

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1940

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 77.

WAR AND INDIA'S FUTURE

Goal of British Policy

CONFERENCE METHOD ADVOCATED

By Sir Mirza M. Ismail,

(Dewan of Mysore, in Time and Tide, England)

MY definite suggestion to the British Government is that they should not wait till the numerous groups and interests have composed their differences but should proceed at once to do something practical and something likely to appeal to all unprejudiced minds. I cannot think of anything better calculated to do that than the suggestion which I have ventured to put forward in this article. A policy of overcautiousness and delay can only land both Britain and India in further difficulties and create more misunderstanding.

During all the discussion that has taken place on the question of the future of India both in this country and in England since the outbreak of the war last September, the Indian States have remained comparatively in the background. The political future of India has been canvassed from the points of view of Congress, the Muslim League and the minorities generally, and from the point of view of the British Government.

Future Evolution

It is true that the Indian States have been occasionally mentioned by the spokesmen of the British Government as constituting an important interest which is vitally affected by the plans for the constitutional future of India. But Congress leaders have proceeded on the assumption that the Indian States are just so many barriers to the future progress of India, and such references as they have thought fit to make to the States have, for the most part, been regrettably lacking in courtesy and understanding.

Nevertheless the Indian States have a definite point of view to urge in relation to the matters now under discussion. They are as deeply interested in the plans for the future evolution of India as the British

Indian provinces, and are as willing to make their own contribution to the progress of the country as a whole. I much appreciate the opportunity which Lady Rhondda has given me of placing before the British people the views of the Indian States, in so far as I can speak for them, on the issues before the country.

I should say that I was one of those who were following with keen interest and admiration the activities of the Congressmen in their new role as practical administrators and constructive statesmen in the greater part of British India, following the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy two and a half years ago. I am also one of the many—and they are many—who have, both in this country and in England, deeply regretted that such enthusiastic service to the people should so abruptly be interrupted by the resignation of Congress Ministries in the Provinces where Congress had been in power.

Declaration of War

It is not as if the country did not foresee a constitutional deadlock such as the one with which it is unfortunately faced at the present time. But what, it was feared, might happen in connection with the inauguration of Federation, has happened in the wake of the declaration of war by Britain against Germany. Nevertheless, the essentials of the problem of the future of India remain much the same, although it is perhaps inevitable that in the altered circumstances the problem as a whole should be looked at against the background of international events and in the light of doctrines and principles in defence of which Great Britain has taken up arms.

But the impasse is not less unfortunate because it was more or less expected. It is a

Free Tapping for Sweet Toddy

Governor Disapproves Proposal

For Financial Reasons

Colombo, Jan. 18.

It is understood that the Governor has declined to approve the adoption of the motion of the Member for Kandy in the State Council that that free licences should be granted throughout the Island permitting tapping for sweet toddy.

The Governor, it is learned, has made a Minute in which he states that in the present financial condition of the country he cannot approve a proposal which is calculated to entail a heavy loss to revenue.

The Governor's Minute, it is learned, was placed before a meeting of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs held yesterday.

Loss to Revenue

The loss to revenue, as a result of the adoption of the motion of the Member for Kandy, as previously stated, is estimated at between one and two million rupees.

After the adoption of the motion in the State Council, it was considered by the Executive Committee together with a report thereon by the Excise Commissioner.

In view of the fact that the State Council had adopted the motion, the Executive Committee decided to give effect to it irrespective of the financial loss it would entail.

Ministers' Attitude

The Board of Ministers, however, was not prepared to take the responsibility for the step and the proposal was referred to the Governor.

The Executive Committee, it is learned, resolved yesterday to place the Governor's decision before the Board of Ministers.

matter of deep regret that the path which Congress has elected to follow should not be a smooth one but one which might conceivably lead to bitterness and strife. The fact that Congress is in spiritual and moral sympathy with Great Britain in the war is likely to be obscured by this policy of non-co-operation which Congress has considered it necessary to adopt and which, might, at any time, degenerate into an open conflict with the British Government.

Congress Attitude

It is, however, a source of much

(Continued on Page 4)

CONGRESS AND COMMUNALISM

BAN ON COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

MR. BANDARANAIKE EXPLAINS

Colombo, Jan. 18.

The Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress decided yesterday to call upon all its members to resign from communal-political organisations before the end of this month.

The meeting which was held at the residence of Mr. G. C. S. Corea, President, was well attended. Mr. J. R. Jayawardene moved that Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike be disenrolled as a speech of his at the Sinhala Maha Sabha meeting recently amounted to an act of disloyalty to the Congress and a breach of discipline.

