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Tamil			

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CONSUMERS' Co-operation

ITS SUCCESS IN OTHER LANDS AND POSSIBILITIES IN CEYLON

By K. Nesiath M. A.

(Hony. Secretary, Jaffna Co-operative Central Stores Ltd.)

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

HERE LIES—

A "Practical" man of Business,
Who had an eye to the "Main
chance"

Which was always open—

His heroic life was an incessant
contest,

With his butcher and his butter
man, his baker and draper;

He died through premature
exhaustion,

In trying to avoid being poisoned
or cheated,

Had he been a member of a
Co-operative Store,

He might have had leisure for
self improvement,

Excelled in some useful pursuit,
And achieved distinction and
easy competence.

As it was, he, like so many others,
Perished ingloriously,

The vigilant fool of competition
(Printed on the cover of a booklet
of the Triplicane Stores)

An Agency and Civilisation

The Co-operative Movement is one of the most splendid achievements of modern civilisation. Man is a social animal. He has, across the ages, been busy forming associations—from the little family to the large Nation. The capacity to associate is indeed the measure of his progress.

The capacity to organise Human Freedom in association is even a truer test of civilisation. Freedom of Conscience and Political Self-government have long been established in most parts of the world. The economic emancipation of the ordinary man is now being won by the democratic movement of Co-operation. Co-operative Credit frees him from the tyranny of the money lender; co-operative Production frees him from the tyranny of the capitalist producer; co-operative Consumption frees him from the tyranny of the profit-making trader. Co-operation is the organisation of credit, production and consumption by the people, for the people. It is the triumph of Democracy in business.

What is Consumers' Co-operation?

The object of a consumers' co-operative supply society is to associate a group of people with a view to organise wholesale buying for them. The people who consume or use the goods become both buyers and sellers so that the middlemen and their profits are eliminated. Then there are the economies of highly organised buying and selling. Buying a large quantity the society can pay the lowest possible rates to the wholesale importer or big producer. Having an assured number of customers, its own members, the society deals fairly by them. The private trader adopts many devices to secure his customers. Easy cre-

dit prices varying with customers, cut-prices in well-known commodities and high prices in others, short weights and measures, adulterated and cheap goods and honeyed words, these are some of the wiles to which the most "practical" natures fall unwary victims. A consumers' society does away with the clash between trader and customer, and if it undertakes production also, between producer and consumer as well.

It is a society which sells at cost price. The member gets the benefit of the lowest cost which is the aim of the year. The member's share in the profit is kept at a low level and the "profits" are distributed among members in proportion to their purchases. A joint-stock company is a capitalistic organisation; shares are highly priced, shareholders have rights in proportion to their shares, and the object is to secure dividends. A co-operative store is a mutual association; it is exempt from Income Tax on the ground that it is a private society to buy goods for its members.

The C. W. S.

The history of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society is a romance. Ninety years ago the Rochdale Pioneers started business in very humble premises in Toad Lane, Manchester, with a membership of 28 and a Share Capital of £ 28. Twenty years later England had 400 societies. Owing to the need felt for a common buying agency for all the societies, the C. W. S. evolved in 1864 with a nucleus of 42 affiliated societies representing 18,000 members and a share capital of £ 2,400 odd. The success of the C. W. S. led to more societies joining the federation and of new ones being formed and the Wholesale proceeded from strength to strength. Sale Depots were established in all big English cities and contemporaneously, Purchasing Depots in England, on the Continent and even beyond; eg. for Butter, Eggs and Bacon in Denmark, for Cocoa in Gold Coast and for Rice in Ceylon. Tea and other plantations were acquired in various parts of the world. A very important stage was reached when the C. W. S. turned from purchase to manufacture and one after another hundreds of factories were established. To save on freight, the Society has its own fleet of ships. Today, the C. W. S. comprises over 1,100 affiliated societies with a total membership of about seven million and it is estimated that more than half the nation's families buy their requirements from co-operative stores. The funds of the Society exceeded £ 50 million. The C. W. S. productions in its own factories come to a third of the total sales and include any thing from foodstuffs to

PRISON REFORM PROPOSALS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE

FARM COLONY PRISON

The Special Departmental Committee on the administration of prisons and the treatment of prisoners, in the course of an interim report to the Ministry of Home Affairs, recommends the establishment of—

(i) A Training School for youthful offenders (i.e. lads between the ages of 16 and 21), and the formation of an After-care Association, having its headquarter office in Colombo, with a full-time salaried Director.

(ii) A farm Colony Prison designed to cater exclusively for preventive detention prisoners, to serve as a training centre for agriculture and to be the nucleus of a post-institutional land settlement scheme.

