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THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

VOL. XLVII No. 31.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935.

Phone 56. PRICE 5 CTS.

THE LAW OF KARMA

HOW IT WORKS IN THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS AND NATIONS

By Dr. M. H. Syed, M.A., Ph.D. D.Lit.

THERE is nothing which has wrought so much havoc in the practical life of the Hindus, as the misconception of the Law of Karma—the eternal law of cause and effect—that works with unerring precision in all the departments of human life. It is said that it is a gloomy doctrine and that it tends to paralyse human effort, and closes the spring of all right action. In popular language this doctrine means predestination pure and simple. It is believed that a man is a creature of his past actions and all his present life with its varied activities, joys, sorrows, pain and pleasure, success and failure, gain and loss, are predetermined by his past doings over which he has no control, and therefore he should be utterly resigned and waste no time in improving his or his neighbour's lot.

There is only an element of truth in this attitude: in other words, it is only half a truth that is understood and followed, unless the whole truth is grasped with regard to this doctrine, it will always prove a source of confusion and cause a great deal of harm. If Indian people are to rise from their present state of degradation and shake off the fetters of their thralldom, it is time that they should clearly try to understand the true meaning and philosophy of actions, and the reign of the law of Karma under which the whole of the human race has to evolve.

Outcome Of Past Thoughts

It is true that a man's present abilities or disabilities are the direct outcome of his own thoughts and actions in the past: his congenital endowments, his physical heredity, his moral and mental instincts and capacities are the results of his own thoughts and feelings of his previous births. A farmer reaps a rich harvest only when he labours in his field for a long time; unless he cared to till the ground, sow the seed, water and manure, it, he would not be in a position to enjoy the fruit of his toil. What he sowed yesterday, he is reaping to-day and what he sows to-day he will reap to-morrow. This is an immutable law and holds good in every thing without an exception. To say that one's capacity for fresh effort, and new lines of action, is paralysed or doomed by one's past doings is as futile and groundless as to say that because one sowed yesterday one cannot sow fresh seeds in new grounds to-day. The fact of the matter is that free will is never choked and stifled by any past action. The only thing is that a man cannot achieve what he wants all at once, and without any delay. The good law pays every person according to his deed and in due time. The law runs its own course. The results of past actions, thoughts and feelings, appear to us as effects of causes we set up from our own free choice and similarly we are equally free and unfettered to choose a line of action which is sure to bring its fruit in due time. A man is bound by the past debts he

incurred or contracts he made. As soon as he pays up his liabilities he is once more free to choose whether he should incur fresh debt or not. Over the inevitable he has no control and if the law is to be justified, he should have no reason to complain against it. It is always open to him to mould the Karma which is in the course of making in any way he likes. Under the security of the changeless law of cause and effect a man can serenely proceed to achieve anything he desires to accomplish. Sooner or later he is sure to succeed in his well-directed efforts. Nature nothing is lost. Again, as Bacon said, "Nature is conquered by obedience." By nature he meant natural laws.

If we once understand the law that guides our life and action, we shall be able to act in such a manner as to make this law our ally and helpmate rather than our adversary. So long as the conditions laid down by a law are meticulously fulfilled and observed we have fullest certainty of our success in any direction.

The Three Aspects

The three aspects of the law of Karma should clearly be grasped. The first is the *Sanchit*—Karma the sum total and store-house of all our actions good or bad in the innumerable past lives that we have left behind or from the time we began to discriminate right from wrong and thus started acting on our own responsibility, and with our own initiative, the whole of it is recorded and preserved; how could it be otherwise when we live under the reign of an immutable law? The second is *Prarabdh*—the inevitable Karma—that portion of our Karma which is assigned to us to be worked out in a single life in relation to men and things we met and experienced in previous lives. This is also called ripe Karma, because it is a debt which is overdue and it is time that it should be paid in the form of sorrow and suffering, gain and loss, to the utmost farthing whether we like it or not. The third form is that of *Kriyaman*, that Karma which is in the course of making. It is this which preserves our free will with certain limitations and ensures our future success. Because man is made in God's image and shares divine life, he is free to act in any way he likes. In virtue of the same principle whatever he intensely desires he is sure to accomplish in the course of time.

"Perform thou right action, for action is superior to inaction and in inaction even the maintenance of thy body would be impossible." So says the Blessed Lord, Sri Krishna.

Whatever is true in the case of an individual is also true in the case of a nation, for individuals make a nation. "As in small so in great," says ancient Hermes.

Karma of a Nation

The collective Karma of a race or a nation is as much a fact in nature

(Continued on page 4)

JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Auditor's Reminders and Personal Letters

In his Report for 1933-34, the Auditor General makes the following observations regarding the Jaffna U.D.C.

Investigations into the delay in rendering monthly accounts to this department disclosed serious irregularities in connection with the work of the Secretary. I requested the Chairman to investigate carefully the conduct of the Secretary in regard to these irregularities and submit the question of suitable disciplinary action to the Council. I was informed that the Council had warned the Secretary severely and had reduced his salary from Rs. 3,540 a year to Rs. 2,820 and further that he had been placed on three years' probation from January 1, 1935.