Mr. Bandaranaike made a statement that he took the first opportunity of criticising a public utterance on a public question. It was unfortunate that that opportunity presented itself when he was on a platform other than that of the Congress.

No Ridicule

His criticism was not of the Congress as a body and not intended to bring the Congress as such into ridicule.

The Committee accepted Mr. Bandaranaike's statement and Mr. Jayawardene withdrew his motion.

The following motions were taken up and deferred for further consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

"As the strikes on Mooloya Estate have been the occasion for mischievous communal propaganda and as the opening of fire by the police resulting in the death of a labourer is a matter of public importance, this Committee demands an immediate public inquiry into the circumstances leading to the shooting, particularly and generally into the action of the police."

"This Committee is of opinion that Congress Ministers in the State Council should dissociate themselves from any regulations made by the Governor under the Emergency Defence Regulations Order-in-Council which seek to extend the scope of the law of sedition; and restrict in any way the right of labourers to strike."

MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the Hindu Organ and the Saivapragasa Press will be closed on Thursday, the 25th instant, and there will be no issue of the paper on that day.

MANAGER,
Hindu Organ.

22-1-40.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1940

MYSORE AND CEYLON

MR. SENANAYAKE, THE Minister of Agriculture, on his return from his Indian tour, paid a very high compliment to the wisdom and ability of the Mysore Maharajah's administration. Indeed the harmony, prosperity and contentment which reign in that progressive State present a refreshing contrast to British India and to Ceylon. Whether in industry or in rural reconstruction it is the most advanced State and is far superior to any Indian province. The communal bitterness which is unfortunately an ugly feature in almost all Indian provinces and in Hyderabad is altogether absent, or if there is any slight trace of agitation in that direction, it is but an echo of the Pan-Islamic movement which is sweeping British India. The prince is a saintly person who has completely identified his welfare with that of his subjects. He is a typical Hindu prince who does not discriminate between Hindus and other religionists, or believes in the suppression of other faiths or the denial of civic rights to them. Mysore has been lucky in having a succession of able and patriotic Dewans who have contributed so richly to the material prosperity of the country. SRI M. VISWESARAYYA is by far the most distinguished engineer and industrial expert India has produced. He it is who started the Sivasamudram Hydro-electric scheme which has made Mysore world-famous. The present Dewan SIR MIRZA ISMAIL is also a very capable and wise administrator. It speaks volumes for the tolerance and fairness of the Maharajah that, although he himself is a devout Hindu, he has entrusted the administration to a Muslim. That of course is in the Hindu tradition.

Mysore is just of the same size as Ceylon and has a population of 7 millions. Its revenue is only 40 millions while ours is over 100 millions. Yet we have yet to make our

Hydro-Electric scheme efficient. Mysore has invested 85 millions in the Hydro-electric scheme and is planning to invest a further 25 millions on two new projects. The scheme gives a net income of 42 lacs and generates 240 million units giving a per capita consumption of 32 units. Madras which is the most advanced province in this respect only generates 100 million units, giving a per capita consumption of only 2 units. Industrially Mysore is by far the most advanced place in India. There are heavy industries like manufacture of iron, steel, cement, chemicals, fertilisers, electrical goods, textiles, sugar etc; medium-sized industries, producing silk, porcelainware, oils, glass, and even radios; and cottage industries like handloom cloth, ribbons, mats. "The steady impartial and uniform development of all kinds and classes of industries in garden cities, amidst sylvan surroundings of parks and beauty spots, avoiding the pitfalls of western industrialism is the unique feature of Mysore." The wise policy of the Government towards industrial development is worth studying and copying by Ceylon. The State does not believe in any pet theory like the charka or in capitalism and industrialism. There is a judicious combination of cottage with large scale industries. The State offers land, water and power at special rates for companies intending to work in Mysore. It also takes a certain percentage of shares and appoints two of the directors in the companies so that it is able to exercise some supervision and control over these enterprises. This policy has contributed vastly to the development of industry and has drawn many scientific experts to Mysore from other parts. In Ceylon industrial development is yet to begin. Our Ministers are just trying to do something but do not possess the industrial ability or the necessary equipment to proceed on the right lines.