(iii) A Juvenile Court in Colombo with exclusive jurisdiction to deal with offenders under 16 years of age, save in the case of grave offences and in case where an adult is charged along with the child.

The abolition of the present system of release on licence with effect from the 1st instant, and the organisation of a paid Probation Service under a Superintendent of Probation are also recommended by the Committee.

FUTURE EXCISE LEARNERS

Lower Educational Qualification

It is understood that the Excise Department will call in the near future for applications to fill 29 posts as Excise learners.

The minimum standard of education required from future entrants to the Excise Department has, it is understood, been reduced so as to give an opportunity to candidates who have other qualifications besides educational qualifications to join the Department.

The existing standard is the Cambridge Senior and the new one is to be the Cambridge Junior or the Elementary School Leaving Certificate.

household utensils, from textiles to footwear, from furniture to pianos, from jewelry to books. The Society owns 100,000 acres of farms and estates, 5,000 acres being in Ceylon. The Society is also a Bank and an Insurance Company. Its monthly magazine has a circulation of one million and the Peoples' Year Book is a standard reference work.

In Other Lands

The English C. W. S. is the World's greatest co-operative trading institution. (Continued on Page 4)

A Short Story.

GIRL'S SACRIFICE FOR COUNTRY

By Devaki

"THIS is a thankless task indeed —" the aged editor sighed as the bank draft lay before him for a thousand pounds. It had to be honoured 30 days from sight. — Yonder steamer, that lay heaving and snaking in the harbour, had brought printing paper from Norway.

They all spoke well of the newspaper. They all praised the political leader that the *Bharatmata* gave. They all admired the character of the editor, Moti Babu. But of public support he had not much. The more the sales, the more the loss: advertisers seemed to stray into some other quarters. Of course, the Government never would send any advertisement to the *Bharatmata*: it was on the approved list.

"If we could take up the cause of —" his secretary whispered, "the amount for the draft would be forthcoming. He values the support of the paper and your influence."

"Does he? If I have gathered any little force I may have for character, it is not surely to soil it for him. We close down the paper — but shall not sell ourselves. I felt like looking at his case, but now it must be thrown away."

II

The audience were frantic: the speech had gone home. Moti Babu was holding forth against the contempt for public opinion showed by the Government in keeping Mr. Sarat Chander Bose in internment. The audience wept as he spoke.

But Snehata, his secretary, sat gloomy, taking notes. She used to be the most vociferous on such occasions. She served the *Bharatmata* and Moti Babu not for the fifty rupees that she got — though that was needed for her father and her brother: she served for the joy of service. She was moulded out of the writings of Moti Babu. She was his intellectual creation. She worked night and day for the *Bharatmata*. She was the walking reference book to the editor.

"Daughter —" Moti Babu called her. "Grand father —" Snehata accosted him.

"It was a great speech, sir —" and people crowded near Moti Babu as he descended from the rostrum. He looked for his secretary; she was close on hand, but there was not the customary smile on her face. Was there a tear drop?

And Moti Babu knew: that thousand pounds draft had to be honoured tomorrow. The bank had refused to give time. There was nothing to mortgage and raise money. He had mortgaged or sold all that he held dear. The "cause"

had already swallowed his ancestral property.

III

"Grandfather —" Snehata was speaking as the tonga whirled them away from the crowd. "I have served you for five years. You love me as much as I respect you. But I must leave you. I have some money, which I want to invest in the *Bharatmata*. I get only three and a half per cent from the Government, but you pay often as much as twelve per cent. Give me six per cent, so that my parents might have a steady income. My parents are willing and are waiting to transfer the government promotes to you."

The aged editor's voice was lost. He suppressed rising emotions.

"But why should you leave me, daughter? and your money, how can I take it, knowing that some miracle happens, I cannot repay it? I cannot take the money. But daughter, why do you leave me?"

And the answer came in a steady tone that sought to conceal the sadness of heart.

"My work with you has brought me many admirers. One wealthy zemindar would wed me. Instead of my father finding a dowry for me, he is willing to give a fortune for my hand. And —"

But the aged editor interrupted.

"Is it the Maharajah of...?" he asked, and without waiting for an answer he answered, "I know it is he. He often spoke to me about it. He is a man of honour. But he is older than I am — and you call me grandfather! Why wreck your life for —"

"For Moti Babu and *Bharatmata*?" said the brave girl. "Yours is a life of sacrifice. I can show my gratitude to you only by living like you. I have agreed. The promotes are already transferred to my father. My father waits for transferring them to you. The bank will advance money for meeting the draft —"

Moti Babu stood aghast at the sacrifice and love he had inspired in Snehata.