A revised salary scale was assigned by the Council to the office of Secretary but the present holder of the post was placed on a step in the new scale as if the scheme had taken effect from the date of his first appointment. As the sanction of the Local Government Board or the resolution of the Council had no reference to the date from which the scheme was to take effect, I pointed out that the proper procedure in the circumstances was to place the Secretary on the step in the new scale next above the salary which he was drawing at the time the scale was sanctioned. The Council did not accept my suggestion but sought to regularize the payment of the higher salary and the sum of Rs. 200 overpaid is now being recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 15.

Electrical Stores

At an inspection of the office it was observed that the Superintendent of Electricity had drawn stores for service connections in lump quantities and that job sheets had not been prepared by him in respect of a large number of service connections already given. In the absence of these job sheets it was not possible for my examiner to satisfy himself that the various consumers to whom the service connections were given had been correctly billed and that the Superintendent had accounted for all the materials drawn by him. I brought these facts to the notice of the Chairman and requested him to cause the job sheets to be prepared and to furnish me with a detailed account of the stores drawn by the Superintendent, but in spite of repeated reminders, I have neither been informed whether the job sheets have been since prepared and the recoveries thereon duly checked nor have I received an account of the materials drawn by the Superintendent.

I have been requesting the Chairman since 1931 to enter into notarial bonds with the renters of Council lands and buildings but no action has been taken so far to safeguard the interests of the Council. I have suggested that if notarial bonds are not furnished by the renters for 1935, the rents be withdrawn and resold.

Excess Expenditure

The accepted tender for the Power House and distribution system of the Electric Lighting scheme was Rs. 247,041.07 but the final bill passed by the Department of Electrical Undertakings exceeded this amount by Rs. 37,163.97. I inquired from the Chairman whether the Council's sanction was obtained for the payment of the excess expenditure and requested information on the following points:—

- (1) Details of the excess of Rs. 37,163.97.
- (2) A statement of the various deductions made in the interim payments to the contractor showing whether these deductions have been accounted for in the final bill passed by the

A Short Story

SPRING SONG

BY ROMESH CHANDRA

PADMA stood with her violin and tried to give bent to her thoughts. First she played softly, slowly—Spring; then madly, swiftly—Happiness; and then harshly, daringly—Fear. And as the last tremendous crescendo ended, she threw aside her bow and collapsed in an armchair with a sigh. She was gazing out of the window with wide open, unseeing romantic eyes, when her father came in with a telegram in his hand. He gave it to her without a word. She read it through once and then again. Was this possible? Could God be so unkind? Her heart screamed out, but no one heard. She looked again at the pink piece of paper she was holding. It was short and precise: The man she was to have married had died suddenly of heart failure. The funeral was that evening at three o'clock. Short and unsympathetic! Cold—how cold she alone knew! And they still said God was Love. Then how, how? At last they came, those burning drops of sorrow, sorrow and helplessness.

She looked out through the haze and saw Nature, all oblivious of her, singing its spring song.

"In two years, I'll be in the army. Will you, then?" Raj pleaded.

Indira smiled wistfully. "I like you a lot, Raj but...but I could never love you. Don't you see, it's out of the question? Go and forget

me. You'll some day be a great man, and then the right girl will come along. She'll be worthy of you. I feel I'm tied here in this world, to work those who need me—the poor, the sick. That's my call."

"I wanted to kill myself, and you stopped me—For what, Indira, for what?"

"I stopped you because it is wrong to shun God's purpose. I stopped you so that you may be useful to your fellowmen. I stopped you, because I new what grief it would cause your parents. Cheer up, Raj. It isn't so terrible. You're only infatuated for the moment."

"For four years I've wanted you, from the first moment I saw you—and do you call that infatuation? Indira, I swear to you, it is you or nothing!"

She shook her head, sadly. And Raj walked out into the garden, like a broken man.

"Isn't life just a tragedy?" Prem seemed to be talking to himself.

"I wonder if it is," and Urnila smiled to herself, as she thought of Harish. They were walking together to her home. She had dined with Indira and Prem that night, and he had insisted on seeing her safely back.

They turned a corner, and a few paces ahead of them they saw two figures, whom they recognised, and they heard what they were saying to each other.

"Let's go the other way. Do you mind?" asked Urnila in a tiny whisper.

"Yes, rather," agreed Prem, as he saw the look on her face.

"Harish is a fool," he blurted out after a pause. "To have the affection of a girl like you, and then to go after that—"

"Perhaps he's only weak. I thought for one moment—but never mind. Dreams are wrecked sometimes, aren't they?"

Prem felt his heart go out to this girl, who had loved, but had not been loved. And he told her of his own great tragedy.

"Your story and mine are almost the same. We've both heard the dirge they call the spring song. Can't we help each other to make it sound as it should—a wedding march, not a—"

"Perhaps, Prem, perhaps—but let's not talk of it tonight." And she disappeared through her gate.

