

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. | | |
| Town Delivery. | Island India etc. | Foreign F.M.S. |
| R. C. | R. C. | R. C. |
| Year 5-00 | 8-00 | 9-00 |
| 6 Months 3-50 | 4-50 | 5-00 |
| 3 Months 2-00 | 2-50 | 3-00 |

THE Hindu Organ.

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

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

VOL. XLV—No. 57

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA.

THURSDAY,

NOVEMBER 2, 1933.

Phone 56.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

PRICE 5 CTS.

Nandanar—The Pariah Saint

THE FOREMOST SAIVITE DEVOTEE

By N S Siva Subramanian, M. A.

KNOWLEDGE, devotion and renunciation cannot and are not the sole privilege of any caste or community. It is the individual with will and supreme effort which counts, and not social and traditional distinctions. Tamil Land, though it is to-day caught deeply in the mire of caste-gradations, has to its credit men and women of old who have come to the forefront, have wrung for themselves recognition even from these caste-ridden Tamils, and got an abiding place in the history of the people. Poets, Saints and Bhaktas are too many. The very foundation of Tamil Literature is the contribution of Valluvar—a social outcast. The Saints and Bhaktas of Saivite and Vaishnavite faiths, belonging to these untouchable castes, have had their own share in moulding the religious thought and life of the country. They have had to face ill-treatment at the hands of those who are graded above them, but they have by their sterling qualities won in the end, and got the approbation and esteem of the high-estate people.

Confining ourselves to religion, we find in *Peria Puranam* the life stories of sixty-three saints of all castes high and low. It might be a matter of surprise to note that the castes considered low and untouchable have contributed one or two such eminent saints. The Vaishnavite Alvars also do not all claim birth in the privileged high-castes. The lowest Pariah, Thiruppan Alvar, has the foremost place in the Alvar fraternity. These clearly show that whatever might have been the case elsewhere, in living up to the high ideals of religion and in the Supreme Realization through Bhakti the lowest communities have not been a whit behind the so-called higher ones. Individuals only can ever come up to such height, and hence communities and social gradations do not count here.

Nandan's Environments.

The foremost Saivite Bhakta is Nandan of Autha-nur. He was a Pariah, enslaved like others of his community to a Brahmin and his only purpose in life was to plough, to sow, to weed, to harvest and to eat, what his master gave him, or the carrion that he could lay his hands on. He lived in a low swampy crowded corner of the village site, far away from the houses of others—lest his presence should defile the high-born. He lived with his fellow Pariahs, in wretched thatched huts, all huddled together. His toil kept him engaged throughout, and if he could manage to steal some leisure, he would have to make merry with his friends. Of course they had their days of plenty, and the toddy liberally gulped down added to their mirth, and made them forget the fatigue of the body and mental pains if any. They led lives far from human and so they could lay no claims to having any intellect. Such was the routine and life of

Nandan. He was only a beast—perhaps more easily handled, more intelligent, and more profitable,—of his master. The land, the water, the Pariah, and the seed were the four factors which kept the master going, and he had the same regard for all these. A Pariah was no human being to his master.

A Contrast.

Then how is it that this Nandan became a Saint—a Saint who is adored by Brahmins? This is but a story of a human soul which could break all the fetters—be they of the hardest steel—and reach its own goal. The more unfavourable the environment, the greater becomes the fight and surer the victory. The man in better environment has greater opportunities but their easy access diminishes their value to him, and he almost neglects them. But the contrary is the case with one in bad environment. He does not get opportunities, but when once he gets one, he makes the most out of it. Thousands of Brahmins and high class people lived in Chidambaram and near by, but it never appealed to them as it did to Nandan. They had leisure and the privilege of birth to go very near the image of Lord Nataraja, but nobody worried himself about it. They did not believe in the Lord and the image was to them a stone moulded by a sculptor. The priests learnt by rote the Agamas, and there they stopped. It was the image of the Lord which was before them, but it did not inspire them, they became the 'mice of the temple,' and 'got on' in the worldly sense. The image never showed itself to them, and they never cared to know what it meant. They understood religion, its tenets, and the image quite differently from what Nandan made of them.

The Growing Craze

The Pariah—Nandan—somehow came to know of Chidambaram and the Lord there. He had glimpses of the tower of the local temple, and imagined for himself a picture of the whole of Chidambaram and its Lord. The Vibhuti—the ashes—has a significance of its own, and he began to smear himself with that. How could his fellow Pariahs allow him to do that? Was he not behaving as a madman? It is for the high caste people to wear Vibhuti. For a Pariah, mud is the only thing to smear himself with. Nandan grew crazy, talked and sang of Lord Siva, preached to his fellows, and gave up meat and drink. The Pariahs heard of Kali and Karuppan, but not of Siva. They could not tolerate him. The oldest man advised him, chastised him,—all to no purpose. They feared the wrath of God on their community, and the whip of the worldly masters on them. He was incorrigible. He was half mad, and they gave him up for lost.

Nandan's master—the Brahmin—came to know of this strange life of his slave. He called him, advised him, warned him, but did not succeed. He would not spare Nandan if he had neglected his work. Nandan never defaulted in his work, nay he stood foremost. When his work did not suffer the master did not bother himself much with the craze of his servant. Even then he smelt something of disobedience, impertinence and revolution in his slave's mad ravings.

AMERICA TO BUY GOLD

PURCHASES ABROAD AUTHORISED

More Demand For Gold

London Oct. 29th, 11.03 p.m.—Washington.—President Roosevelt has authorized the purchase of gold abroad, in addition to the purchase of newly-mined gold in America.

The announcement followed a meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and his financial advisers. Immediate purchases are expected to be made through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

They are hints that Mr. Roosevelt is disappointed at the failure of his gold policy appreciably to affect the price of commodities.

The "Washington Post," whose proprietor is Mr. Eugene Meyer, ex-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, also reports that Mr. Roosevelt's advisers are disappointed, and adds that they mean to raise the gold price slowly to 41.34 dollars a fine ounce, which would be the equivalent of a 50 per cent cut in the gold content of the dollar. (Reuter via Bombay.)

