

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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(H.13 10-1-32)

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1931.

VILLAGE PROBLEMS.

NO TIME IS MORE OPPORTUNE THAN the present for the people of this country to make a determined effort to turn the current of national life into something more useful than the working of a Constitution which is already doomed to failure. In this respect Jaffna is placed in a more advantageous position than the rest of the Island. Here we have leaders who can not only think and look ahead but also act if necessary. By their consistently supporting the Boycott Movement, they have set an illustrious example and we do certainly look up to them for inspiration and lead in other matters which concern not only the welfare of Jaffna but also Ceylon as a whole. Sooner or later we look forward to a time when we might expect to have a complete control over our internal affairs, but how long or how short that time may be entirely depends on how we prepare ourselves to bear the burden that will fall on our shoulders. In this preparatory work of national uplift, the village plays an important part, as it is in villages that most of our people carry on their existence even at the present day. The problems of one village are no longer problems of a single backward area affecting only its inhabitants but they are problems applicable to villages all over the Island, and affecting the people of the country as a whole in as much as village conditions are similar everywhere. The heart of the nation is in the village. If we want to feel the nation's pulse, we should feel it in the village. If the village is corrupt, the nation is corrupt. If the village is pure, the nation is pure. Therefore it is that if we want to purify national life, we should purify village life.

Time there was when every village was a self-contained unit, when every village was a state in miniature and every villager a self-respecting citizen. That ideal state of things no longer exists. Modern economic conditions have invaded village life and the village is now more of a field for exploitation and the villager is nothing better than a hewer of wood and drawer of water. The unsophisticated villager falls an easy prey to the temptations of modern civilisation and pays much more for his comforts and luxuries than the city man. In the olden days he grew his own rice in his own farm but now if he grows his own rice he gets it milled in the city or exchanges it for the imported variety. Owner-driven bullock-carts have been replaced by hired cars and buses. His cow no longer supplies his child with her milk. The village child is fed by Devonshire and clothed by Lancashire. From the time he was in cradle till his body is placed on the funeral pyre, the villager uses little or nothing produced in his village. During infancy, the milk, the biscuits, and the clothing come from abroad. In school every material used comes from far off countries. Things are worse when he is grown up. Even the very shrouds that cover his dead body must be the muslin or calico from Manchester. Here is a tragedy if there was one. This is how the nation is becoming bankrupt. If we want to save the nation we must save the village or rather make the village safe for the villager.

One way of making the village safe for the villager is to reconstruct village society on the old basis and make each village an independent unit. First and foremost an economic survey must be made. Young men who have time and leisure at their disposal should be induced to go into every village and made to gather first hand information and collect statistics. The particular wants of each village should be carefully studied. They

may not be the same in each case. Some villages may have facilities for agricultural occupations, others for industrial occupations, while a very few may prove to be absolutely destitute of any facilities. In the case of the last, immigration may prove a solution but immigration should always be the last resource when all others have failed. Often it is possible to open new industries with a little aid from neighbouring villages in the matter of raw materials, skilled labour, etc. What must be patent to all keen observers is the fact that while the productive capacity of the villager as well as that of his land has remained the same or perhaps dwindled, the call upon his resources has increased a hundred-fold. The village and its folk have been criminally neglected and the fault lies more with the unsympathetic Administration that has prevailed than with the people themselves. As a particular instance we might point out the decay of village tanks, the neglect of communal pastures and water channels, and the flooding of villages caused by road and railway embankments. The gradual extension of Local Government was expected to work wonders but herein again red-tapism holds the reins and the little that could have been done has been left undone. We believe that only a policy followed in the true spirit can save the situation. But such a consummation though devoutly to be wished for, is yet to come; and it is for that end that we should prepare, beginning first with the village as the unit.

Faction Fights Opposite Hindu College.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Further Trouble Feared.