What Mysore has done by way of helping the agriculturist and the peasant is well worth studying by our politicians. The irrigation schemes, the development of co-operation, the improvement of village life, the opening of subsidiary occupations, the facilities for research in agriculture and animal husbandry and the great care with which modern methods and appliances are brought to the service of the peasant are things which our Executive Committees should carefully study and imitate. In another respect also Mysore sets an example to Ceylon. Ceylon is one of the most heavily taxed countries. While our revenue is over 100 million, Mysore has only 40 million. But a study of the sources of revenue is also instructive. In Mysore a good portion of the revenue is

derived from forests, mines and industries, while in Ceylon the bulk of it is from customs. In Ceylon an altogether disproportionate amount is consumed by departmental charges. The forests of Mysore contribute 16 lacs to the revenue; only 12 lacs are spent on the Department. In Ceylon about fifty per cent of the revenue goes to the public service and pensions. While the charges in this direction amount to nearly 60 millions, Mysore spends only 13 millions. Our highly paid public services, with their fat allowances and emoluments leave very little for national development. That explains the reason why, although Ceylon is a very highly taxed country with a revenue nearly three times that of Mysore, it cannot have a university and is industrially backward, while Mysore can spend so much on scientific investigation, rural reconstruction, industrial development, public improvement and extension of communications.

Our Catholic Contemporary's Felicitations

The "Catholic Guardian" writes: During the Christmas and New Year holidays the "Hindu Organ" celebrated its Golden Jubilee and it would be ungracious on our part if we passed over an important event in the journalistic life of our local contemporary without offering it our sincere felicitations on its rounding off half a century of useful career. During this space of time the number of papers that appeared and disappeared must be legion; and the fact of continued existence for the long span of fifty years in a land where papers are eagerly read but not gladly supported, is in itself a feat. But our Hindu contemporary has not only been in existence but has served well its community and the country. We wish it all prosperity.

NEW REGISTER OF SCHOOL MANAGERS

Being Prepared by Department.

Colombo, Jan. 18.

A register of managers and proprietors of Assisted Schools is being prepared by the Education Department in accordance with the requirements of the new Education Ordinance.

Under the new Ordinance, the manager of an Assisted School is appointed by the Director of Education on the recommendation of the proprietor of the school.

A new register is being prepared because in the past disputes have arisen as to who the managers and proprietors of particular schools were, there being at times contesting claimants.

For the purpose of preparing the register, managers of Assisted Schools are called upon by the Director of Education to certify who the proprietor of the school is, and the proprietors are called upon to consent to the appointment of the person in question as manager of the school.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED

Jaffna Adigar Looks Back Eight Centuries

Speaking on the occasion of the unveiling of a marble tablet to the memory of the grand-parents of the General Secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo, the Adigar A. Naganather made an interesting survey of the history of the Jaffna Tamils from the 12th to the 14th century, showing how some of the Kandyan Sinhalese families were blended with certain Tamil families of the North.

A large gathering of Christians and Hindus assembled at the old church at Araly South on the occasion of the unveiling of a marble tablet in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. V. thianathan Buell, parents of Mr. T. Buell, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by Mrs. M. H. Harrison of Bangalore.

After the thanksgiving the Rev. R. C. P. Welch, President of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church, said that they had assembled there that evening to pay homage to the memory of two great persons who had lived exemplary lives and had enriched the social life of their community.

'HINDU ORGAN' GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER

A well-produced and very interesting memoir has been published by the "Hindu Organ" in connection with the Golden Jubilee of that journal. There is a coloured frontispiece of Shanker and a large variety of articles ranging from the Kachcheri or Dyke Mango by Dr. Andreas Nell to the Future of the Earth by M. V. Ramakrishnan, M. A. Other contributors to the Jubilee Number include: Mr. K. Balasingham, Dr. S. C. Paul, Swami Vipulananda, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Dr. W. Balendra, Mr. S. Mahadeva, Mr. S. Sanmuganathan, Dr. Isaac Thambyah, Mr. J. V. Cheliah, Dewan Baladur Ramaswami Sastri and others. The publication is profusely illustrated and contains a large number of messages from friends and well-wishers of the "Hindu Organ."

(Daily News.)

NEW POLICE VIDHAN

For Churnakam

Mr. S. Mandalanayagam, a nephew of Mr. R. Sivasambu, the retiring Vidhane of Churnakam, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. R. B. Naish, G. A.; N. P., in appointing Mr. Mandalanayagam said that he was making that appointment to avoid displeasure among the different communities and in appreciation of the services rendered by the retiring Vidhane for over two decades.

The new Vidhane was conducted in procession to his residence by a large number of people belonging to the different communities and congratulated by them.

(Continued on page 4)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A Municipality for Jaffna

Sir,—The following is the last communication that I received from my beloved Guru, the late Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam, J. P. of Colombo, and it will not fail to interest you and your readers.