How could he bear to hear his slave, a Pariah, talk of Siva and Lord Nataraja? He gave warnings but to no purpose.

The Unknown Hand

Nandan's ambition was to go to Chidambaram, and have Darshan of the Lord on Aurudra Day. He could not go without permission. Even if he got the permission he could go only as far as the outskirts of Chidambaram from where he could see the towers of the temple. His fellow slaves laughed at the idea, his master frowned at him. How could Nandan give up this idea which had become a part of himself? He believed that the Lord, having given him the desire, would arrange for his Darshan. Nandan could not give that up for the whole world. As the day approached, he became so changed, so full of Chidambaram, that it was no use attempting to stop him. He saw that he was being helped by invisible hands in his work. When the fellow slept, somebody worked for him, and gave him time to rave about. Not only Nandan but others were forced to see that and recognize in Nandan something more than a crank. The Brahmin saw it: his mad Nandan could not accomplish so much work, but it had been done. Somehow he was reconciled and permitted his slave to go.

The day of Aurudra came. It was all commotion in the holy city of Chidambaram. They knew the routine, and thought everything would pass off as usual. But they knew not that there was a great surprise in store for them.

Preparing The Way

The fellow-slaves saw the departure of their mad man. He was raving, they sympathised with him, but they could not follow him. He was all ashes and bowed before any temple-tower, that might be found on the way. He cried aloud the name of his Lord, and did not recognize anything worldly. It was too taxing for his friends, as it is for us all, to follow him, understand him and appreciate him. He had his appointed purpose, (Continued on Page 4)

POLITICS &—JOBS

IN SEARCH FOR A CAREER

By An Indian Ex M. L. C.

YES, they have taunted me with cruel taunts that I lack character. But I have never done anything of which I need be ashamed. I can look my Maker in the face and say I have lived or tried to live a life of usefulness to those around me and those who look to me for support.

To me a political career was an after thought. I began in the bar and was undergoing the tedious process of waiting for the client who never comes. All lawyers have to pass through this phase, only with some who have influential connections, this waiting may be short, for others it may be long. And then came the call for non-co-operation and suffering for the country from Gandhi.

Well, if I had been a prosperous lawyer, I might not have joined the movement at all. I do assert I never put on any false colour about my purpose. I do confess that many who had brilliant careers in the bar left it to take to politics as whole time work—to fight for the independence of their motherland. But with me, it was an adventure for a career. Why, I do say it, I thought calculatingly that if I offered for enlistment in the national army, as it were, and was mentioned in the despatches or was taken prisoner, it would help me to get some position of power and pelf in the days of Swaraj.

Political Speaking.

It was thus. I am a young man. I naturally look for a career. I feel I have talents. I find no scope for them because of congestion in every line. I took the opportunity to find some scope for my talents. Through politics it lay. I went easily enough to jail—and thus to the small circle of my relatives and my friends, I was known as either a crank or some one with grit and purpose.

But where I did succeed was that I soon gathered my own strength and force. If the law court, where I ought to have exercised my talents, were closed to me, not so the political platforms. I had cultivated my vernacular—in fact had been a distinguished student in my university days. This stood me in good stead. My speeches did make an effect, both in English and vernacular. I visualised the issues and presented my case as I considered fit. "You speak well"—said to me, no other a personage than Gandhi himself.

The Ordeal

There is no mistaking it, I would, but for non-co-operation, still have been a struggling lawyer—or may be, I might have succeeded. If I had got the opportunity in the bar, as I did get on the political platform, I feel I might have been a known lawyer. But I got the opportunity for distinction only in politics. They spoke well of me. I was not very forward. I applied an intense earnestness to my work, and when I was in Jail and suffered, I felt like a student preparing for his examination.

And better days came, in the sense that the Congress—a wing of it—voted for council entry and my name was put up as a candidate. More than that, my deposit money was paid by the party. With one stride, here I was, from a disoriented wanderer in the corridors of the High Court purposelessly rehearsing what I might have said in a case that

was being argued, transformed by a magic pass to a live force, a real representative of people, in a special organisation intended to get into grips with bureaucracy.

I took to my new duties with a will. I studied statistics. I studied the view point of the bureaucrats. I made an impression both in the Government circles as well as among my own party-men.

My Strength and Force

I need not go over political differences between Government or between various groups of Indians. Suffice it to say that my talents were appreciated. It was acknowledged that I had a kind of ability.

It was very soon a question whether I would choose, for ever to be a fighter, with the goal of swaraj for my country before me, and nothing but that goal—or whether I would look for a quiet life of power and usefulness and prescribed monthly earnings and prescribed daily work. For my contact with officials opened up prospects to me of decent employment.

Remember, I have never sold my country. I never lied or prevaricated. I was essentially a man looking out for a career. I was not a hero. I never took the oath that I would never rest till my country had Swaraj. I still feel that I would have considerably added to my power and influence among my fellowmen if I had stuck to my simple dress and offered to carry the cross of Indian Swaraj through many a jail entry. There is glory and greatness in it.

Not a Hero

But I was never such a hero. I was looking only for an outlet for my talents. And so, when the suggestion came to me that the Government would look kindly and sympathetically to my pretensions for certain jobs, I did not hesitate to ask the Member concerned. I was only asking for an opportunity to use my talents.

And then when I got a Job all turned against me. Some even called me names. The Government was good to me, and not to A or B, not because I swore aloud against Government but because they found some stuff in me. I owe it to myself. I have used my position as a politician to develop my career. Is there anything wrong in it? I feel there is not. If anything, I have been a loser, for I might have been influential if I had stuck to the work for the country—the simple life, the untold suffering, the essential walk to the goal before you, and not swerve to the right or left.

But I felt a glamour for the good things of life. To attend an office, to work for certain stated hours in a stated room and draw a fixed income and spend it all oneself—this had some attraction for a poor man like me, especially as the calls for money upon me as years grew became more and more. I had not taken a vow of celibacy when I joined the non-co-operation movement. I am the judge of my own wants, is it not?