For the last one month, the Kanke-santurai road, opposite the Jaffna Hindu College, has been the scene of quarrels and fighting between non-descript who meet there daily, it is alleged, for some nefarious purposes. Respectable people and school-children find it very difficult to pass that way for fear of molestation at the hands of these people. Yesterday from noon till 4 p. m., there was a big row, in which it is alleged, two parties who had some grievances against each other met and exchanged blows. One man was found bleeding profusely from his head. The street was impassable for some time as there was a crowd, armed with clubs etc. The incident was at once reported to the Police, but a guardian of law and order arrived very late when the crowd had dispersed and the armed men had left the place. We understand the trouble is still brewing and if the authorities delay any action it might take some serious turn, besides being a public nuisance. We hope the authorities will take prompt action in the matter.

Non-Payment of V. C. Tax at Kokkuvil.

WHOLE VILLAGE PREPARED TO DO MANUAL WORK.

The residents of Kokkuvil West numbering over 500 have refused to pay the enhanced Village Committee tax of one rupee from 1929. So far they have not paid and the Village Committee at its meeting on Saturday last discussed the situation that has arisen.

Two of the members representing Kokkuvil West who were present made the Committee understand that the people would not pay the tax but were prepared to work in repairing a tank in that Village. The committee decided that the people should be made to work for 3 days for not paying the tax.

Cotton Growing in Ceylon.

A CANADIAN FIRM'S APPLICATION

A Canadian firm have applied to the Ceylon Government, says the "Ceylon Observer," for the purchase or long lease of 10,000 acres of land in the dry zone for the cultivation of cotton.

The application came up before the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, which after a long debate decided not to allow the application.

The Jaffna Boycott.

WILL LEADERS ENTER COUNCIL?

PROPOSED VISIT OF SINHALESE LEADERS TO JAFFNA.

"It is learnt.....that the possibility of Jaffna coming into the Council is more remote today than it was before the last meeting of Council" says the "Times of Ceylon".

"Indeed the leaders in Jaffna are said to be congratulating themselves upon the fact that they decided to boycott the Council."

The "Times" says:—

A serious effort is to be made shortly to bring the representatives of Jaffna into the State Council and it is probably in this connexion that the Hon. Mr. A. F. Moismure, the Speaker, and the Hon. Mr. O. W. W. Kananuranga, Minister for Education, will visit the Northern Province in the near future and confer with the leaders in Jaffna.

Since the speech made by H. E. the Governor on the occasion of the ceremonial opening of the State Council some of the leading politicians in Colombo have been endeavouring to get Jaffna to ask for another nomination day. The Governor stated on that occasion that as soon as he was 'fully convinced that there is a genuine desire on the part of the majority of the people in any or all of the Constituencies of the Peninsula for representation in the Council. I shall be only too glad to fix a nomination day.'

It is learnt, on the other hand, that the possibility of Jaffna coming into the Council is more remote today than it was before the last meeting of the Council. Indeed, the leaders in Jaffna are said to be congratulating themselves upon the fact that they decided to boycott the Council. It is significant that Messrs. Mahadeva, Darasawamy and R. Jaratnam were some of the stoutest opponents of the passages vote as proposed by Government being passed in the last Council, and Mr. E. W. Perera in leading the opposition to the vote last week regretted the absence of Mr. Mahadeva from the Council.

Mahomedan's find of Hindu Image.

A Mahomedan named Tara Main of Nayspara, while on his way home from Netrakona, is reported to have found a small stone wrapped in a coloured handkerchief in a field. He took it with him and placed it in a house by the side of the village mosque. There he began to worship it according to the Shastrer, thinking that it was a Hindu god. The news soon got abroad that the god possessed the miraculous power of curing the incurable and large crowds of men and women flocked to the place to have a darshan.

The idea of a Moslem worshipping a Hindu deity was, however, resented by many, and in the end the man who discovered the stone brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Laxmi Chandra Chakravarty, Superintendent of Gouripur Estate, at Netrakona, and the stone was handed to him. Mr. Chakravarty placed it in the custody of the worshipper of Lakshmi Narayan at Netrakona.

It is reported that the worshipper has since been told in dream by the god that he should be placed in the Kalbari as he was not Narayan, but Shiva. It is understood that the Zamindar of Gouripur will arrange things on his return from Calcutta.

Budget for 1931-1932.