"The people of Jaffna were the first in Ceylon who thought of establishing a Municipality in their town. In 1864, Henry Francis Muttukrishna, who was the first in Ceylon to be called to the English Bar, convened a public Meeting in Jaffna and spoke vehemently on the necessity of establishing a Municipality, as it would be the best means to gain experience in Self Government. Advocate Mr. N. G. Gould and Mr. Solomon Johnpulle were the other speakers. But the people assembled did not vote for the resolution as they thought that such an establishment would conduce to the taxes being increased.

"In 1866, after the establishment of Municipalities in Colombo and Kandy, the people presented a monster petition to Government, praying that similar status might be given to Jaffna also; but, the Government replied that the matter would be considered after establishing a Police Force in Jaffna.

"Seventy-five years have elapsed since then and it is deplorable to find that the people of Jaffna are as backward and the possibility of the establishment of the Municipality is as tantalising as it was in 1864. Is the Jaffna mind so callous as to depend for its greatness on ancient glory and not seek fresh venues according to present day conditions?

"Is the existence of caste system, which is embraced with vehemence and abiding in Jaffna, the cause of this backward state? The fear of increased taxes should not disturb the mind of the Jaffna man; for, if members, who would efface themselves and work for the good of the country, are elected, a Municipality too can be worked very economically."

Yours faithfully,

M. RAMALINGAM,

Ayodhiya,
Alexandra Road,
Wellawatte, January 19-1-40

Jaffna's Claim to Highest Revenue

Rs. 7,500 for Relief of Flood Distress

At the first general meeting of the Council at which he presided, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the newly elected Chairman of the Jaffna Urban District Council, corrected the statement recently made in the Press that the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Urban District Council had a larger revenue than the Jaffna Urban District Council.

A general meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council was held at the office of the Council at 5 p.m. presided over by Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman.

The Chairman moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council do place on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy as Chairman during the last three years."

This was put to the House and carried unanimously amidst applause.

The Council then proceeded to consider a memorandum from the electricity Superintendent re the admission of apprentices.

Apprentices

The Chairman outlining the proposals contained in the memorandum said that it suggested that a scheme should be formulated with regard to the admission of apprentices to the Power House.

In the opinion of the Superintendent there should be four apprentices at a time each of whom should serve for a period of two years at the end of which, if his work was found satisfactory, he should be given a certificate.

During the period of apprenticeship he should work as regularly as any other paid workman of the Council and should be prepared to undertake any kind of work. The memorandum also suggested that these apprentices should be discontinued for any breach of discipline.

After some discussion it was agreed to amend the recommendation relating to the period of apprenticeship from 2 to 3 years.

Flood Relief

Another item on the agenda was to consider letter dated December 16, 1939 from the Controller of Labour re flood relief.

The Chairman stated that the Council, at a meeting held on November 17, had decided to write to the Central Government asking relief for those within the Urban area whose houses had collapsed during the floods.

A reply had been received that the Central Government could not ordinarily help local bodies in relieving distress consequent on floods but, if the financial position of local body so warranted, the Central Government would consider the question of a grant to that body. In such a case it would grant assistance amounting to 50 per cent of the amount spent by that body.

Mr. Sabapathy moved that the Council do spend Rs. 5,000 and that a request be made to the Central Government to give a grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the amount so spent.

Mr. Nalliah seconded—Carried.

The Tellippalai Murder Case

(Continued from page 3)

not be implicated in so many cases.

Proctor's Evidence

Mr. C. Storer, Proctor, Jaffna, said that he appeared for the first accused in the Nayanmarkaddy robbery case. On November 8, for which date trial was fixed in the District Court, the accused sent a medical certificate and trial was postponed for November 24. It would be correct if, in his deposition, he had stated that on November 19, the accused paid him Rs. 200, as a result of which he went to Colombo, on November 22, Rs. 200, which he remitted to Colombo by telegraph on November 24, Rs. 100 and on November 25, Rs. 100. The money was paid to him in two or three hundred-rupee notes, four or five fifty rupee notes and the balance in ten and five rupee notes. Counsel appeared at the trial, which lasted four or five days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rajaratnam, Mr. Storer said that he appeared for the first accused in the Chundikuli case, in which he was acquitted. On a motion, jewellery and cash to the value of Rs. 700 were withdrawn by the accused.

To Retain Counsel

Mr. Rajaratnam: Will I be stating the true position if I say that when a Jaffna man gets involved in a case, specially a criminal case, he and his relations pool as much as possible of their resources and retain Counsel in order to get him out of it?—In some cases they do.