"God, how you help the weak —" he uttered as he kissed his "grand daughter."

(Roy's Weekly)

COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL

Ceylon's Export To France

About 400 tons of Ceylon coconut shell charcoal are being taken to Dunkirk in the German steamer Duisburg, which arrived in Colombo from the Far East on the 28th April.

March shipments of the commodity to France amounted to 605 tons, valued at Rs. 31,522; during the first quarter of the year the exports totalled 1,616 tons, valued at Rs. 86,062.

Manager's Notice

The office of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed on Monday the 6th instant in honour of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebration, and there will be no issue of the paper on that date.

Manager,
"Hindu Organ"

Notice

TUITION IN SINHALESE

Miss G. G. Nandawathie of "Guna Sewana," Station Road, Jaffna, is prepared to give lessons in Sinhalese to Tamil girls and children between 4 and 6 p.m. on week days.
(Mis. 36, 29, 2-5-33.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1935.

BEFORE TERM BEGINS

AMIDST THE DIN AND BUSTLE of life there are moments when man lifts his eyes from his egoistic pre-occupations and catches a glimpse of his Divine potentialities and hearkens to the message from within. He perceives but dimly the significance of the call, for Maya draws her veil over the Reality and he resigns himself to the dull and dreary grind of the work-a-day life and its attractions. Some realise only too late in life, when the body has been weakened by ill usage and the spirit jaded on by the bitterness and disappointments which are the inevitable lot of those who address themselves exclusively to the Pravritt or forth-going marga, that they had missed the central purpose of life and being unable to break up the long acquitted habits of body and mind are thereafter forced to spend the evening of their life in regret and repentance.

Bewitched by his English education, the modern youngman scoffs at the injunctions of the Shastras regarding spiritual disciplines calculated to awaken his spirit and enable him to attain to Divine life in his human body. From the point of view he not uncommonly adopts, Indian civilisation has little, if any, intrinsic value of its own: the bulk of its content—religious, philosophical, scientific and artistic—being demode where it was not altogether absurd in its inception. He, however, clings to some of the traditional observances for fear of social ostracism. But his heart refuses to recognise any merit in the practices taught him from his infancy. He wears holy ash, attends temple worship, chants devotional hymns more from force of habit than the recognition of the spiritual value of these practices or the purpose in view.

It should not be surprising, therefore, if educated young men look askance at Samaya Dheekshai or question the potency of Mantras to awaken the Divine in man. The law-givers of old have ordained that Samaya Dheekshai should be imparted early in life before scepticism takes the mind captive and challenges reason

and experience. Mantra is a living spiritual sound power. The human Ego born on earth as the consequence of his action in previous lives must work out such Karma as are germinating and will also germinate for its weal or woe. He is placed here below in direct contact with the objective world through its five agents of knowledge and five agents of action. The knowledge acquired through the senses is phenomenal, it is not true knowledge. It is knowledge as it seems, not knowledge as it is. The Ego, in order to escape from the glamour of semblance must free itself from Maya which has rendered it earth-bound. To wake up the Divine in man and implore the Grace of Chit-Shakti that we may be shown the Real and that the unreal may be dispelled is the work of the living Mantra. The mere communication of a sound from one's mouth to another's ear cannot be expected to produce such a result. The Guru has himself to vitalise and energise the Mantra in his own inner consciousness and then to transfer the living spiritual force to the disciple. Dheekshai is not a conventional usage, but a physical administered to the soul to cure it of its chronic ailment (Pavaroga).

We are apt to complain of the rarity of the Guru but we do not pause to consider the paucity of disciples of the right type. In our ignorance, we have an over-weening confidence in our intellectual attainments, thinking that we are perfectly qualified to receive the highest spiritual instructions.

Samaya Dheekshai is the first step in the spiritual life of the Seivite and its importance must be recognised and its experience gathered before one casts wistful eyes on the peaks higher up. It is the duty of every parent to give his children Samaya Pravasa Deekshai before sending them to school when the term begins after the present holidays.

We draw the attention of our readers to the special article appearing on the front page to-day by Mr. K. Nesiah M. A. on the above subject.