CUTS BY THE HOME AFFAIRS EXECUTIVE

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs of which the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilake is Minister is reported to have concluded its deliberation of the budget proposals for the year 1931-1932. The estimated expenditure of the various departments under its care has been revised and cuts to the extent of nearly a million and a half rupees, it is stated, have been recommended.

The heaviest cuts are stated to have been made in the Excise Department budget.

News & Notes.

It is officially denied, says a Reuter's message, that Signor Mussolini has invited Mahatma Gandhi to visit him.

The death occurred in mail week at Leicester of Mr. A. R. P. Leatham, late Inspector of Schools, Ceylon, in his 65th year.

Messrs. D. D. Athulathmudali and G. K. W. Perera, members of the State Council, have been nominated to be members of the Local Government Board.

The Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilake, Minister for Home Affairs, paid his first official visit to the Kandy Kachcheri and Police Station on Saturday.

It is stated that America has under construction a four-wheel-drive 2400 h. p. car with two 24-cylinder power units, with which to capture the world's record land speed.

"Not yet", was Mahatma Gandhi's cryptic reply, says an Associated Press message, when at the end of his four-hour interview with the Governor of Bombay Reuter asked him whether he had now made up his mind to go to London for the Round Table Conference.

A steady increase in the price of rice in Colombo is going on, not due to any shortage but, according to large importers, owing to competition in Rangoon by buyers from China, Japan, Singapore and East Bengal. Milled rice which was Rs. 3.50 per bushel has risen to Rs. 4.25 and Muttusamba has risen to Rs. 6 from Rs. 4.75.

The Flag Committee of the Indian National Congress has made its recommendations. It has recommended that the Flag should be of a single colour except for the colour of the device. It should be of Kesari or saffron colour having on it at the left top quarter the chakra in blue with the wheel towards the flagstaff, the proportions of the flag being fly to hoist as three to two.

Mr. Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was operated upon successfully in Vienna last week by Professor Lorenz and Dr. Dorepler. He has cabled to his brother saying that he has undergone an operation and that he will be up and doing within a fortnight's time. Later reports say that he is making satisfactory progress. He told Reuter that he would be present at the Round Table Conference.

It is reported that while Mahatma Gandhi was conferring in Bombay with his Congress colleagues regarding the forthcoming important deliberations a short distance away, the Khilafatists took possession of Congress House composed and forcibly ousted the Hindus and Nationalist Moslems, particularly the leaders, one of whom, a Moslem, when trapped climbed up a ladder and escaped with injuries. Ugly developments were averted by Congress volunteers barricading the area to prevent ingress and escorting women to safety.

King's Birthday and Jaffna Boycott.

A PRINCIPAL'S REPUDIATION OF RUMOUR.

At the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports meet held last week, the Rev. H. Peto speaking on behalf of the Sports Association explained why the Sports Meet was not held on the King's Birthday. He said that some evil minded persons had spread the rumour that the sports meet was not held on King's Birthday because of the boycott. He wished to repudiate that statement. There was no truth in it at all.

Boycott of Cigarette & Beedy.**PURCHASE OF LOCAL YARN.****DECISIONS OF YOUTH CONGRESS, JAFFNA.**

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, was held on Saturday last at the Congress Office.

The Committee has decided to buy all hand-spun yarn produced in the country, with a view to encouraging handspinning and weaving. It has resolved to distribute cotton-seeds in the villages for the local production of cotton.

A sub-committee has been appointed to consider the advisability of opening a depot in which local khaddar and clothes manufactured by Ceylon mills could be sold, with the stamp of the Congress seal on them, as a guarantee against the purchase of foreign clothes.

Boycott of Cigarette & Beedy

Another item of importance considered by the Committee was the boycott of cigarette and beedy, which drain away a good portion on the country's wealth and have thrown many of the wage earners out of employment. A resolution has been passed by the Committee appealing to the people and shopkeepers to boycott these foreign articles, and to take effective steps to make the boycott of these goods complete.