Will it be an exaggeration if I say that the last bit of jewellery in the house might go to the pawn shop or be sold in order to brief Counsel, specially in a criminal case?—I would not say it is an exaggeration.

In the particular community to which the first accused and the second and third belong there are quite a number of people who are well to do?—I won't say quite a number. There are a few.

Toddy Tappers

The first accused belongs to a community, members of which are professionally employed in the tapping of palmyrah trees?—Yes, my lord.

And after the tree tax came into operation in Jaffna there are individuals who employ people and tap as many as 40 to 50 trees?—Yes, my lord.

The average toddy extracted from a palmyrah tree is about two to three gallons a day? About that.

Can you tell us what the present price of a bottle of toddy is in Jaffna?—It varies from 10 to 15 cents a bottle.

So that a fair income can be made by a person who employs labour and taps 40 to 50 trees?—Yes.

Mr. Obeyesekere: Ordinary people in Jaffna don't put money in banks; there is a tendency to bury it in the ground, after the manner of the French people?

The Judge: You are speaking of before the bank crash or after. (Laughter).

Mr. Storer: We had no banks in Jaffna. It was only recently

War and India's Future

(Continued from page 1)

those who care for India and her future that Congress has exhibited a wise restraint in the steps which it has decided to take to mark its dissatisfaction. One of the most hopeful features of the present situation to-day is that no movement for civil disobedience or mass civil resistance has been initiated or is in contemplation in the immediate future. It speaks a great deal for the sense of responsibility that animates the leaders of Congress at this juncture that they should have stopped short of plunging the country into all the confusion and misery which as past experience has abundantly demonstrated, come of organised and widespread defiance of the law.

On the other hand, it would be unfair to deny that the British Government have lost no opportunity of demonstrating to India that they were here primarily in the interests of this country and that they would further those interests in all possible ways.

"Ungenerous" Charge

It would be, I think, unreasonable and ungenerous to suggest that the British Government foment and thrive on our differences. Such a charge involves, in my opinion, a reproach on Indians themselves—the reproach that the majority community or party has failed to win the confidence of the minorities to the extent that would render any attempt by a third party to exploit their differences impossible, and, on the other hand, the reproach, which the minorities themselves can hardly escape, that they have still to learn to distinguish between great issues and lesser loyalties and to subordinate the interests of a community to the wider interests of the country.

While Congress at this end has shown itself to be in no hurry to close the door against further attempts at reaching an understanding, those whose who can speak for the British Government have likewise not said anything to indicate that their proposals should be regarded as final and unalterable. There is thus no call for us to despair of the Indian problem. This circumstance encourages me to think that the scheme which I had occasion to suggest during the recent talks in Delhi, might be given serious consideration by the public in Britain and in India and by all those who have it in their power to facilitate the resolution of the tangle.

—(To be continued)

that banks were introduced. The Travancore Bank was the first. Before that we had no banking facilities.

The ordinary people bank their money or keep it at home?—Most of them keep it at home.

In re-examination Mr. Storer said that the Chundikuli case was in November, 1937.

The other witnesses examined were sub-overseer Suppramaniam of the Jaffna gaol and the widow of the deceased, Vairavy Kanden.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807

EFFECT YOUR MOTOR

CAR INSURANCE WITH

Eagle Star

INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

Assets Exceed £27,000,000

Apply for Certificate of Insurance direct from the

CHIEF AGENTS

J. Cherubim & Brother

JAFFNA

AGENTS WANTED IN

N. PROVINCE.

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI

Madras Leaders Telegram

Madras, Jan. 11.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Sir Mahomed Usman, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar and Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan have sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi: "Now that His Excellency the Viceroy has clarified the position, definitely pledging the British Government to the grant of full Dominion Status as defined by the Statute of Westminster, and has promised in anticipation immediately to reconstruct the Central Government by the inclusion of political leaders, we appeal to you to respond to His Excellency the Viceroy's earnest invitation to terminate the present state of things and restore popular governments to take charge of the Provinces. We feel that your efforts to obtain a clear declaration of British intentions about India have been successful and India will gain, if you, on your part, now respond generously to the appeal of H. E. the Viceroy".

Kokuvil Samooga Virdthi Sangam

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Kokuvil was held at the Free Reading Room, Kokuvil, at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday the 20th instant presided over by Mr. V. Viswalingam, C. C. S. The object of the meeting was explained to the audience. It was resolved unanimously to form an association to run a Free Reading Room, to improve the sanitary and economic conditions of the village and to work for the social uplift in general. The association was named "The Kokuvil Samooga Virdthi Sangam" and the following office-bearers were elected:—

Patron: Mr. C. Muttuvelu, J. P.
President: Mr. V. Viswalingam, C. C. S.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. K. Gnanasundaram, V. Manickavasakar, and R. S. Ragunatha Iyer.