Without frizzles, without fancies, Mr. Nesiah points out the immense possibilities that lie in the direction of Co-operation. He is so thoroughly convinced of the 'plan of campaign' he proposes to achieve the goal of social and economic prosperity of the country that while he does not belittle the value of culture revival, he would fain see musical and cultural renaissance wait till the country's economic position is rid of foreign exploitation. We have no doubt our readers will agree that economic independence is of greater moment than mere political freedom and the nation's energies should be directed more towards that end. There is a tendency on the part of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies to wax eloquent over the progress the movement has made in this province. But if facts were examined it will be seen that the numerous credit societies have not helped the classes they were designed to serve. One of the greatest drawbacks of the Co-operative movement is that the whole movement has been more or less the result of official activities assisted to a certain extent by voluntary workers. The persons whom the movement affects are largely apathetic and rarely evince any

active desire to combine into Co-operative societies for their own benefit. It is due to apathy and absence of enlightened self-interest that the Jaffna Store which started with a paid up share capital of Rs. 7000/- has not evoked the enthusiasm of its members. The phenomenal success of the English C. W. S. might not be within our power to command. But it should certainly be possible to emulate the example of the Triplicane stores. Many people justly deplore the fact that the wholesale and retail trade of the province has passed into non-Tamil hands while our English educated young men are roaming the streets in search of decent employment. We do not see why those who live in rural areas should not combine and open consumers' stores for their own benefit and obtain their provisions cheap. The Thirunelveli Ottumai Nithi is selling goods to its clients at Town market rates and in some cases at lower rates. A network of consumers' stores in the province in charge of patriotic and educated youngmen would result in retaining the profits of business in the country and restore the trade in the country to our own men while our educated youngmen will be enabled to find suitable openings for the exercise of their talents. Mr. Nesiah has by example shown us the way to organise consumers' stores and points out the marvellous possibilities for growth and development by reference to other countries. It only remains for our readers to study the article and join hands to build up a network of consumers' Societies in the Province.

PONNAN PAYS PENALTY

Nayanmarkadu Bully Hanged

The execution of the sentence of death passed on Ponnann a young Palla man of Nayanmarkadu, who was awarded capital punishment at the Northern Assizes for the murder of a Vellala man Kandiah, was carried out yesterday at the Bogambara Jail Kandy. His body was brought to Jaffna this morning by his relatives.

A WELCOME SIGN

Increase in Ceylon's Imports and Exports

The 1934 figures of imports and exports handled at the Port of Colombo, constitute a faint but welcome sign that the world-wide depression of the last four or five years is beginning to lift, observes Mr. A. N. Strong, the Chairman of the Colombo Port Commission in his Administration Report for 1934. The Report states:—

The quantity of imports and exports, excluding coal and oil, handled in the Port of Colombo in 1934, amounted to 1,767,734 tons (1,927,983 tons imports and 739,751 tons exports) as compared with 1,484,683 tons (854,833 tons imports and 633,850 tons exports) handled in 1933. This shows an increase of 279,051 tons over the previous year, imports having increased by over 20 per cent. and exports by over 16 per cent. These figures constitute a faint but welcome sign that the world-wide depression of the last four or five years is beginning to lift. The import tonnage is almost back to the 1930 level, while export tonnage is higher than at any time since 1929.

Notice to Correspondent

Mr. S. AMPIKAIKARAN:—Next issue.

By the Way

Sankana

Sankana, the most caste ridden and conservative of our villages, has at last broken the ice and elected to the Village Committee a member of the tapper community. We know that many caste-men are gnashing their teeth and beating their breast at the indiscretion of the ram at the head. Let them realise that the incident is only the beginning of the end of the strong rule which they have contrived to preserve from merciful destruction by all kinds of fantastic devices. Apparently trivial causes have wrought great political and social upheavals. This one at Sankana heralds the dawn of a new era of social tolerance. It is just probable that the newly elected member may be cajoled or hoaxed into vacating his seat in the committee. But, the incident cannot fail to bring home to the members of the suppressed classes the fact that the Law does not deny them equality of opportunities. If they have not till now risen up to exploit to the full their opportunities, they alone are to blame. They remain suppressed not because of their stars, fate or birth, but because they have been slow to make their claims felt. Lack of education is their greatest bane. We trust that caste-men will realise that the tide of reform cannot be swept back by resorting to the old methods of social warfare. Such a course can result only in intensifying the bitterness of social repression and explode in unwelcome and unseemly scenes. Caste-men would do well to appreciate the forces at work and reconcile themselves to the changes that are coming on which they are powerless to resist. It is but a matter of time.

Sanatan

The local Sanatan community will not be obstinate in its prejudice. They might as well occupy their leisure moments in uplifting their fallen brethren of the suppressed classes by stirring up their will to improve their lot. Saiva religion will be better served by this form of service than appealing to ancient scriptural texts that convince no one that God ordained inequalities among his creatures and commissioned the local Sanatanists to maintain the present social order. The caste Hindu will always command the respect of the suppressed class man or woman if he lives and acts as a true Hindu should. His example should be a light unto his humbler brethren.