The flowers began to fade, the bees played no more hide and seek with the butterflies, the birds stopped twittering, and man—whom ruthless tragedy kisses so mercilessly—paused with a smashed heart. The spring song had come to an end.

Prosperine reigned once more, and Nature laughed and danced. Flowers wafted their scent heavenwards and dressed the earth in a garment of a million gorgeous hues. The bees hummed joyfully, and played at hide and seek among the roses with the butterflies. The birds twittered happily in the trees, while the sun blinked his eyes, dazzled by the riot of colour. Even Man—that unemotional creature—revelled.

An inquisitive breath of air stole into the room, and saw Youth and felt its presence. Near the window at the far end stood Prem Lal, and over and anon he looked in the same direction. The genius of the breath of air discovered the object of the young man's gaze, and chuckled merrily. Usha, delicate and fragile, smiled sweetly back at Prem, her

(Continued on Page 5.)

AN EDUCATIONAL TALKIE

FRIDAY, 9TH AUGUST,
4-45 P.M. FOR SCHOOL BOYS
AT
THE REGAL THEATRE,
JAFFNA.

Under the Distinguished Patronage
of E. T. DYSON Esquire,
Government Agent, N. P., and
Mrs. E. T. DYSON

"100 Years of Progress"
"Air Road to Gold"
"Picturesque Tasmania"
"Fruit Canning"
"Australian Oranges"
"This is Australia"

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 4 P.M.
at the Same Place Under the
Distinguished Patronage of K. S.
Arulhandy Esqr. Divisional
Inspector of Schools, Jaffna

RATES ADMISSION:

Reserv 50, to be booked earlier.
Adults 00
Students 50 cents.

Students tickets can be had only
through the Principals of Schools
before 12 noon on Thursday,
August 8th.

Tickets can be bought earlier from
the Jaffna Apothecaries
or the District Scout Commissioner,
Mr. R. C. S. COOKE.

(Mrs. 119, 1-8 to 8-8-35)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935.

MORE CRY THAN WOOL

IN COMMENDING TO THE STATE Council the budget proposals of the Board of Ministers for the ensuing year, the Hon. the Acting Leader of the House delivered, on July 25, a speech remarkable alike for its length, lucidity and vigour. The prospect of beginning a year with a sumptuous surplus is always an occasion for jubilation on the part of budgetting authorities. The 22 million surplus to the country's credit would have fired the imagination of the most prosaic minister and made him soar high and indulge in passionate eloquence of all moods and tenses. And, in the case of a man like Mr. D. S. SENANAYAKE, whose optimism is invincible, the exceptionally bright financial prospect of the country was an opportunity too great to miss without repeating some of his threadbare platitudes.

Having assured the people of Ceylon that their elected representatives in the State Council had never ceased to keep before themselves the need to improve the health and living conditions of the masses, Mr. SENANAYAKE proceeded to announce what must seem a welcome change in the spending policy of the Government when he said: "Expenditure in the past has mainly been on salaries and buildings. The expenditure of the future will be directed towards raising of the standard of living of the millions in the Island." Judged by this test, the proposals of the "Government of the people by the people and for the people"—which claim is incidentally made for the present system—fall far short of the expectations raised by the brave words: "The need of this country is to organise rural reconstruction based on agricultural and industrial development." There is precious little in the proposals

to induce the hope that Government will, in the year to come, get any nearer the rural problem than this year when it assumed menacing proportions and refused to be brushed aside by fictions or figures and cost the country a tidy sum of Rs. 5 million to save the face of the Government. True, the campaign against malaria is to be pursued with unabated vigour and provision is made for more doctors and hospital facilities. But these at best could be no more than ameliorative of a situation the like of which the present generation has not witnessed before. What is needed is an approach to the problem as a whole and to apply the remedy to pull the rural population out of its helplessness by a bold and vigorous policy of rural reconstruction. The rural problem must be attacked on all fronts simultaneously. Cultivation, sanitation and education along with remedial measures to check the advance of disease and famine should be undertaken by agencies co-ordinated and working under a central department directing operations. The most pressing problem of conserving the manhood of the nation, which claimed the enthusiasm of Sir D. B. JAYATILAKA and furnished the theme for a spirited address recently by Mr. G. C. S. COREA, appears to have received scanty attention at the hands of the Board of Ministers.

The tax-payer will welcome with a sigh of relief the proposal to abolish Estate Duties—a small mercy in itself, considering the faulty system of taxation which has grown up as the result of piling up burdens to meet demands as they arose without any effort to regularise on scientific basis the system of taxation. In lean years, the demand for revenue was so insistent as to preclude the possibility of examining the manner or method of raising the money. Often as a temporary levy, a tax was added to the statute book and it always managed to stay on even after the particular emergency had long ceased. In years of plenty the budgetting authorities were more concerned with allocating the funds for expenditure than pausing to scrutinise the sources of revenue.