Hony. Joint Secretaries: Messrs. A. Amirthalingam and S. Sanga-sivam.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. A. Kuddithamby, Hony. Asst. Treasurer: Mr. V. Thampoc.

Hony. Librarians, Messrs. K. Devarajapillai and N. Ratnasabapathy.

Hony. Auditors, Messrs. V. Ramenathan and C. Nadarajah.

New Japanese Cabinet

Tokyo, Jan. 14.

Following the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, the Emperor has commanded Admiral Mitunasa Yonai to form the new Cabinet.

Admiral Yonai was Navy Member of the War Council and a former Navy Minister.

An earlier message stated that General Hata, the outgoing Minister of War, had been recommended to the Emperor as the next Prime Minister by Baron Yonasa, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The Agency added that the ex-Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, declined to take office.

Following a Cabinet meeting last Friday, General Nobuyuki Abe decided to offer the resignation of the Cabinet to the Emperor.

All-Ceylon Hindu Conference

(Continued from page 1)

so that it may work for the well-being of the Hindu religion." This resolution was seconded by Mr. P. G. Thambiappah, Principal, Victoria College, Chulipuram. There was whole hearted support for the resolution. But there was a little difference of opinion among some of the speakers in regard to the name of the association. Some were in favour of calling the association Central Young men's Saiva Association and some were in favour of calling it Central Young Men's Hindu Association. Finally Mr. V. Veerasingam agreed to name the association the All Central Young Men's Saiva Association and he proposed a second resolution:

"That the name of the Central body shall be All Ceylon Central Saiva Young Men's Association and that Mr. M. Mylvaganam shall convene a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the various Y. M. H. A's of Jaffna and take the necessary steps to form the said association." This resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Sinnadurai. Both the resolutions were unanimously passed by the house. Then Mas. R. Nadarajah, a student of the Jaffna Hindu College, gave a Thevaram recital to the accompaniment of music. This was the last item for the morning session and the people were entertained to lunch at the College Boarding House. (Lunch was supplied on all the three days.

In the evening lectures were delivered on "திருக்கோவை யாரும் சமயமும்" புராணங்களில் உண்மைதான்ருத்தி and அடியார்களில் சரித்திர உண்மை by Messrs. S. Navaneetha Krishna Dharathiar, K. Somasundarappillai and Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar. The second speaker dwelt on the esoteric truths of the Skandapurana and the last speaker showed how the life and miracles of the Saiva saints could be established with the help of stone inscriptions, festivals and ruins.

Proceedings of the Second Day

The President, as announced in the programme for the second day, was Hon. Sir W. Duraiswamy who, being unable to attend the conference, sent a telegram from Colombo expressing his regret and wishing success to the conference. Mr. C. K. Subramania Mudaliar presided on the second day also. The speeches for the morning session were on "சைவப் பெருமை, குமரகுருபரசுவாமிகள் and சைவமும்பழந் தமிழ் நூல்களும், the speakers being respectively Messrs. C. K. Subramania Mudaliar, K. K. Nadarajan and N. Narayana Sastri. The first speaker dwelt on the greatness of the Saiva faith and said that it was eternal and not founded by any human being and that love for all living beings even to the plant life) was its chief fundamental principle, he quoted verses from Thayumanavar to illustrate this point. He said that abstinence from meat-eating was not the only requisite for a Saivite life and added that good conduct must be one of the chief requisites. The second speaker spoke on the beauties of the poetical works of the Saint Kumara Kuru Para Swamikal and his religious convictions. Mr. N. Narayana Sastri spoke on the worship of Siva, the Vedas and the Varnashrama Dharma as mentioned in the old Tamil Sangam literature.

In the evening lectures were delivered by Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, Srimat S. Kumara-

swamikkurukkal and Pundit S. Mahalingasivam on "சமயக் கல்வியின் அவசியம்" "மகோத்சவங்களின் உண்மைப் பொருள்" and "சக்தி வழிபாடு" respectively. The first speaker emphasised the need for religious education and recommended group worship in each Hindu home, by which he meant that the members of a family can assemble in a part of their house and conduct a prayer jointly, the father or some elderly learned member acting as the leader. During the prayer suitable holy Tamil hymns can be recited. This is a very useful suggestion which if put into practice will make every Saiva home a centre of religious learning and training. Srimat S. Kumaraswamikkurukkal of Achevely wrote an article on the subject assigned to him and had it read by his son. He dwelt on the significance of Hindu festivals and how they ought to be celebrated. Incidentally he condemned the evil system of introducing the dance by nautch girls and the wasteful and dangerous display of fireworks which are not sanctioned by the Shastras.