Prophetic

We understand the example of Sankana has stirred up the civic ambitions of some individuals of the tapper class in other villages where the elections are expected to take place shortly. There is no reason why any one should get alarmed over this. If the Vellalas, who have dominated the committees hitherto would make up their mind to elect only men of probity and character and not regard membership as the privilege only of the higher classes, no man of the tapper class who is not qualified for a seat will care to contest. Men of the tapper class are out to contest seats because they think that by so doing they will wipe off the galling and age-long social barriers. Give them the freedom to live and work and pray and the suppressed classes will in a short space of time become useful citizens and be a source of strength to the higher classes.

Keep out of the Way

Willy-nilly we are moving towards a haven of wider social sympathies and it is up to every intelligent man to pull his weight in the movement, if only to mitigate and lessen the chances of friction and consequent waste of the nation's energy.

Youth Leagues

Opposition to the proposed enhance-

* An English-educated member of the suppressed class has been elected to the Ujaval V. C. Committee.

UNION HOSTEL

New Warden

Mr. A. Ginige, M. A. (Lond.), has been appointed Honorary Treasurer and Warden, Union Hostel, Ceylon University College, with effect from May 1, 1935, in succession to Professor C. Santharalingam.

ment of the duty on imported paddy still holds the stage. Resolutions of protest are coming in from all quarters. The Valigamam North Youth League at its annual conference last week adopted a resolution condemning the proposal. The proposal is not likely to materialise. The Government of India has made our Ministers sit up. Why whip a dead horse? But, it was well the Valigamam North Youth League considered the question. There is an impression in the country that Youth Leaguers meet and orate only on questions of constitutional reforms and steer clear of the day-to-day politics of the country. The Vadamarachehi League belied the expectation of the older and more calculating of their admirers and addressed itself to the practical problems of the country. The Vali-North League cannot be out-distanced in this respect. It will be an advantage to the members of the League to open a library for the use of the members who cannot afford to purchase Government Reports and other publications without which one cannot seriously study current public questions. Our problems are more economic than political. It will be a great advantage to our Members in Council if the Leagues study up the problems of the country and seek the assistance of their representatives in Council for practical solution. It is a matter for congratulation that the Vali-North Youth League counts among its members some brilliant young men. It will be invidious to mention names. They will discover themselves by the work they do for their country in the next few months.

A Tree Planting Day

To judge by reports the Sports Meet at Karainagar was a huge success. Young men who distinguish themselves in the field of sports may be depended upon to do their bit by the country when the need arises. The Secretary appealed to the gathering present at the last Meet for funds to enable him to make it an Annual fixture. Coming as it does during the Tamil New Year week, the sports meet partakes the colour of a national festival. The more festivals we have of this kind the better for us. For, we have forgotten many of our national festivals today and the few that survive are of a religious character. The more the merrier, we said. Not indeed purely for the tamasha aspect of them. But, national gatherings draw out the nation's soul and the will to express itself. In a Sports Meet the older people are content to be mere spectators. They cannot enter into the spirit of the day's doings and must perforce look on consoling each with other platitudes concerning the infirmities of age. We are not kill-joys ourselves and do not deprecate the value of games Eastern and Western. But, we suggest that the Secretary should organise a festival in which the young and the old could participate. The young men of Karainagar are known for their enthusiasm and perseverance. A tree planting day will be an occasion for every one to do his bit by his home village.

The day may be dedicated for the enthronement of the dignity of manual labour. A nursery to supply plants at cheap rates should be established and every one should be encouraged to plant a tree. After three or four years, when the trees begin to give a return the festival will propagate itself without a special call for funds. This suggestion may not look a respectable one—for one cannot take part in it without rolling up his sleeves and soiling his hands—but let us bear in mind the fact that Mussolini does not spurn the plough or refuse to work with his hands. Perhaps, our readers are aware that the Tree planting festival in Italy is an annual fixture in that country of awakened nationalism. Should we be ashamed to follow in the foot steps of the Great Mussolini?