The New Constitution.**MEND IT OR END IT****K. C.'s APPEAL TO YOUNG M. S. C.'s.**

Mend the constitution or end it, is the appeal made by a K. C. to the Members of the State Council:

"I would earnestly appeal to the members of the State Council, especially to the younger men who have acquitted themselves with so much credit to themselves not to be disheartened by course's of despair," says Mr. Francis de Zayas, K. C. In concluding his comment on the Governor's certification of the Passages Vote, "but to courageously press home the advantage they have gained, do all in their power to mend the constitution and, if that is not possible, to end it, and even face a general election, if necessary, with the full assurance, that should such a contingency arise those who stood by the people would be returned unopposed by their constituencies."

Free Ayurvedic Treatment to the Poor.**RECOMMENDATION TO U. D. C.'s AND MUNICIPALITIES.**

The All-Ceylon Ayurvedic Medical Association recommends to all Urban Councils and Municipalities to open free Ayurvedic dispensaries for the poor.

The Association has passed the following resolution:—

"As the majority of the poor inhabitants of the Island are deprived of facilities to obtain Ayurvedic treatment in the absence of free medical dispensaries, it is resolved that this Association do write to U. D. C.'s and Municipalities urging the necessity to open free dispensaries provided with the necessary medicine."

Death by fall from Palmyrah tree.

Information is to hand that one Kumpan a wealthy Nalava of Ansicottai aged about 35 years died yesterday as a result of a fall from a palmyrah tree.

History of Jaffna**LECTURE AT KALA NILAYAM**

"History of Jaffna" will be the subject of an address by Mudaliyar O. Renuyagam to the members of the Kala Nilayam, Jaffna, on Thursday, the 6th instant at 6.30 p.m.

Kokkuvil—Kondavil V. C. Ratifies Boycott**PROTEST AGAINST ANTI BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.**

Quite a sensation was created in the villages of Kokkuvil and Kondavil on Saturday last when a rumour got abroad that the Government had requested the Chairman of their Village Committee to pass a resolution at that day's meeting of the Committee, condemning the Jaffna Boycott and asking for a nomination day.

The members were ignorant of any such move and were not prepared to give credence to the rumour, as the notices convening the meeting contained no such item. But still the rumour persisted and gathered strength. The people firmly believed that there was a subtle influence forcing the Chairmen of Village Committees in the Jaffna district to do something against the Jaffna boycott. Almost all members of the Committee were present, except some from Kokkuvil West who have boycotted the Committee over a dispute in regard to the payment of increased tax, and have been carrying on a campaign of non-payment of tax. There were also present at the premises of the Village Committee Office, some leading people of the village.

The worst fears of the people were confirmed when the Chairman put before the house a resolution alleged to have been passed by the Pattur Village Committee against the Jaffna boycott and sent to him by one Kanapathipillai of Pail, with a request to get a similar resolution passed by the Committee.

All the members immediately rose as one man in protest against the resolution.

The Chairman told them that he had only put that resolution before them only to know their views, and in respect to the wishes of Mr. Kanapathipillai.

The Committee refused to consider that resolution, and unanimously passed another resolution supporting the boycott.

Suicide by Hanging.**SEQUEL TO A QUARREL BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.**

A case of suicide by hanging occurred on Monday the 3rd instant at 2.30 p.m., near the level crossing at Kandarmadam, Vannarpoune North East. The deceased was one Murugesu Kandiah, aged 24.

It transpired in the course of the inquest held by Mr. A. Obeliah, Coroner, that the deceased returned from Kataragama two days ago. On his arrival he had a quarrel with his wife over a jewel he had pawned to defray his expenses for the pilgrimage. This quarrel continued till the day of the incident. He smeared himself with oil and was preparing for an oil-bath, while his wife was engaged in cooking in the kitchen. When she came out to fetch water, she saw her husband hanging by a shawl tied to a mango tree. She raised an alarm when people came up and found that life was extinct. The moment she heard this, the woman jumped into the well and narrowly escaped death. She was taken out by people who had come there.

Jaffna Electric Lighting.**BY LAW FOR CUTTING DOWN TREES.**

For the purpose of establishing, working and maintaining the Jaffna U. D. C.'s Electrical Distribution System, says a by-law made by the U. D. C. and confirmed by the Governor, the Chairmen or any contractor or other agent duly authorised in writing by the said Chairman may enter upon all or any lands and cut down any tree or branch which may in any way injure or which is likely to injure, impede, or interfere with any post, standard, wire or main of such system.