Be Charitable

I plead for charity. I worked to pass my law examinations. I worked to make an impression in political circles. I worked to make an impression in the legislature. I owe everything to my own individual and unaided efforts. And I finally choose to look out for a job—as they call it—and get it.

After all, when I go about in my own car, and possess my own house (Continued on page 4)

PEARL-

Assurance

Company Limited

(INCORPORATED
IN ENGLAND 1864)

Accumulated Funds
£ 59,000,000.

BONUS

Rs 23

per

Rs 1000

ON WHOLE LIFE AND
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Local Agent:

R. VAITHEASPARAN

GNANASTHAN

VANNARPONNAI

JAFFNA

HARRISONS & CROSSFIELD
LTD.

COLOMBO:

LIFE BRANCH MANAGERS
FOR CEYLON.

V 34. 3-11-31-33.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1933.

TOWARDS A TAMIL
REVIVAL.

—:O:—

THE APPEAL ISSUED BY MAHA-MAHOPADIYAYA, DR. SWAMINATHA AYER regarding the Conference of Tamil Lovers to be held in India next month has implicit in it a message to Tamils individually and collectively. To the individual the message is to hold fast to the moorings of Tamil ideals to escape the feeling of frustration which is abroad. To the Tamil nation the appeal is to conserve all that is best and noble in the heritage of the past, admitting at the same time the elements that make for progress. It is remarkable that the Tamils should have preserved their national individuality in spite of the many forces that have swept over them in the past. There was in the soul of the nation a strength which asserted itself every time the storm had blown over. Political turmoil, social disruption and economic upheavals throughout the ages have altered some of the features of Tamil life, but the essential spirit animating the activities of the nation has ever remained the same. The changes wrought by the pressure of outward circumstances were the adjustments made to the demands of the time-spirit to enable the national soul to express itself unhampered by

loyalty to rigid forms. The Tamils have preserved their national character because they never turned away from the light of the ideals handed down to them by their forbears. Indeed, as isolation and stagnation would have spelt certain extinction of the nation, the Tamils have never refused to accept and assimilate the enrichment offered by other cultures. They have likewise contributed freely to their neighbours.

It is but natural that the awakened sense of nationalism in India should address itself to the task of winning political freedom and find it convenient to use the language understandable by those whom it seeks to win over. In this their is danger in as much the masses for whose benefit the struggle for freedom is carried on might not realise to the full the advantages gained for them and cast away the opportunities offered to them. The Tamils as a nation will remain utterly indifferent to the changes that are slowly but surely coming over their country's affairs unless the new ideas permeate among the masses in the language of the home. The political and economic progress of the future will largely depend on the manner the new ideas are assimilated by the people. If the Tamils refuse to respond to the call of new ideas, then it is clear that they must be prepared to forego the stimuli of the new ideas and lose in the race of life or accept foreign expressions to convey those ideas and risk clarity of thought and understanding.

If the Tamils are to go forward as other nations, their language too should respond to the changing needs of the nation. The words necessary to convey the new relations and ideas adequately will evolve of themselves when the opportunity is given. The Conference of Tamil Lovers will devise measures to carry on a campaign of Tamil culture on an intensive and extensive scale so that the rich harvest might serve the needs of the nation for all purposes.

The invitation to Jaffna to send delegates will be viewed with some perplexity. Jaffna that once boasted of PARARASEKARAR and SEKARASEKARAR, of SINNATHAMBY PULAVAR and ARUMUGA NAVALAR, SANKARAPANDITAN and COOMARASWAMY PULAVAR has few pundits left today to speak on her behalf.

Tamil scholarship has all but disappeared from this province under the patronage of a Government whose slogan in education is "English, more English and better English".

Court of Criminal Appeal for Ceylon

MOTION IN COUNCIL

At Tuesday's meeting of the State Council, Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeratne gave notice of the following motion:-

"This Council is of opinion that a Court of Criminal Appeal should be established in Ceylon without delay."

Acting Director of Education

Mr. L. Mc. D. Robison, Acting Director of Education, goes on leave early this month and is expected to return to the Island in September next year.

Sunday Postal Service Not To be Resumed

PROPOSAL TO INTRODUCE
CHEAP GREETINGS
TELEGRAMS

In the State Council today Mr. A. Ratnayake asked:

(1) Will the Honourable the Minister of Communications and Works state whether in view of the drop in telegraph traffic he proposes to revert to old rates?

(2) What economy has been effected by the cessation of the Sunday service?

(3) Whether the Honourable the Minister proposes to resume the same?

(4) What decision has been reached with regard to the question of the sale of the Telegraph and Telephone System of the Island to the Imperial and International Communications, Limited?

The Minister of Communications and Works replied:—

(1) It is not proposed to revert to the old telegraph rates for inland telegrams generally at present. It is proposed to introduce a cheap greetings telegram with a basic rate of 30 cents.

(2) The economy effected by the cessation of the Sunday Service cannot be accurately stated, but it is probably in the neighbourhood of Rs. 150,000.

(3) It is not proposed to resume the Sunday service at present.

(4) This matter is still under consideration by the Executive Committee for Communications and Works.

Arrest and Imprison- ment for Debt.

NOTICE OF MOTION IN
COUNCIL

Mr. G. C. S. Corea has given notice of a motion in the State Council that leave be given to him to introduce a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Civil Procedure Code" with regard to arrest and imprisonment for debt.

Hydro- Electric Scheme

EXPERT LEAVES FOR
LONDON

Colombo October 31.

Mr. Evan Parry of the firm of Messrs Price, Cardew and Rider, consulting Engineers to the Ceylon Government, who has been making investigations with regard to the Hydro-Electric Scheme, will leave the Island tomorrow for London.

He will submit a full report of his investigations after his return to London.

Changanai Village Committee

Mr. M. Krishnar was elected on the 28th ultimo to a seat that fell vacant in the Changanai Village Committee, as against the other candidate Mr. S. J. Kandiah, Headmaster Moolai American Mission Tamil School. —Cor.

