conportion—when with the palmy days of Neu conportion—when with the principle well in the palmy days of Neu conportion—when with the palmy days of Neu confortion or which, having so alternative of the palmy days of Neu confortion or which, the forest of the sake of unity. It is an achievement of which are yellowed to the palmy days of the palmy days o

the settind convictions of every one of us, as free week, however, completed instances reservation of seals for minosines. We see evasion by shif expecting the estimation. The one question, states of the time of the commend and resolutions, taken as a whole, are so uskerly outer geous, so theroughly inconstitute, with the real and lasting good of the commendations outs good, so the company, shart in the duty to rejuct them, in spite of the companie of opinion in the country behind them. If they are notable to congress has no epiten but to accept the an RICKETTON OF Nahau REPORT IN THE COUNTRY. It will be observed that the recommendations are divisible under two main beads—general sad communal. Both are no interrelated that you cannot accept the one and reject the other. We cannot overlook the Luckmow resolution, whereby all parties agreed that "beary one of them will stand by it (the Report) as a whole and will refuse to accept any single part of its without giving foil force and effect to all other parts." There are communal and politico cammunal organisations which favour dominion status and have not only joined the communal agreements as parties, but given up what they considered antenantial rights for the sake of an agreed conscioution. Many shundreds of public meetings have been hald throughout the country, takended by people of all theats of opinion, which have approved of the recommendations as a whole. It is impossible to any how many accepted the latter because of the fortar. We have to keep our faith with all. This position, as I view it, it this. Here is a constitution agreed upon by the various parties, invited by the Congress to frame it. These parties to go thus far and no further at present, the fortary we have been constitution agreed upon by the various parties, invited by the Congress to frame it. These parties to dopendence. They do not sake the Congress is complete independence. They do not sake the Congress to water when the proper in votion to guide the nation on its forward march. The doc

the Madras Congress, with such improvements as this Congress might make on communal matters, other that those dealt with by the Conferences.

3. Work among the uniouchables and depressed clauses.

4. Organisation of labour, agricultural and fodostrial.

5. Other village organisation.

6. Popularising khaddar and boyoott of foreign cloth.

7. Campaign against social outtoms which retard social inter courts and national growth more aspecially a cruanda against the purdua and the other disabilities of woman.

8. Intensive campaign against the drink and optim cores.

9. Publisty.

1. will be observed that this is a predominantly social programme. I claum no originality for any of its items and have merly selected them out of a long list which, with the exception of tha first term, has been before the Congress and the country for years past. I may, however, be pardoned when I say that we have so far not done much worth speaking in carrying out the constructive work. Commonplace as this programme may appear, it is the only true foundation on which the hopes of the high pricets of complete independence, as well as those of the votavies of dominion statur, can be safely built. To the former I say, that the measure of their capacity, for the tremedous exercition that the first real step to wards their goal will domand is the recessure of their success in carrying one this seemingly comprehendous programme. To the latter Law, that the only chance where is of dominion status being ever of seed to them lies in the complete fulfilment of this every programme.

Lavge some of money and organised work throughout the country are necessary if we are to set about the business in right carneat. It is not morely the business of any particular organisation of their sations any measure of freedom. Among those who to k part in the Convention there were the representatives of all interests in the country—there were the representatives of all interests in the country—there were the representative of all interests in the country—there we

of non-decisive distinguishment of the plane and without the control of the plane of presentations and without the plane of presentation of the plane of presentation of the plane of the p

But without forgetting them the best sid we can render them is in the words of Sir Pherozenha Mehts, to gain our freedom here.

Conclusion.

I have only dealt with what I consider to be the real crax of the presents stantion and in doing so I have tried to discharge what I conscive to be my duty to the country at this juncture. My views may not be acceptable to all, specially to the younger men. I quite appreciate their impatience. We need both patience and timpatience. We need both patience and timpatience with curselves. I have no quarrel with the ideale of the yennger men nor with the practical work they have taid out for themselves. I hold with them that all exploitation most cease and all imperial m must go. But the way to it is a long and dressit on. The work hefore the young and the cli it ones not the same. Only the mentality is different. Let the younger men by a i means preserve their own mentality, but let them not for the sake of the very Mother. I and they are ke to serve, divide the country into more facions and parties than there are already. To the defer then I repeat the same advice. Let form the rent mental repeat the same advice. Let form the rent mental repeat the same advice. Let form the rent mental repeat the same advice. Let meet a both remainment the words of wisdom unsered by Mabrima Gendhi and Deshahandhu Chitatarajan Das I have quoted above. The messes want bread, They have no time to make experiments and no use for theories and degmas imported from shootal.

I have done. You have been patient with me, My hamble services for what they are worth are as your disposal. Let us this one differences. Let us march forward shoulder to aboulder and victory leaves. "Bandemataram." — "Hindu."

Prioted and published by M. B. Rassaranam, for and on behalf of the Preprieeres, the Salva Parlpalana Sebal, at their Press, the Salva