Pundit V. Mahalingasivam spoke on the merits of Shakti worship the worship of God as mother. He advocated the cause of temple entry for the Harijans. The president in his concluding speech said that just as the workers in the Jaffna electric power house only have the right to enter it and not the others, so also in a temple where spiritual light is disseminated through mantras and ceremonies the priests alone can enter the sanctum sanctorum. The other worshippers must remain outside and worship God.

Proceedings of the Third Day

The president for the third day was Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar. The speakers for the morning session were Pundit K. P. Ratnam, Pundit P. K. Krishnapillai and Mr. I Penniah, their subjects being respectively "திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை", "திருவாசகம்" and "இறைபண்பிற்றல்". All the three speakers made impressive and learned speeches. The second speaker must be specially complimented on the success of his speech which was highly appreciated by all.

The speakers for the evening session were Dr. K. Kanapathipillai, Professor of Tamil, University College, Colombo, Messrs. Thicken S. Chelliappillai and C. K. Subramania Mudaliar who spoke on "சைவமுன்னோற்றம்" "குருவிக் கச்சுக்கம்" and "சைவசாதனைகள்" respectively. The last speaker emphasised the fact that each Hindu should lead a religious life and advocated that each Hindu should not neglect the wearing of the religious symbols the holy ash and the holy bead. "உருத்திராஷம்". He exhorted each Hindu to possess copies of the Saiva Religious books and read them at home little by little daily.

Then prizes were distributed to the prize winners by Mr. C. K. Subramania Mudaliar for Thevaram and Tamil declamation, the competition for which was held on the 17th of December, 1939. The next item was the distribution of certificates to the candidates who became successful in the "இளம்சைவப்புலவர்" examination conducted by the South Indian Saiva Sidhanta Samajam. Then Mas. S. Velauthapillai who won the first prize for Tamil declamation among the seniors declaimed his speech on பக்திமொழிக்கம், Pundit V. Thirugnanasambandan, editor of the "Inthusathanam" spoke briefly on the aim and scope of the இளம்சைவப்புலவர் examination mentioned above and offered a few remarks on the conference. Then the Secretary of the conference proposed a vote of thanks to the Presidents, the lecturers, the donors of money and prizes and all those who rendered help towards the success of the conference.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 105 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late R. Selvaduraisamy of Valvettiturai

Deceased.

Veluppillai Mailvaganam of Valvettiturai

Vs. Petitioner,

1. Selvaduraisamy Ramasamy
2. Thangeswary daughter of Selvaduraisamy
3. Rajeswary daughter of Selvaduraisamy
4. Alageswary daughter of Selvaduraisamy
5. Puvaneswary daughter of Selvaduraisamy
6. Kannikaparameswary daughter of Selvaduraisamy
7. Mailvaganam Thuraijah all of Valvettiturai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge on the 30th day of November 1939 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Protector on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents for the purpose of the above Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner as the father-in-law of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 11th day of January 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of December 1939.

(Sgd.) S. RODRIGO,

Addl. District Judge.

Extended and reissued for 1-2-40.

(Initialed S. R.

A. D. J.

11-1-40.

(O. 66. 22 & 29-1-40)

Obituary

MR. S. T. RAJADURAI

The death occurred after a short illness on the 15th December at "Namagal Vasam", Annaicottai, Manipay, of Mr. S. T. Rajadurai of Trans Office, C. G. R., Anuradhapura. The funeral took place the same evening, the cortege leaving the residence at 5 p.m. Mr. S. T. Kumaraswami, the brother of the deceased, performed the last rites and set fire to the funeral pyre at the Annaicottai crematorium. The funeral was largely attended by friends and relations of the deceased.

Mr. Rajadurai was the son-in-law of the late Mr. A. Veluppillai (F. M. S. Pensioner) of Annaicottai. He was 37 years of age at the time of his death and leaves behind besides his wife two children.

The conference terminated at about 8 p.m. with pooja and Thevaram.

During the first night there was a Kathaprasangam by Mr. T. Kumaraswamippillai of Kokuvil on "திருக்கோவை யாரும்" from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. During the second night from 7 p.m. there was a Thevaram recital by Messrs. A. Rasupillai and S. Selvadurai and during the third night from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. there was a Kathaprasangam by Mr. S. Sivasubramania Iyer on பக்தமொழிக்கம்.