Ex-Motor Examiner Charged

FAILED TO REMOVE INJURED
TO HOSPITAL.

An ex-motor car examiner, Mr. Julius Mather of Manipay was charged on Monday by the Jaffna Police, with having on October 4 at Ottumadam, being the driver of a motor car (1) failed to stop the car after an accident in which injury was caused to a person; and (2) failed to take the injured person to hospital or to a medical practitioner.

The Magistrate, Mr. Simon Rodrigo, allowed summons on the accused returnable on November 4.

Kandy Tamils' Association

SILVER JUBILEE
CELEBRATIONS

Industry and Thrift Of Jaffna

The Kandy Tamils' Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the 28th October at the Town Hall. The members turned out in full strength, and there was a large gathering representative of all communities, among whom were Mr. H. P. Kaufmann C. C. S. Chairman of the Municipal Council, Dr. Lucian De Zilva, Mr. K. P. S. Menon I. C. S., Hon. Mr. Peri Sunderam, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. George E. de Silva M. S. C., Mr. P. B. Ranarajah M. S. C., Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, and Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor, Colombo.

After a group photograph was taken, the guests were treated to light refreshments. This was followed by a musical entertainment and a public meeting presided over by Mr. C. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate.

Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, a past President of the Association, gave an account of the early activities and development of the Association, mentioning the names of Mudaliyar Puvimanasingham, Messrs. Nevins Selvadurai, C. S. Rajaratnam and N. Coomaraswamy.

Mr. Kaufmann, who was the Chief Guest, congratulated the Association and mentioned that he had a claim to be invited to that function being a 'son of Jaffna' as he started his official career in Jaffna. He recounted his old days in Jaffna and gave an account of some very pleasant reminiscences.

Eastern and Western Culture

Dr. Lucian De Zilva, who was the next speaker, said that he had a claim to be invited because he knew to read and write Tamil. Their Association had thrived for twenty five years. Great many societies came to an untimely end just as it was the case with great many individuals; individuals grew weaker and underwent a process of senile decay as years passed by, but a society grew stronger longer it existed. The Kandy Tamils' Association had existed for twenty five years, and it was bound to prosper and go on for ever. (hear, hear and applause).

Dr. Silva then addressed the meeting on "Eastern and Western culture." In concluding his lecture he said:

"When we speak of culture, we must put aside all differences of country and of race. We must regard culture as the development of every power of the human body and of human mind. We shall accept what we are good which is brought to us from any part of the globe, accept with gratitude whatever helps to promote culture. This association by its numerous activities is one that is holding up the ideal and I therefore trust you will go from strength to strength and a hundred years hence, those who come after us will celebrate the anniversary as we do today."

Most Important Year

Mr. K. P. S. Menon speaking next congratulated the Association on its attainment of the Silver Jubilee. The 25th year was a very important year. The fifteenth year was interesting but not important, but the twenty fifth year was both interesting and important. In the course of his remarks he said it was not until two weeks ago, not until he visited Jaffna and stayed in Ramanathan College and visited Parameshwara College that he realised the full greatness of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan (applause), and he added of the community to which he belonged.

The Chairman on behalf of the Association conveyed to Mr. Menon their best wishes for his future.

An Example

Mr. P. de S. Kularatne addressing next, as a Singhalese, offered the Association felicitations. He said that Jaffna people set an example to the Singhalese in enterprise and industry. But when Jaffnese came to Colombo or Kandy, they imitated their Singhalese brethren instead of

THE FRENCH CONS- TITUTION

Best Interpretation Of
Parliamentary System

Speaking on the French Constitution last week Sir A. P. Patro said that a correct knowledge of the constitutions in the different States on the Continent was absolutely essential for a clear understanding of the scheme as outlined in the White Paper. France was the one country in Europe that had best interpreted the Parliamentary system. The spirit was being carried into all details of administration. France had the most peculiar constitution. It was a republic. It had no tradition behind it and there were only 34 sections interpreting the spirit of the Parliamentary system. As in the constitution of Great Britain, no safeguards for individuals or smaller groups had been incorporated in the Statutes. The judiciary had not been defined, the powers being vested in the Senate. Only the broad relations between the executive and the legislatures had been defined. In all other matters it had a constitution developed from three points of view namely, (1) interpretation of clauses in the Act, (2) the rule making power vested in the President; and (3) the power of the Senate. The President, though invested with absolute powers, had to work through the Ministry. He was the head of the Army and Navy and the other services.

In France, the speaker continued, though the people were all republicans they had variety of interests and they had different groups. They all recognised the proprietary rights of the peasants but in matters of social reform they differed. The Chamber of Deputies consisted of three main wings, the left consisting of the communists and the socialist radicals, the right consisting of republicans and the centre consisting of the frontier republicans. There were other smaller groups and in order to get at the real opinion of the country a second ballot had been provided. In such a state, no party could claim an absolute majority and the cabinet was always a coalition cabinet. Though there might be reshuffling of the cabinet, there would not be any dissolution of the Chambers and a continuity of policy in regard to finance, foreign relations and defence would always be maintained. That the group system was not conducive to unity of administration had been belied by the administration in France. In the last sixteen years there had been as many as six reshufflings of the Cabinet, the country had not suffered much and a continuity of policy had been maintained. The adjustments were done by compromises. The balance of interests had always been maintained and the conflicts between the executive and the legislature were all settled by the number of cross benches in the legislatures. The tact of Ministers would very often settle difficulties.

In France, the speaker continued, the representatives were guided only by the interests of the nation. There were no central party organisations to issue whips to members who must obey the whip.

influencing the Singhalese to imitate them. He appealed to the people of Jaffna to carry a little of Jaffna with them when they went out to other parts of Ceylon, so that the Singhalese might learn from their example the lessons of industry and thrift.