Paddy Tax Condemned

NEW INDUSTRIES IN JAFFNA

Valigamam North Youth League Meeting

A Resolution condemning the action of the State Council in imposing enhanced duty on paddy was unanimously passed at the 4th annual session of the above league was held at Kumbalavai Pillayai Temple grounds, Alaveddy, on the 27th April. The Proceedings commenced at 5.45 p.m. with the singing of national songs.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. C. Candiah Chettiyar welcomed the new President Mr. S. Swaminathan and garlanded him. Mr. S. Swaminathan rising amidst applause thanked the members of the league for having elected him President. He recounted the services of the two ex. presidents, Messrs Mr. Sabaratnasinghe and T. C. Rajaratnam. He recalled the boycott of the State Council and the part played by the youths during those days of trial when the Donoughmore reforms were foisted upon the people of Ceylon and how the boycott had to be lifted owing to the efforts of some ambitious people who aspired for legislative honours. He said that after the entry of the Jaffna Councillors the paddy tax had been brought in and contended that if Jaffna had remained unreformed the matter would never have been brought up. He condemned the tree tax system as it restricted the free tapping and sale of sweet toddy and because it encouraged toddy tapping. He said that the Jaffna Councillors were responsible for this state of affairs. He advised the youths to "go back to the land" and to develop the co-operative spirit. He appealed to the public to support the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society.

He went on to say that expert opinion was in favour of starting new industries in Jaffna viz. manufacture of cement on a large scale, refining sugar from sweet toddy, and making soap from coconut oil. He deprecated spending enormous sums of money on palatial buildings and jewels. He concluded by making some observations on health. He said that the death rate was on the increase and that there was need for improving the diet of the people.

Paddy Tax

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. T. Selladurai—"That the Valigamam Youth League in annual session assembled strongly condemns the action of the State Council in imposing enhanced protective duty on paddy which is largely imported by the people of the North." Mr. T. N. Ponniah seconded. The resolution being put to the vote, was carried unanimously. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Sam A. Sabapathy Proctor, and T. N. Subbiah Proctor, on "Youth and the Village" and "The Responsibilities of Youth". After the President's concluding remarks, Mr. A. Ponnudurai proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and to the manager of the temple for having kindly consented to lend the place for holding the meeting. The meeting came to a close amidst great enthusiasm with the singing of national songs at about 8 p.m.

—Cor.

SUICIDE AT NEERAVIADY

Mother and Daughter

Information reaches us of a middle aged woman of Mariakudal Vallipillai by name and her nine year old daughter who had recently taken up residence at Neeraviady being found hanging this morning in their hut. It is said the woman was much upset over a letter she had received from her husband in the F. M. S.

JAFFNA-VELANAI CAUSEWAY

A New Political Association at Velanai

Pursuant to a notice signed by some prominent residents of Saravanai and the adjoining villages a public meeting was held at Nageswari Vidyasalai, Saravanai at about 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst. to consider what steps should be taken to get a causeway constructed between Velanai and the mainland of Jaffna, and to form a political association to work for the welfare of the island. In the absence of Mr. W. Wijayarathnam, the Velanai V.C. Chairman, the chair was occupied by Mr. Clough Balasingham. Mr. M. Mylvaganam, teacher, Jaffna Hindu College spoke briefly about the advantages of forming a political association which would bring immense benefit to their country. Their backward condition was chiefly due to lack of union among the people. The speaker proposed that a political association be formed. Mr. T. Sivagnanasambandan, seconded and the resolution was carried.

The following were elected officers of the Association:—

Patron: Mr. W. Wijayarathnam
President: Mr. Clough Balasingham
Vice-presidents: Messrs. A. L. Chandrasekhar, K. V. Rasiah, and M. Mylvaganam

Mr. Clough Balasingham then spoke about the Jaffna-velanai causeway and how it would improve the condition of the people. He proposed the following resolution

"This meeting humbly requests the Executive Committee of communications and works to link together Velanai and the mainland of Jaffna by a causeway. This was seconded by Mr. S. Kanagasabapathippilai and carried unanimously. The meeting terminated at 6 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Jaffna Tobacco in Travancore

TRADE RIVALRY

Sales Society Takes Up Challenge

As a result of measures adopted by it the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society, a prosperous future is held out for the tobacco cultivator in the North, whose trade with Travancore in chewing tobacco is worth about a million rupees a year.

The situation in Travancore has been carefully examined by the President of the Society, Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, and Mr. C. Raguathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, who have just returned from a visit to Travancore.

Some Measures

Among the measures which are to be adopted in the near future as a result of their examination of the situation in Travancore are the following:—

(1) The publication of fortnightly statistics of ruling prices in Travancore and stocks in bond house in Quilon and Alleppy, the principal ports in South India to which Jaffna tobacco is exported, so that producers may not be misled regarding prices

(2) The opening of various branches for retail trade in Travancore through the Society's Agent in that country.

(3) Measures to counteract the propaganda carried out in Travancore by the private ring against tobacco produced in the Northern Province.

(4) The finding of new markets for Jaffna tobacco in Egypt, Malaya, Java and Sumatra.