The Budget announces certain remissions of rates and duties. These are important as indicative of the Government's recognition of the need for relief to the tax-payer. We trust the next Council will take up the entire question of taxation and do away with the anomalies that mar the present system.

The increased provision for offering more and better arrack has necessitated a corresponding increase in strengthening the Police, the Excise, Prison and the Judicial Departments. The people of this Island would like to have a statement from the Acting Minister of Home Affairs how far the Government is heading towards the objective of Total Prohibition and whether Government has deflected from the policy laid down by the old Legislative Council. We know our Ministers are not masters of the internal administration of the country though some do flatter their vanity with some such notion. But their position in the administration should enable them to enlighten the people on the exact position of Government with regard to the Excise policy. The time may never come for such a strong combination of temperance workers as we find in the present Council to unite to change the present

baneful policy of actively demoralising the illiterate masses purely for revenue purposes.

The budget offers substantial relief to the tea industry while only irrigation rates are remitted for the paddy cultivator. We do not grudge the tea industry the concession it has secured. But, we do hold that assistance is more urgently needed for paddy cultivation than the major industries which have had the generous attention of Government in the recent past.

The budget proposals leave no room for doubt that much of the country's revenue will be absorbed, as now, in salaries and buildings, and so far as the millions of this country are concerned, the budget speech provides more cry than wool.

Not every deviation from correct financial procedure in the departments and institutions within the range of the Auditor General's surveillance is recorded in his annual report. Minor errors are set right by inviting the attention of the authorities concerned to the financial regulations issued by Government. The watch-dog of Government finance records in his report for 1933-34 only the small percentage of cases which appear to him to call for notice. The excerpts culled today from his report should suffice to show the extent of laxity in the supervision exercised over the affairs of the Jaffna Urban Council. That the Jaffna Urban Council which has the largest revenue of all Councils in the Island should, year after year, be subject to criticism in respect of its financial administration is regrettable. It is hardly to be expected that a senior Proctor with a large practice as Mr. R. R. Nalliah could find time to scrutinise every document and record in his office. He can, at the most, see that no violent departure is made from the system of administration which has been set up. He must necessarily rely on the efficiency and integrity of his officers to carry out the day to day administration with care and honesty. But when the Audit Department points out irregularities, it is up to the Chairman to probe the causes and take effective steps to prevent lapses. In this it is the duty of the members to co-operate with him to safeguard the interests of the rate-payers. The motion to regularise the payment to the Secretary of salary, on a higher scale than he was entitled to, cannot certainly be regarded as a step calculated to strengthen the hands of the Chairman in the exercise of his supervisory control. The higher scale would now be in force, had not the Local Government Board interposed its authority when the Council ignored the advice tendered by the Auditor General. We are aware that honesty cannot be secured by rules and orders. But compliance with regulations would certainly tend to minimise the opportunities for corruption on the part of officers. It will be a bad day for the Council if the Chairman by his neglect or refusal to take prompt steps to enquire into irregularities pointed out by the Audit should lead his officers to believe that he condones such irregularities. We trust the Chairman will see to it that he gives few occasions this year for the Auditor General to make adverse comments on his administration of the Town Council.

CEYLON'S BUDGET 1935-36

REPEAL OF ESTATE DUTIES NEW PROPOSALS—RELIEF TO TAX-PAYER

The Budget was introduced in the State Council on the 25th ultimo by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Acting Leader of the House.

Among the outstanding features of the Budget proposals are those relating to remission of taxation.

The Estate Duties, also called Death Duties, will be repealed.

Budget At A Glance

The Budget in brief is as follows:—

Estimated Revenue	Rs. 103,000,000
Estimated Expenditure	Rs. 110,000,000
Deficit	Rs. 7,000,000
Surplus balances at the end of 1935-1926	Rs. 22,000,000

TO THE TAX-PAYER'S RELIEF

Tax Reductions

Several proposals for the relief of tax-payers were made in the Budget speech by the Acting Leader of the House.

One of the biggest of these is the reduction of the export duty on tea from Rs. 2.22 per 100 lb. to Rs. 2—costing the Treasury Rs. 20,000.

The import duty on British cotton piece goods is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to five, while the foreign duty remains at 10. (This is estimated to result in a revenue loss of Rs. 800,000).

The Board of Ministers has decided to repeal the Estate (Death) Duty law as a spur to land development. Mr. Senanayake said that the receipts on this would have brought in 1½ millions in an average year.

Customs Relief

Including tea and cotton piece-goods, relief amounting to some Rs. 800,000 will be granted in Customs duties.

Imperial preference will be made more definite, with the reduction of duty, under such heads as agricultural implements, lead sheets and foils, raw cotton, silk and artificial silk, umbrellas, sewing machines, paper for printing and writing, printing type, aluminium foil, paper mill board, exercise books, wax and tallow for candles.

Income Tax as Corner Stone

Mr. Senanayake said that Income Tax had saved the finances of Ceylon and was today a corner stone of the Budget.

This tax was expected to realize Rs. 9,000,000, or Rs. 1,500,000 over the current year's estimate, due to the lowering of the taxable minimum.