Mr. C. S. Arulandhu, Divisional Inspector of Schools, joined issue with Dr. De Zilva on the statement that all culture was one and expressed the opinion that if a Ceylonese culture was to be evolved by a fusion of cultures, the Tamils should learn Singhalese and vice versa or each learn their mother tongue and both have a knowledge of English as a common language. He foreshadowed a day when every Ceylonese would speak and write two languages with English as a basic language, as it was the best medium for imparting modern language.

Then with a few remarks from the Chairman and a vote of thanks to the speakers and the guests, the meeting was brought to a close. —Cor.

THE COUNTRY'S DEMAND

Preparing Public Opinion

IN THE EVENT OF WHITEHALL REFUSAL

Report Of The National Committee

"No steps are being taken to organise public opinion or to prepare the country for the necessary action in the event of the country's demand being turned down by the Secretary of State," observes the report which was adopted at a general meeting of the National Committee held on Saturday last.

The following is the text of the report.

The National Committee was formed on the 30th July, 1932, and was composed at the time of 20 members of the State Council, 6 members of the Municipal Council, 56 members from the General Public, 5 members from Urban District Councils, 59 members representing 30 Political Associations and 46 members from Village Committees.

The object of the Committee (vide Article 1 of the Constitution subscribed to by all the members) was to secure for Ceylon full responsible government with the status of a self-governing Dominion.

The formation of the Committee was preceded by the holding of two All-Ceylon Conferences on the 18th June, 1932 and on the 30th July, 1932 respectively.

At these conferences and at the earlier meeting of the National Committee there was much enthusiasm displayed; and there was general agreement that an earnest effort should be made to secure for Ceylon complete self-government and a constitution which would transfer to the people of this Island full control of its internal administration and complete equality with the other self-governing units of the British Empire.

Reform Motions

The motions by Mr. E. W. Perera for the reform of the Constitution were debated during this period.

The Members of the National Congress, the leading political organization in the Island, were not disposed to support what in the opinion of a large section of politicians in the country was considered the most fundamental part of Mr. E. W. Perera's demand for the revision of the Constitution namely the motion in favour of eliminating government by Executive Committees and vesting the Executive Government in Ministers responsible to the legislature.

The National Committee was divided on this question and the members of the Congress on the Committee deprecated any attempt to force a decision thereon pending the discussion of the question in the State Council.

However, the Congress and other associations represented on the National Committee co-operated cordially in the deliberations carried on for the purpose of securing the object of the Committee.

Some of the members showed an anxiety to have the outlines of a Constitution for the Island drafted and a special Committee was appointed for this purpose. It was felt by others that this was an unwise step and that the question of a constitution would only become one of practical politics after the country's demand for full responsible Government is favourably considered by the Secretary of State; and that the drafting of such a constitution was really a matter to be taken up thereafter.

Cleavages of Opinion

In the attempt to draft a constitution certain cleavages of opinion re-

vealed themselves. Not a few members, particularly those representing the Muslim Associations, insisted on safeguards for minorities in the next constitution; while others representing influential political associations were opposed to the introduction of any form of representation or safeguards which under one disguise or another would be a recognition that communities in the Island had diverse and conflicting interests which was in fact the case.

A good deal of anxiety was shown particularly by the members representing the Congress with regard to this matter.

A Memorial to the Secretary of State embodying the demand of the National Committee for full responsible government with Dominion status was adopted at its meeting held on the 12th November 1932. It was also decided that a propaganda campaign be set on foot in the country for purpose of mobilising public opinion for such action as may be necessary in the event of the country's demand not being complied with by the British Government.

On the 17th, December, 1932, at the annual sessions of the Congress a resolution was adopted against the participation of the Congress in the further work of the National Committee.

Sir Samuel Wilson's Visit

On the occasion of the visit to Ceylon of Sir Samuel Wilson early in January this year a deputation from the National Committee submitted to him the demand of the Committee for full responsible Government for the Island. Thereafter there has been a slackening of interest in the work of the National Committee amongst its members, the secession of the National Congress delegates being in a great measure responsible for this situation.

Racial associations like the Muslim League have also expressed their dissatisfaction with the National Committee for the reason that the Committee did not recognise their special claims to representation and safeguards.

While people in the country have been clamouring for a constitution giving full self-government for Ceylon and expressing their dissatisfaction with the Donoughmore Constitution no concerted and sustained effort has yet been made to overcome the opposition of reactionaries and vested interests in the Island and the formidable opposition of the Secretary of State to any further advance towards self-government.

In Event Of Refusal

No steps are being taken to organise public opinion or to prepare the country for the necessary action in the event of the country's demand being turned down by the Secretary of State.

The majority of the members of the State Council and of the Ministers refrained from taking any part in the deliberations of the National Committee.

There is, however, a consensus of opinion now in the country (save for the protests of certain communal bodies), that an immediate revision of the Constitution is imperative.

The Council and the Ministers by a large majority seem to have come round to the view of the National Committee and to that of the more progressive political bodies in the Island.

It is, however, not enough for politicians to declare their faith in Responsible Government and to make an appeal to Caesar. There is no likelihood of any substantial change in the Constitution being made within the lifetime of the present State Council nor is there much hope of the present members or the professional classes from whose ranks politicians are mainly drawn making the sacrifices necessary to enable the country to secure an early victory in its struggle for freedom.

It is, therefore, obvious that the National Committee has yet a good deal of work before it and the success of its efforts will depend on the amount of co-operation extended to it by the various political bodies and the sincerity and earnestness of the leading public men in the Island.

Personal

Professor S. A. Pakeman of the Ceylon University College, goes on eight months' leave from the end of November.

Mahatma's Harijan Tour

TO START ON NOVEMBER 8.

A Tentative Programme

Allahabad, Oct. 28.