Certain negotiations are also being conducted on the subject between the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and the Indian authorities.

The question of the embargo placed by the Cochin States against the importation of tobacco from Jaffna is also to be taken up in the near future with the Indian authorities concerned.

Tactics of Private Traders

The tactics adopted by the private ring which included three Jaffna merchants, one of them a former member

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

Admission to the Saiva Training School Jaffna, 1935

According to the new regulations of the Department of Education from September 1935, students who have passed the Senior Certificate Examination in Tamil will have to undergo a course of three years' training; and those that have passed any one of the following examinations viz. Ceylon Teachers' Certificate Examination in Tamil, Cambridge Senior, London Matric, S. S. C. in English, or other higher Examinations in English with Tamil as a subject will have to undergo a course of two years' training in this school. Candidates seeking admission into this school will have to send in their applications before the 15th of June 1935. There will be no written Examination conducted this year for the selection which will be based solely on the interview and viva voce test. No Entrance fee.

S. SWAMINATHAN,
Principal

Saiva Training School.

Tirunelveli
30th, April, 1935.

Obituary

MR. A. K. PONNUDURAI

We regret to record the untimely death on the 12th of last month at Vaddukodai East of Mr. A. K. Ponnudurai, a student of the University College and eldest son of Mr. A. Kandiah, retired Postmaster, Lamut, S. S.

of the Legislative Council, had to be combated.

Prospects

The total estimated crop for 1934 was 2,200 candies of which the Society has already bought 800 candies. The balance is spread among more than twenty five traders in Jaffna none of whom was able to deal in more than 200 candies at a time. The Society was, therefore, the largest individual dealer in tobacco in Jaffna at the present moment.

PT. MALAVIYA ON MEDIUM OF EDUCATION

Mr. Birla's Donation For Text Books in Hindi

Pandit Malaviyaji in course of a statement to the press deploras that India only is the unfortunate country in the world where higher education is imparted through the medium of foreign language. This was because under the British rule English has been used in Courts offices, Councils etc. The result has been the dissemination of knowledge and learning among the people has been inadequate and the growth of national culture stunted.

The Hindu University is about to set an example. Mr. B. R. Birla donated fifty thousand rupees for the preparation of suitable Hindi Text books for the teaching in intermediate classes.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Technical College:—It is understood that three new posts will be created in the Technical College. Colombo, in connection with the reorganisation of the College. They are the posts of Lecturers in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The proposal is now before the Minister of Education and will be shortly placed before the Executive Committee of Education for consideration.

Service and Not Proselytising:—Miss Aimee Mc Pherson who had an interview at Wardha with Gandhiji during his for weeks' silence wanted to know how far missionaries could help in rural reconstruction work. Gandhiji replied that missionaries could help by refraining from proselytising and confining themselves strictly to service rendered for its own sake.

State Councillor Visits Islands.—Mr. Goe E. de Silva, Member of the State Council paid a visit to the island of Pungudivu on Sunday last. The need for a causeway across the lagoon between Velanai and Pungudivu was stressed by Mr. V. Pasupathipillai. Chairman of the Pungudivu V. C. in welcoming Mr. Silva. Mr. Silva promised to do his best in the matter. The co operation he said of the Jaffna Members in Council with the Sinhalese members was essential for securing any benefit for the North.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE QUILON BANK LTD. AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.				PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			
		RS.	AS.FS.			RS.	AS.FS.
Capital:							
Authorised (30,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each)	15,00,000	0	0				
Issued and Subscribed (20,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each)	10,00,000	0	0				
Less Calls in arrears Rs. 38,870	0	0					
Less Calls not made Rs. 5,344	10	0	0				
	5,73	280	0				
Paid up Capital				4,26,720	0	0	
Reserve Funds:							
General Reserve Fund	75,000	0	0				
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	30,000	0	0	1,05,000	0	0	
Deposits							
Time, Demand, Savings Bank, Staff Security, Provident Fund and other Deposits	59,64,723	11	6				
	7,428	0	6				
Dividends Not Drawn	4,08,961	1	5				
Bills for collection as per Contra				4,66,485	8	6	
Sundries: (Including Interest accrued due, rebate, remittances in transit and branch adjustments)							
Profit and Loss Account:							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	6,414	0	11				
Net profit for the year	70,293	2	3	76,737	3	2	

CONSUMERS' Co-operation

(Continued from page 1)

tion. But the consumers' co-operative movement has had equal success in many other lands. Scotland has a huge wholesale. Ireland is very co-operative. The German consumers' movement is a gigantic one both in the urban and rural areas. In Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, every great town and city has its consumers' society. One-fourth of the Swedish people are co-operators. Communist Russia is 50% co-operative and Denmark is a co-operative State.