By the conversion of the loan raised under Ordinance No. 6 of 1921, a recurrent gain to expenditure of Rs. 3,000,000 a year would result.

Mr. Senanayake said that, apart from the estimated surplus balance of Rs. 22,000,000 at the beginning of the next financial year, the Government had "several large and appreciable titles"—for example Rs. 4,242,082 being balance unspent on loans raised before 1929; Rs. 13,661,344 of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund on which the Island was paying 8 per cent. interest; the University Fund with a balance of Rs. 4,600,932; and various other deposits totalling about Rs. 8,000,000.

"The cash position of the Ceylon Treasury is a definitely strong one", said Mr. Senanayake.

Every Available Rupee for Malaria

In introducing the Board's expenditure proposals Mr. Senanayake said the abnormal expenditure caused by malaria and the failure of crops would

NEW PROVISIONS IN BUDGET

Many New Appointments

Among notable proposals for the ensuing year are the following:
A seventh Judge for the Supreme Courts.

Seven Cadets for the Civil Service.

96 new posts in the Clerical Service.

Increased provision for Defence.
Provision for 9 wholetime V. T. Presidents.

10 more Judicial posts for members of the Bar.

Reduction of interest payable to the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund.

An increase of 1,90,000 to strengthen the Excise Department.

Additional appointments in the Police.

19 new appointments in the Prison.

Provision for an Assistant for Medico-Legal work.

An assistant for the Examination of Questioned documents.

1½ million rupees is allocated for relief work.

5 Superintendents of Village Works.

Improvements to village works.

Extensions to Hospitals.

Economic survey.

A million rupees is to be added to the Education vote.

Increased provision for improving the Harbour.

An increase of 2½ lakhs to the Postal Department.

Under Public Works Extraordinary—4 lakhs increase on Public Works annually recurrent.

account for about Rs. 5,500,000 of the revised estimates of expenditure.

Regarding other items of expenditure, he said that after a comparatively steady trot in recent years, the country would have to canter now before breaking into a gallop.

Channels of expenditure in the past had led to salaries and buildings.

The Future

In the future expenditure would be directed to raising the standard of living of the millions in the Island by improving their health and living conditions and earning capacity. The need was for agricultural and industrial development.

Mr. Senanayake indicated, among other measures, the spending of a lakh on assistance to peasant cultivators and a similar amount for a hydraulic laboratory for research and training irrigation officers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE JAFFNA ASSOCIATION MEMORANDUM

Sir,—It would appear from the remarks of Obitier Dicta in your issue of the 23rd instant that the Jaffna Association Memorandum was drawn up without discussion with any of the present members of Council or of the other leaders. This is an amazing state of things. Who then is responsible for the memorandum which was sent up in the name of Jaffna?

26-7-35, Yours truly,
Jaffna. A Tamil.

A GOVT. DISPENSARY FOR MANIPAY

Mr. K. S. Soundaranayagam of Manipay writes:—

The poor people of Manipay are not in any way benefitted from the mission hospital. They can get medicine free of charge from a government dispensary and the mission hospital is not meant for it. Hence the government grant of Rs. 5000/- to the mission hospital is not intended for the benefit of the poor, but it is meant for the convenience of the well-to-do people. Wealthy people of this place are very indifferent to the needs of the poor and it is due to their lack of interest a government dispensary was not opened long ago. They are clever in making indiscriminate donations for the sake of name, but to do real and deserving charity there is none. If there is a government dispensary at Manipay, it will be a central station to serve all the adjoining villages. It is time that the leading people of these places should call a public meeting to consider as to what steps should be taken to approach government in this connection. The grant which government pays to the mission hospital annually is quite sufficient to maintain a dispensary with an experienced apothecary. By doing so the poor people will be greatly relieved of their hardship. It is the duty of the member representing this constituency in the State Council to make an endeavour to see that this long felt want is supplied before the next general election begins or at least to get the promise of government to get it done later.

Cut With a Sword

The case in which Veerasamy Sanmugasundaram, a picture-framer, stood charged before the Police Magistrate with having, on May 24th, cut S. Somasundaram with a sword in front of Sivan Temple, was taken up for trial last Tuesday, and after recording evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate postponed further hearing for today.

Committed to the Supreme Court

The case in which A. Appamany, A. Thangarajah, Thuraiyamy and P. Sadiappah stood charged with attempt to abduct Mahaledchumy, daughter of Thuraiappa Patter of Kanathiddu was committed to the Supreme Court by the Police Magistrate on Tuesday last.

Kompayan Manal Crematorium

It has been decided at the last annual meeting of the managing body of the Kompayan Manal Crematorium to open a fire-wood depot, for the convenience of the public, as from today. Fire-wood will be sold at Rs. 1/25 a cwt. for funeral pyres. A man has been appointed by the Committee to prepare pyres and to be in charge of cremation, for which a fee of Rs. 2/- will be charged from the public for each pyre.