According to the information available here, Mahatma Gandhi will start on his Harijan tour on November 8 and will visit different parts of the country in the following order: C. P. Marathi, Berar, C. P. Hindi and Chattragrab, Delhi City, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, United Provinces, Behar, Calcutta, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Andhra, Madras City, Tamil, and Cochin, Travancore, Mysore, Malabar, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Bombay City, Gujarat and Kathiwar. He will be on tour for a total period of 37 weeks and the tour will end on July 24, 1934. The provincial organisations of Servants of Untouchables Society have been informed of the tentative programme of his tour. Mahatma will reach the United Provinces on January 11 1934 and be touring through different districts of the province up to February 4, namely, for 3 weeks and 4 days. But he would have only 19 working days at his disposal for his tour in U. P. Before leaving the Province, he proposes to take rest at Allahabad or some other suitable place from February 5 to 11 and then will proceed to Behar.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, president of the U. P. Board of Servants of Untouchables Society is in communication with Mr. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Central Board, with regard to details of Mahatma Gandhi's tour in the province. Pandit Kunzru is drawing up a programme for U. P. and it is likely that about 16 districts may be selected for Gandhi's visit in this province. (Hindu Cor.)

U. D. C Markets

TENDERS ACCEPTED FOR 1934

At a special meeting of the Jaffna U.D.C. held on the 30th ultimo tenders received for markets, gala and bus stands rents for the year 1934 were considered and the following tenders were accepted:—

Grand Bazaar — Mr. C. Nadarajah for Rs 14,266.

Grand Bazaar Gala and Bus Stands: Mr. R. M. Velupillai for Rs 13,267.

Grand Bazaar Fish Market:—Mr. M. Tharmalingam for Rs 2,700.

Small Bazaar:—Mr. N. Seevaratham for Rs 2,830 or Mr. R. J. Martins for Rs 2,815

the selection being left to the Chairman.

Kaikula Bazaar:—Mr. S. Ponniiah for Rs 1,892.

Thaddateru Market:—Mr. A. Chella thamby for Rs 139.

Muthiraichantai:—Mr. S. Saravannamuttu for Rs 135

It was resolved to authorise the Chairman to sell the Chivateru market rent by auction and report to the Council.

Chithambaram Ambalawana Swamy Sevvaikkilamai Mada Trust Committee, Jaffna

A general meeting of those interested in the above Madam Trust will be held on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. at the Saiva prakasa Vidyasalai, Copay. Dr. S. Subramaniam Provincial Surgeon N. P. will preside.

Remains Of Mr. Patel

EMBARKED FOR INDIA

Arrangements For Last Ceremony

Wardha, Oct. 29.

Mr. Gandhi has received the following cable from Mr. Subash Chandra Bose:

"Vithalbhai's body embarked. Kindly arrange performing last ceremony."

Mr. Gandhi is of the opinion that this is not feasible because Mr. Vallabhbhai, as far as he knows, is not likely to ask for release on parole. That Mr. Vallabhbhai will be unable to perform last rites is unfortunate, but inevitable in the present circumstances. The next best thing, Mr. Gandhi suggests, is for Mr. Vallabhbhai's son, Mr. Dabhyabhai, to perform the rites.

The Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association Kuala Lumpur.

THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Thirty Third Annual General Meeting of Members of the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association, Kuala Lumpur, was held in the Association Hall on Friday and Saturday the 20th and 21st October, 1933.

There was a very large attendance of members. The annual report and statement of accounts for the past year were adopted unanimously. The Meeting congratulated the outgoing Committee on their very elaborate report of a most successful year.

Mr. R. V. Karakandan moved that urgent steps be taken to proceed with the construction of permanent Headquarters for the Association. The subject was left over for consideration later.

The following Committee of Management was elected unanimously to manage the affairs of the Association:

Messrs. R. V. Karakandan, (President); M. Thambipillay, (Vice-President); P. S. Kandiah, (Hon. General Secretary); T. Sivasambo, (Hon. Treasurer); T. S. Mahesan, (Hon. Sports Secretary); E. T. Pillay, (Hon. Secretary National Game Committee); S. Kandiah, (Hon. Literary Secretary); V. Rajah, A. Savanthy nathan, K. Kandiah, S. K. Ponniiah, S. Ponnampalam, S. Kathiravelu and P. Ratnadurai.

Hon. Auditors: Mr. A. Shivagurunathan and Mr. K. Sivapragasam.

The election of the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer took place at the first Meeting of the Committee which was held on Sunday the 22nd ultimo. (Cor.)

Reading Room At Kollankaladdy

Mr. V. Thamboo, Secretary writes: A meeting consisting of some of the leading men of Kollankaladdy was convened at the Kollankaladdy Saiva Vidyasalai hall on Monday the 2nd October 1933 at 6.30 p. m. to consider the opening of a Reading Room at Kollankaladdy. Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, B. A., Proctor S. C., presided. Mr. S. Sethukavalan acted as Secretary Protem. The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting. Messrs. V. Coomaraswamy, B. A., Proctor S. C., S. Subramaniam, Notary Public, K. T. Kanagarayar retired D. T. S., and T. Kanagasabapathippillai, retired Inspector of Police (India) were elected patrons. The following were appointed to form the Working Committee:—

Messrs. N. Sangarappillai B. A. (London), President; V. Thamboo, F. M. S., Pensioner, Secretary; Mr. A. Sangarappillai; Treasurer A. V. Chittampalam; Assistant Secretary V. Kandiah; C. Narasingham, F. M. S. Pensioner; V. Chinniah; V. S. Maniam; K. Velautham; S. Sethukavalan; N. Kandaiyah; K. Kandaiyah, K. Shivarajah; K. Eliathamby and A. Kandaiyah.

[We gladly publish this account of the meeting sent by the Secretary. We regret the account published in our columns of the 5th inst., which turns out on inquiry to be a "joke" perpetrated on our readers by Mr. Proctor Arulampalam of Kollankaladdy who handed us the report. —Ed. H.O.]

SUPPORT FOR REFORM PROPOSALS

Minimum Demands Of Country

ALL-PARTIES MEETING AT COLOMBO

Need For Sustained Agitation

A Public meeting of all parties in Ceylon met in the Colombo Town Hall on Tuesday and passed a resolution supporting the Ministers' Reform proposals.

Mr. R. L. Perera K. C. presided. He said that the enormous gathering present was sufficient to warrant the statement that the whole country was behind the Ministers' demands. That meeting was representative of all parties and as such its resolutions would weigh with the powers-that-be and would be considered by them impartially and in the proper spirit.