Co-operation has likewise succeeded in Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the U.S.A.

In India, the most conspicuous example is the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd. It was started in 1904 by a group of 14 members with a Share Capital of Rs. 310. The membership has now reached 6,000 and the funds three lakhs. There are over twenty five branches in different parts of Madras City and many of these maintain free Reading Rooms out of the surplus profits. Mysore has a network of co-operative stores, which contribute in no small measure towards the well-being of that progressive State.

In Ceylon

If any country needs consumers' co-operation, it is Ceylon. Co-operation in all its forms, credit, production and consumption, is indeed ideally suited to the conditions in Ceylon. It is the type of economic organisation for this Island. Where big minded men are scarce, where the people in each urban and rural area know one another well and where, above all, the existence of joint farming and other joint enterprises prove the social temper of the people, the co-operative movement is likely to be the solution of many an economic problem. And if Ceylonese have to come into their own, overtaking the foreign planter, industrialist or trader, it must be along the co-operative road.

Under the paternal care of the Government, about a dozen Consumers' Societies are already established in Ceylon. Most of these are on the Estates and it is they which have so far shown striking success. The Jaffna Store has collected probably the largest amount of Share Capital, Rs. 7000 paid-up; in two years the membership has doubled being now over 900. But the society is still in its infancy and has to face the same problems as other pioneer attempts. The public has not yet become co-operative minded and the Society yet awaits its due popularity with all intelligent and patriotic citizens. In all, the form of co-operation Jaffna has given the lead to the rest of the Island; there is every reason to hope that consumers' co-operation will find in the sons of Jaffna its truest friends.

The Future of the Store Movement

We may hope that the history of consumer's co-operation elsewhere will be repeated in Ceylon and that in due time not only the Peninsula, but the whole Island will be covered with a chain of consumer's societies and that finally Ceylon will have a Co-operative Wholesale Society which will organise both centralised buying as well as production. Ceylonese enterprises in trade and industry will have its best chances on co-operative lines. Ceylon products will find co-operatives their best sellers. Ceylon raw material will find co-operative manufacture practical. Young Ceylonese will find their best service in co-operation.

But that is yet a long way off. It has been the experience of the writer that the most patriotic amongst us really mean by their patriotism an ardent love for oriental music and literature and a general enthusiasm for the past. But, if our patriotism is going to signify anything for our country, it must for a time take leave of this Culture-Worship and express itself in the economic field. A nation economically dependent and poverty-stricken cannot afford any favourable soil to culture. Our nationalism will be of no avail unless it will give us national prosperity which is the necessary foundation for art and literature, social reform and all round progress.

The writer's own dreams for his country are bound up with the co-operative movement and a national system of education.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 8,00,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly; otherwise 12% (Part payments accepted.)

LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

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Manager.

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 36

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Sinnappu Navaretam of Manipay Deceased.

Annaretam widow of Sinnappu Navaretam of Manipay Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors 1. Navaretam Vamathevan
2. Navaretam Krishnadevan
3. Navaretam Pathmanathan all of Manipay
4. Sinnappu Seevarathan of do- presently of Gampola

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovesigned praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovesigned coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of March 1935 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Rajaretnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner abovesigned having been read it is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the deceased abovesigned be issued to the abovesigned Petitioner as the widow of the deceased abovesigned unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of May 1935 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 22nd day of March 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge

Respondents, (O. 10. 22-1 & 2-5-35.)

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Authorised Capital	Rs. 15,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 12,50,000
Paid up Capital	Rs. 4,50,000
Total Resources	Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with a minimum balance of Rs. 100 and interest allowed at 2% per annum on daily balances.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened with a minimum of Rs. 5/ and half yearly interest allowed at 4% per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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(FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY, 1934).

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Income Exceeds	Rs. 73,37,000
Assets Exceeds	Rs. 4,37,51,000

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H. 90 1-7—31-12-35

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RAKSHAMRITHAM OR THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE AND TEA:—This is a powder prepared purely of indigenous drugs from the vegetable kingdom. A very best substitute for coffee, tea, &c. being absolutely free from the evil effects of coffee and tea, for which they are notorious. This is to be used in the same way as coffee or tea to make a very pleasant and healthy beverage. It increases digestion cures biliousness, constipation, asthma, consumption and headache. Purifies blood and invigorates the nervous system. A veritable boon to dyspeptic and diabetic patients.

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(Y. 16. 31-12-35)

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