Boutique Set on Fire

A boutique at Oaddumaddam junction, belonging to Sinnacuddy, was set fire to Saturday at 10.30 p.m. Four men have been arrested, on suspicion, in connection with this case.

BURGLARY AT VANNARPONNE

Jewels and Cash Stolen

The house of one Arumugam at Thalaiyali, Vannarponne East, was burgled on Sunday night and jewels and cash to the value of Rs. 900 were stolen.

The culprits, it is to be suspected, are persons who knew very closely the house and the habits of the inmates. Two dogs, kept in the house, appear to have been befriended by the burglars, by offering them meat and bones.

Mr. Arumugam was away at Mannar at the time of this incident. Mrs. Arumugam, as usual, locked the room and kept the keys under her pillow. She was sleeping just across the door, with her children. The burglars who had entered the compound by cutting open the fence in the backyard, removed the key from under the pillow, opened the door and entered the room. An almyrah inside the room was broken open and jewels and cash were removed.

The theft was discovered in the early hours of Monday morning, long after the burglars had made good with their booty, which included a thalikody, necklace, chains etc.

The woman and her children complained of some burning sensation in their eyes, and it is suspected that the burglars had thrown some powder on them.

Information was given to the Police who are now investigating into the matter.

STATE COUNCIL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

Draft Bill

The draft of the proposed State Council Rights and Privileges Bill appears in the Government Gazette. The Bill runs into 38 sections in its four chapters, and is on the Parliamentary model.

Among the provisions is a fine not exceeding Rs. 15,000 recoverable from a member of the House who takes a bribe in connection with his duty. The Bill safeguards Councilors from arrest "for debt or matter which may be the subject of civil proceeding while proceeding to, in attendance at, or returning from a meeting of the Council."

No process of Court can be served in the Council Chamber, according to another clause.

The Jaffna Pensioners' Association

A general meeting of the Jaffna Pensioners' Association was held on Saturday the 27th July at 5.30 p.m. at St. Charles' Vernacular School Hall. Mr. R. C. Proctor, retired Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, presided. The Rules and Constitution of the Association were discussed and passed and the following office-bearers were elected.

Patron:—Dr. S. Supramaniam.
President:—Mr. R. C. Proctor.
Vice-Presidents:—Mr. Philip Moses, J. P., Mr. P. Mortimer and Mr. S. Appadurai.
Hon. Secretary:—Mr. G. S. Puvirajasinghe.

Asst. Hon. Secretary:—Mr. B. J. Benedict.
Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. B. J. Lawrencepillai.

Committee: Messrs. Benjamin David, H. G. de Rooy, Muhandiram S. Kandiah, A. J. Rajakarier, B. A. Warnakulasinghe, M. J. Pillainayagam, Henry Martyn, E. Marianayagam, G. Gabrielpillai, S. Benedict, E. Tiruchelvam, J. Timothy Johnpulle, M. Aloysius, P. C. Bowdyn, and B. David. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair. —(Cor.)

Personal

Mr. S. Ponnampalam Head Clerk, P. E.'s Office, Ratnapura, has been transferred to P. E.'s Office, Batticaloa.

JAFFNA CAUSEWAYS

For Consideration By State Council

Replying to representations made by the Progressive Union, Jaffna, on the subject of causeways for Jaffna the Minister of Communications states that a report on the whole subject of the construction of causeways in the Jaffna Peninsula is being presented to the State Council for its consideration.

FATAL SEA-BATHE

Jaffna Student Drowned At Mutwal

Master S. Kumaradevan, the 18-year old son of Mr. V. Somasundaram, Manager of the Ottumai Nithi, Tirunelvely, was drowned while sea-bathing at Waters Meet, Mutwal, on Monday.

The deceased was a student of Zahira College and he went out for a bath with a fellow student at about 10 a.m. Getting out of his depth he was carried away by the current and drowned. The alarm was given by his companion but a search for his body proved unavailing. The body was found washed ashore the next day at Palliawatte.

Stabbing at Kokkuvil

Ponciah and Somasundaram of Kokkuvil were charged on Tuesday before the Police Magistrate, Jaffna, with having stabbed Markandu with a knife on his abdomen. After recording the evidence of some witnesses the Magistrate fixed further hearing for the 5th instant.

Stabbing at Thaddateru

A stabbing incident took place at Thaddateru on Sunday in which one A. Veluppillai Paththar is alleged to have been stabbed by Mutu Appadurai Paththar of Thaddateru with a Koduva knife. The accused is said to have stabbed the injured on the head, arm and palm.

The police are inquiring into the case.

Uncle Stabbed by Nephew

News is to hand of a case of stabbing in which an uncle was stabbed by his nephew last Saturday at Nariankundu, Vannarponne East.

The trouble arose, it is reported, out of some land dispute between Vyrantuttu Chinniah and his uncle Arunasalam Kandiah; the former is alleged to have stabbed the latter on his abdomen causing a serious injury. The man was removed to the hospital. Chinniah is also reported to have sustained injuries on his head and back.

Obituary

RAO BAHADUR
K. CHINNATHAMBY PILLAI.