Messrs. M. Sabaratnasingham, K. Vyravanathan, S. Sinnathamby and M. Ramalingam sent the following telegram on the 5th instant from Wellawatta: "God's grace. Pray successful sessions. Talking time past. Action needed. Wanted youths dedicated lives".

Jaffna U. D. C. Committees

At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council the following committees were appointed:—

Finance Committee: The Chairman the Vice-Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, Messrs. Sam A. Sabapathy and V. A. Durayappah.

Karayur Housing Scheme Committee: The Chairman, the Superintending Engineer, N. D. the Medical Officer of Health. Messrs. M. Jacob, R. R. Nalliah Sam A. Sabapathy and the Rev. Fr. P. M. Francis.

Law Committee: The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and Mr. C. R. Thambiah.

Light Committee: The Chairman, Messrs. V. A. Durayappah, K. V. Sinnathurai and K. Aiyadurai.

Sanitation Committee: The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. M. Jacob.

Works Committee: The Chairman, the Superintending Engineer, N. D., Messrs. K. Aiyadurai and V. A. Durayappah.

Tender Committee: The Chairman, Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, K. V. Sinnathurai and V. A. Durayappah.

Board of Management of the Jaffna Central Library: The Chairman Messrs. S. M. Aboobucker, R. R. Nalliah, M. Jacob, K. Aiyadurai, S. Patanjali, Sam A. Sabapathy, T. Muttucumar, S. Anbikaipagan, Isaac Ponnambalam, S. R. Kanaganayagam, the Rev. Fr. Singarayar and the Secretary of the Council.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 759

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasammah wife of Suppiah Ramalingam of Neervely

Deceased.

Suppiah Ramalingam of Thavady

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor. 1. Ramalingam Thamothearampillai of Thavady and
2. Muttupillai widow of Chelliah of Neervely

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 12th day of July 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 6th day of July 1939 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent to represent him and to act on his behalf in the proceeding of this testamentary action, and Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner; unless the respondent or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 24th day of January 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of November 1939.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Drawn by
P. K. Somasundram
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 63, 18 & 22-1-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 819.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagalingam Paraniyasingham of Mallakam,

Deceased.

Murugesar Nagalingam of Mallakam presently of Hulandawa,

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor. 1. Kanagamani daughter of Nagalingam,
" 2. Thayalamani daughter of Nagalingam,

" 3. Nagalingam Thanabalingam all of Mallakam,
4. A. N. Ratnasingam of Teluk Datab, Banting,

F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 21st day of December, 1939 in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minor respondents abovenamed for the purpose of these Testamentary Proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner abovenamed unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 26th day of January, 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 8th day of January, 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. S. Subramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 64, 18 & 22-1-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 739.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jagathambal wife of Vythialingam of Sandiruppay

Deceased.

Mallavanam Vythialingam of Sandiruppay

Vs. Petitioner.

(1) M. Thiruvilangam and wife.
(2) Kamatchisundram of Sandiruppay

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 18th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of May 1939 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 26th day of January 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of May 1939

Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

O. 65, 18 & 22-1-40)

THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

BANKERS

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00

25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months
will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike
(2) To provide Employment
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS
SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,

Manager.

Y. 48. 1-11-38--31-1-39 (M)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1897.

PROGRESSIVE FEATURES

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 5,18,00,000
POLICIES IN FORCE EXCEED	Rs. 14,29,00,000

Claims Paid Exceed
Rs. 6,15,00,000

Wanted Special Representatives on handsome terms,
at Jaffna, Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro.

Head Office:—

Empire of India Life Building,
BOMBAY.

Branch Office:—

Imperial Bank Building,
COLOMBO.

(Y. 51. 20-3-39 to 19-3-40)

(M)

SPECIAL-TEAK

REDUCED PRICES

TEAK!

TEAK!!

NEW SHIPMENT

JUST ARRIVED of excellent RANGOON TEAK
LOGS, SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS

in various sizes. A visit will convince you. Special reduced prizes.

"POUND MARK" Tiles. The King of Tiles. Kindly inquire from users of Pound Mark tiles before purchasing elsewhere. "QUALITY SPEAKS". The Tiles that have no rival in the Market.

Passages to Penang and Singapore. Deck and other passages can be had from us at Colombo COST. For dates of sailings and other particulars please apply to.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,
Jaffna.

Telephone No. 93.

(Y. 49. 12-8-38--11-3-39.)

(M)