He then called upon Mr. Balasingham to move the resolution standing against his name.

Mr. K. Balasingham proposed: "That this meeting supports the proposals for the reform of the Constitution contained in the memoranda submitted by the Board of Ministers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Mr. Balasingham observed that it was useless passing resolutions at meetings like that unless something definite was decided upon sooner or later as the next step to be taken in the event of their demands being not heeded.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike seconded.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, Mrs. George E. de Silva and Mr. Geo. A. Caldera supported the resolution, which was put to the meeting and was adopted unanimously.

Committee Formed

Mr. G. C. S. Corea moved that a Committee composed of the following with power to add to their number be formed to carry out the purposes intended by the previous resolution:—

Messrs. R. L. Pereira, K. Balasingham, G. C. S. Corea, H. A. P. Sandrasagara, E. W. Perera, E. J. Samarawickreme, Francis de Zoysa, Sir Henry de Mel, Messrs. W. A. de Silva, H. V. Perera, A. E. Goonesinha, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, A. E. Keenema, J. Thiagaraja, A. L. de Witt, D. E. Weerasooria, G. L. Cooray, E. A. P. Wijeyeratne, G. K. W. Perera, Mrs. E. B. de Mel, Mrs. H. M. Gunasekera, Mrs. D. M. Gunasekera, Messrs. F. C. W. Van-Geyzel, Abdulla Mohammed, Cassim Ismail, N. Kumarsingham, Valentine S. Perera, Geo. A. Caldera, S. W. Dassanayake, S. Somasundaram, A. Sellamuttu, A. B. Cooray, O. M. David, P. de S. Jayasekera, A. W. H. Abeyesundere, N. E. Weerasooria, J. N. Jinendradasa, Dr. C. J. C. de Silva, M. T. de S. Amerasekera and E. B. Wickremarajane.

Mr. J. Tyagarajah seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagara who was called upon by the Chairman to speak a few words said that in case the demand for 'Reforms was refused' what methods should they adopt? They could not fight. They must boycott British goods. The boycott in Jaffna was not a policy, but only a gesture. The best way to make the Englishman feel was to boycott his manufactures, and buy Japanese goods in preference. If they continued that boycott for a year, they would find the Britisher coming to arrange terms. He was a master of deception and as such they must be wary. They were getting a Governor who was a real Imperialist, who had been in this country before. They would be face to face with an autocratic Governor and they must organise themselves.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mrs. D. M. Gunasekera proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair and the meeting terminated.

Nandanar—The Pariah Saint.

(Continued from page 1)

but we have not. Nandan reached Chidambaram the previous evening. He knew full well that he—a Pariah—would not be allowed into the temple to have Darshan, but he both-ered not as something in him said that he would have Darshan and some-thing far more grand. To him day and night had already lost their differ-ences; he had forgotten the mundane world.

The Lord who drove Nandan to this madness had now to arrange every-thing for him. He had to argue with, and satisfy the Agamite Pandits, and He did it in His own way. He deliv-ered His command to the purest of His temple priests, in his dream. To satisfy them He was ready to make Nandan walk through a pit of red-hot coals, and thus prove the fitness of Nandan to be taken to the most sac-ro-sanct place for Darshan. This Message in dream was duly conveyed to other priests. Others with or with-out willingness had to obey the com-mand. The fire-pit was ready for Nandan to walk over. Nandan was in-formed of the coming trial, but it did not ruffle him.

The hour arrived. Nandan after his bath in water was ready for his bath in the fire. The fire-pit, the curious crowd and other things did not stand before his eyes. His eyes sought the place of the Lord. The Stone Bull was on the way, obstructing the Dar-shan even from a distance. It could not be there, and it moved by com-mand and Nandan saw his Lord there. The fire pit was on the way, and in a moment Nandan crossed it in a most unconcerned way.

The expectant crowd had different and strange feelings. Some cursed his audacity and hoped to see him a hand-ful of ashes in a minute. Others pitied the raving mad man. Pandits yet doubted the sanction for this. So, steeped in doubt, they were all staring at him and watched him approach the pit of burning coals. It was no pit of fire to him, it was clay of the field, a basin of water. Nay it was the very place of His Lord, and, therefore quite welcome to him. He walked quite coolly and lo! he crossed it in a moment. A heavenly sight! Not a scar, not a burn! Nandan stood sur-rounded by divine lustre. He stood there the holiest of the holy, the purest of the pure. He was now un-conscious of his having crossed a bed of fire, for he had his eyes and mind not on it, not on the crowd, but on Him. The Agama Pandita winked at his ignorance, the priest at his hypo-crisy! All were non-plussed. Now Nandan ran to his Lord and the Brahmins pursued him. Ah! Nandan had his Darshan.

Sekkilar, the author of *Peria Puranam*, has immortalized Nandan in his classical verses which are for the learned. Gopala Krishna Bharati has given Nandan's story just in the folk-song. Nandan lives in their pieces, and no other pen can picture him equally well. Perhaps Nandan does not inspire others as much as he did these two. (Prabuddha Bharata)

Politics and—Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

from the earnings of my new job, perhaps the people who now abuse me most may come for a small loan money—public workers are proverbially poor—and I shall surely not refuse. But remember this, that because Government found an employment for me, I have not ceased to be an Indian. I may not openly abuse the Sircar as I did; but I will continue to love my countrymen—if that love were of any value at all now, (Roy's Weekly.)

B. P. NICHOLAS & SONS, (Bankers)

54, Second Cross Street, Jaffna.

TELEGRAM: "JAFNABANK"

TELEPHONE NO. 27

General Banking and exchange business of every description undertaken.

Remittances to the principal cities of the world arranged Passages to any part of the world arranged **Free of Commission** Loans on the security of jewels granted, charging interest at 12% per annum. (part payments accepted.)

B. P. NICHOLAS
Director

S. P. JOSEPH
Manager

Y. 91/32. 21-9-33—20-9-34.

(Th)

Teak! Teak! Teak!