We regret to record the death which took place on July 27, at his residence in Egmore, Madras, of Rao Bahadur K. Chinnathamby Pillai, retired Principal of Pachchiyappa's College. The deceased was 66 years old and spent the best part of his life as an educationist. Gaining the second place in the University at the B. A. examination, Mr. Chinnathamby Pillai attracted the attention of the late Rev. Dr. Miller who offered him the post of tutor in Mathematics at the Christian College. He was later promoted Professor in the same College. He retired about ten years ago and was appointed acting Principal of Pachchiyappa's College and was later confirmed in the post in succession to Mr. M. Ratnaswamy. He retired in January last. He was also an examiner in mathematics for the University of Madras.

He leaves behind nine children the eldest of whom is an Electrical Engineer in Bombay. The deceased also leaves a large circle of relatives in Ceylon, Messrs. K. Kanakapillai, Surveyor, K. Kanakasabai, Crown Proctor and K. Arulambalam, Proctor, are his brothers. Mr. S. Nadarasar, Lecturer in Mathematics, Ceylon University College, is his nephew. We offer our sympathies to the bereaved family.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Additional D. J.—Mr. K. Kanagasabai has been appointed to be an Additional District Judge, Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, from August 5 to 10, 1935.

A New J.P., U.P.M. for Anuradhapura.—Mr. V. Ramasamy has been appointed a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate, for the judicial district of Anuradhapura.

Madras Minister in Jaffna.—The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan, Development Minister, Madras, who was in Jaffna as a guest of Mr. S. Natesan M.S.O. left for India on Monday last.

Unofficial Excise Officers.—Messrs T. A. Antony and V. A. Durayappah, Members of the Jaffna U. D. C. have been appointed ex officio Unofficial Excise Officers vice Messrs A. M. Brodie and R. Rajadurai.

Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.—Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, is to be transferred to Kegalla, his place at Mannar will be filled by Mr. D. C. R. Gunewardena, who is at present Assistant Government Agent, Kandy.

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka.—Sir Baron Jayatilaka is expected to return to Ceylon about the third week of September. On his return journey he will spend a few days in Munich, where he will meet Dr. Geiger in connection with the Sinhalese Dictionary work.

Drowning Fatality at Batticaloa.—It is reported that a teacher Mr. T. Thillainayagam, of the Ramakrishna Mission English School, Kalladi Uppodai and Masters Thuraiyajah and Selvanayagam, students of St. May's School were drowned last Monday while bathing in the sea.

No Confidence in Buddha Gaya Committee.—"We have no confidence in the so-called Buddha Gaya Temple Committee appointed by the Hindu Mahasabha. This is a question which concerns the Sanatanists alone, and the Arya Samajists, Jains and other sects cannot at all interfere and prepare a scheme for its administration". This is the burden of a joint statement issued by influential Gayawals, High Priests of Gaya regarding the Buddha Gaya Temple controversy.

A New Industry in Ceylon.—All is ready pending Government sanction for the launching on a large scale of an industry for the manufacture of medicated spirits from the coconut. In Ceylon, says a report. The Medicated Spirits Manufacturers' Association which is launching on the scheme, has secured distillery plants and sites for office. Arrangements are also being made to secure analysts and others necessary to prepare the very best spirits. The proposal now awaits legislative sanction.

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(Mis. 115 1-8-35.)

NOTICE

NALLUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

4TH AUGUST, 1935 to 29TH AUGUST, 1935. Permission having been granted to move processions and conduct religious assemblies according to custom round the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple and along the adjoining sections of the Point Pedro and Old Store Roads during the period of the festival, notice is hereby given to the Public that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Temple, along Wyman Road, Navanurai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, during the time that such processions and religious assemblies are moving round the Temple.

V. T. DICOMAN,
Asst. Supt. of Police, N. P.
Police Office,
Jaffna, 30th July, 1935.
G. 27. 1 & 5-9-35.

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

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

beautiful, chiselled features, seeming Madonna-like in their wonderful innocence. After a moment's hesitation, the lad went and sat down beside her.

Round the piano was gathered the rest of the party: Indira, with that distinguished, intelligent and yet, somehow, human face of hers, was playing, while the other four sang. Above all could be heard Harish's powerful tenor; and charming, little Urmila felt her heart glowing with pride, as she listened to him—for she could not help thinking that he was singing to her, and to her alone. Padma, with her over-affectionate and romantic eyes, was lost in a dream. Next week, she was to be married, and her mind was filled with a sort of frightened happiness. Arjun tried hard to be gay, but failed. He had for the army examination, and the results were expected at any moment, and he had an awful premonition that he had been unsuccessful.

Somebody knocked at the door, and, as the music stopped, Raj appeared. They all looked at him anxiously.

"The result is out," he peered through his spectacles sadly.

Arjun rushed up to him, and looked through the list of names in his hand.

"You've got in," he managed to say, cheerfully. "Heartly congratulations, old fellow." And as the others crowded round Raj, Arjun slipped away to cry off his bitter disappointment. We find more consolation in a flood of tears than in a score of confidences. The threadbare path of Life is crossed by a hundred puddles of salty water.

Prem Lal and Usha were looking through the widow in a silence, which signified understanding. Suddenly he cried out, and catching her hand, felt the little ring she wore on her third finger, as if he could not believe his own eyes.

"Yes," Usha answered his un-asked question. There are moments when one cannot wait to be asked; one has to reply before.

"But why?"
"Because Mother and Father wish it."

"Does that seem sufficient reason to you?"
Sufficient? No! No! Her heart beat out again and again "No! No! No!" And yet it was impossible—impossible: that word unheard of in fiction and yet on the lips of Truth.

"I believe in doing what they say," she murmured quietly.

"There's something greater than obedience, greater than everything else—and that's that silly thing we silly people call Love. You owe it to our love to—"

"No, Prem, All that is sentimental nonsense. It's all theory—something you can write down with pen and ink, but in practice, it just doesn't happen."

"Oh Usha, I love you. Marry me. In three years, I'll be in service and then I'll have enough for the two of us. Usha! We love each other, and yet—"

"Yet it can't be. Look outside, Prem. Do you see that red flower in the bed of roses, and that other red flower among the sweet peas? Perhaps they adore each other, but God made them to be far apart. They can never meet, but they are satisfied, because they know that the same sun shines on them both."

"Oh, I can't see it that way, Usha, I can't see it that way," and Prem turned away to hide his tears.

(Roy's Weekly)

THE LAW OF KARMA

(Continued From Page 1.)

as an individual one. The same principal underlying the Karmic laws apply without much wide difference, to national and collective Karma. The nations rise and fall, empires flourish and are dismembered on the same ground. The wise heads in a nation should not neglect the dominating sway of this law.

In the midst of a national calamity it is well to remember that nothing can come to us which we have not deserved. We may not be able to see the immediate cause of a catastrophe, but it does not follow that it took place without sufficient cause.

During the last thousand years and many heart-rending and humbling events occurred on the soil of our India, devastating the whole, robbing her sons of their precious jewels and even more precious lives.

The incidents of our own times are too fresh in our memories to need any repetition. Have these soul-scorching incidents and cataclysms taken place without any rhyme or reason? No: there is nothing that can happen to us beyond the scope of the good and utterly just law. Everything has its own time and place. In our ignorance we may not be able to trace the immediate cause with certainty, difiniteness and accuracy but this much is certain beyond the least shadow of doubt that nothing unmerited can happen to us or to our country.

Our own apathy, indifference, lack of patriotism, communal and caste dissensions, mutual hatred, suspicion and strife, have been the main cause of our present and past degradation.

As our collective Karma brought on us the wrath of divine justice and fit retribution closely followed in the wake of our evil deeds and we deservedly suffered and paid for them heavily, so we can again exert our collective will in the right direction and learn to be wise and circumspect in the light of our past bitter experience and deep humiliation. In the course of time we shall begin to see the eclipse of downfall, servitude and thralldom, gradually disappearing from the sun of the motherland and we shall once more be free and great as our forbears were.

(The Hindu Mind.)

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(Mis. 111. 25-7 to 8-8-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Case No. 131 T.

In the matter of the Estate of the late
S. Savundaranyagam Joseph of Nuge-
goda

Deceased.
S. N. Chelvanayagam Joseph, Nugegoda
and
A. G. Rasnayagam Joseph, Sungkai,
Federated Malay States

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above-named be issued to the Petitioner as an heir of the deceased unless the Respondent shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 12th day of August 1935.

This 2nd day of July 1935.
Sd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 54. 25-7 & 1-8-35.)

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Y. 56. 8-2—7-2-36 (T.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 126.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Annapooraniammah Wife of Sanmugam
Karthigesu of Colombo, late of Malipay
Deceased.

Vyranathanar Appakkuddy Ramalingam of
Slave Island, Colombo. Petitioner

Vs.

Sanmugam Karthigesu of Slave Island,
Colombo. Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the 13th day of June 1935 in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of June 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate

NOTICE

N. Kandiah

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AUCTIONEER

AND

Commissioner of
Sales

KODDADY. JAFFNA.

(M. 75. 1-6 to 31-12-35)

issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 2nd day of August 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 2nd day of July 1935.

Sd. S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.

(O. 55. 25 & 1.)

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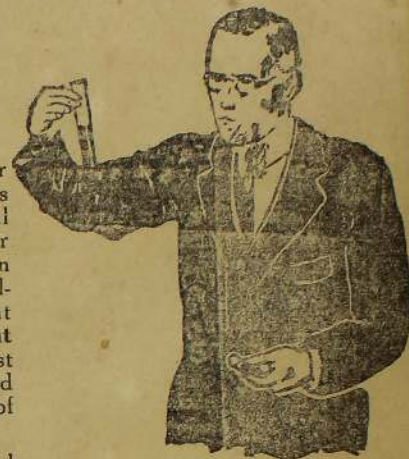
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