Why do you
prefer
RANGOON TEAK?

Because
it is
THE BEST

A FRESH STOCK IN VARIOUS SIZES
OF
RANGOON TEAK

is now available at our
GRANDBAZAAR STORES
Prices Moderate.

The Pound Mark { The Best and
Standard Tiles { Most popular.

No other tiles are so increasingly bought in Jaffna
every year and used with great satisfaction as

THE POUND MARK TILES.

These are available only from us.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons
Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

Y 3 26-4-34

(bTh)

Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council 1931 Article 5 (2)

Periodical Revision of Electoral Districts

The following sittings of the Commission for
Revision of Electoral Areas have been fixed:—

November 8th Wednesday 9-30 A. M. Mannar Dis-
trict Court Buildings.

9th: Thursday 11-30 A. M. Mullaitivu
District Court Buildings.

10th: Friday 9-30 A. M. Anuradhapura
District Court Buildings.

11th: Saturday 9-30 A. M. Trincomalee
District Court Buildings.

15th: Wednesday 10-30 A. M. Ratnapura
Waco Memorial Hall.

30th: Thursday 2 p.m. Galle Kachcheri
Committee Room.

December 2nd: Saturday 9-30 A. M. Batticaloa
Luckshmi Hall.

4th: Monday 2-30 P. M. Badulla Town
Hall.

Sgd. W. W. WILLIAMS
Secretary
Commission for Revision of
Electoral Areas

Surveyor General's Office,
Colombo,
(G. 23, 241-33.)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8422.

In the matter of the Estate of the
late Sinnappu Subramaniam of
Vaddukodai West Deceased.

Sinnappu Ampalavanar of Vaddukod-
dai West Petitioner

Vs.

Sellammah widow of Ragunathar
Rajah of Vaddukodai West

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal
before D. H. Balfour Esquire District
Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of
September 1933 in the presence of
Mr. S. Nagalingam Proctor on the
part of the Petitioner and the affidavit
of the Petitioner dated the 13th day
of September 1933 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration in respect of the estate
of the abovenamed deceased be grant-
ed to the Petitioner unless the above-
named Respondent or any other
person shall on or before the 6th day
of October 1933 show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
September 28, 1933. District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 10-11-33.

(O. 24. 2 & 6.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8409

In the matter of the Estate of
Ehampareswari alias Sivakam-
sunthariamah wife of Kathiri-
thambiar Chelvadurai late of
Enuvil.

Deceased
Periathambiar Muthuthamby of
Chuthumalai
Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Chelvadurai Pulenthiran alias
Kathirgamasagaram of
Chnthumalai

2. Kathirithambiar Chelvadurai
of Enuvil. Respondents

The 1st Respondent is a minor
appearing by his Guardian-ad-
litem the 2nd Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal
before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of
September 1933 in the presence of
Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor for
Petitioner and the affidavit of
the Petitioner dated the 4 day of Sep-
tember 1933 and his Petition having
been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be
declared entitled to administer the
Estate of the abovenamed deceased
and to have Letters of Administration
issued to him accordingly unless suffi-
cient cause be shown to the contrary
by the 2nd Respondent on the 18th
day of October 1933 to the satisfaction
of this Court

This 7 day of October 1933

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge

Extended for 15-11-33.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour

D. J.

O. 25. 2 & 6.

"CONTINENTAL"

Business income Rs 1,500,000/-.

Insure Today

Annual premium Rs 25/-.

Policy matures at death or
at tenth year.

Maximum claim Rs 500/-.

Rich and poor can insure.

Branch offices at Chavakachcheri,
Kandy and Batticaloa.

Chief Inspector for Ceylon is
Mr. E. P. Buell, Uduvil, Manipay.

(H. 75, 10-8-33—9-2-34.)

Prevent that

SUMMER HEADACHE

by buying a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

INDIA'S FIRST AND BEST.

Y. 18 11-2-33—10-2-34.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

| Year ending 28th February. | Yearly Income | Life and Reserve Funds. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1913. | Rs. 20,62,000 | Rs. 64,09,000 |
| 1923. | Rs. 39,97,000 | Rs. 1,98,92,000 |
| 1933 | Rs. 70,17,000 | Rs. 3,96,69,000 |

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET on application to—

Head Office
Empire of India Life Building
BOMBAY
H. 56 31-12-33

F. DADABHOY,

Chief Agent for Ceylon,
No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,
COLOMBO

A. RAJANAYAGAM'S MEDICAL STORES

HOUSE FOR PURE INDIGENOUS MEDICINES

Medicinal Oils of all Kinds, valuable Household Medicines,
preparations of Gold.

Also Patent Ayurvedic and Siddha Medicines and Oils of
leading Physicians at Nallur, Nayanmarkadu,
Kodhahapulam, Tinnavelly, etc.

Stockists of all Western patent foods—for children
and adults

Special Discount To Medical Practitioners.

CONSULTATION FREE—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS,
SATURDAYS, 3-30—5-30 P. M.

Write or call for free Catalogue, with Foreword by
K. Balasingham Esq.

A. RAJANAYAGAM, L. I. M. (MADRAS)

(HOLDER OF GOVT. DIPLOMA IN INDIAN MEDICINE)

KANKESANTURAI ROAD.

GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

(51 27-7-33—26-1 34)

You get the Benefit of Ripe Experience!

37

Years of
Study
Research
and
Practice
in
AYURVEDA

OHYAVANA PRA:—For all affections of
the throat and lungs Tonic in cough,
bronchitis, asthma consumption, sore
throat etc Box Rs 2 V P P 8 as

VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM:—Soreest
cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debi-
lity, excessive thirst, parched tongue
burning of hands and feet, fatigue, swoons
gonorrhoea, difficult urination, sper-
matorrhoea 7 doses Rs 5 V P P 8 as

Complete Catalogue on request.

P. Subbaroy,

AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.
(Y. 35, 26-11-33)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady
Van: West Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva
Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakasa Press,
Vannarponnai, Jaffna