Compensation

In exercise of such powers they shall do as little damage as possible, and when in respect of any property the said powers have been exercised, the Chairman shall pay reasonable compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them of the exercise of the said powers, provided that such person shall make application for such compensation to the Chairman within three months after the damage was sustained.

Reception to Gandhiji in London**ENTHUSIASTIC PREPARATIONS**

The following exclusive message has been given to "The Hindu" by Miss Muriel Easter, at whose place in the East End of London Gandhiji will stay if he goes to England:

Since it has become known that Kingsley Hall is to have the great honour of entertaining Mr. Gandhi during his visit to London, I have received congratulations from all over the country.

Piles of letters have come from friends and strangers offering me help of all sorts. Fruit, milk and other promised by rich and poor alike.

Even people in Lincolnshire, who have been nearly ruined by Mr. Gandhi's policy of boycott have written saying how much they admire him and his effort to raise the status and standard of living of his people, and that they long to meet him and tell him so.

We are glad that the great representative of an Eastern Nation has chosen to come to the East End of London to stay among the poor, the overcrowded and the distressed.

Kingsley Hall is dedicated to God and we, who live here, are only the servants of the people. There are eleven of us spending our time in mental work, in prayer, and in service of the neighbourhood.

We practised Satyagraha throughout the Great War, when, later on, we heard of Gandhi and his principles, we recognised in him, one who was living out the teachings of Jesus Christ and, ever since, we have thought of him as our comrade.

Whatever Governments may say or do, I know that the people of England or at any rate the poor, who form the great majority, sympathise with the Nationalist aspirations and ideals of the Indian people. We look forward eagerly to welcome their great leader.

Severe Storm in South Ceylon**FISHERMEN AND CANOES MISSING**

Eight fishermen of Matuwal and Dahiwal are believed to have perished on Sunday night at sea in a storm which is said to have been one of the severest experienced for many years. Many fishing canoes are also said to be missing.

Assessment by Jaffna U. D. C.**MOTION FOR NEXT MEETING.**

Mr. M. Asaipillai Vice Chairman of the Jaffna Urban District Council has given notice of the following motion for the next meeting of the Urban District Council:—

"That the assessors to be appointed for the year 1932 be directed to take into consideration the present state of general depression in revising the assessments and also the reduction in rents of buildings as compared with previous years."

Temple Burnt to Ashes.**SEQUEL TO CASTE FIGHT IN BATTICALOA.**

A Hindu temple, Thropathiamman Kovil was burnt to ashes on Monday last in Batticaloa as a result, it is alleged, of a disturbance between the barbers and the Thanakarans of Kallady Street.

"A Refreshing Eccentricity"

When mother-tongue and rational dress are now in the air, the Royal College, Colombo, furnishes an example of what the "Ceylon Daily News" call as "a refreshing eccentricity".

It is reported that the Head Prefect of the College welcomed the Governor at last Saturday's Prize giving in a Latin speech. It is to be wondered if the Governor himself, for whom the speech was intended, and the cosmopolitan audience, who are not Romans, ever understood what that speech meant. Is it a foretaste of the part Royal College intends to play in the revival of national literature?

Letter To The Editor**BOYCOTT OF THE STATE COUNCIL**

Dear Sir,

The Sinhalese have thought that Tamils, who had all through supported them and who ways advocated their causes in and out of the Council, are no more wanted, and they have discarded the cry of the Tamils to boycott the State Council, and have preferred to be installed as Ministers and Honourables, to whom the Rulers have wisely not given any powers. The few Tamils who have joined them will find themselves very uncomfortable with their titles. Practical experience alone will show the new Councilors whether they will be able to do any good to their country. If they are able, everyone interested in Ceylon will no doubt wish the new Councilors every success.

Although the Tamils, who are in a minority, have given public utterance that they will not make their claims on a communal basis, yet the Sinhalese have thought Tamils would not be helpful to them as typically said by the Hon. Mr. Senanayake, before he became an Honourable, that "the Tamils would not be helpful to us in driving away the Britishers". Let the Hon. Mr. Senanayake take to heart that so long the Tamils stand aloof from their co-operation, or rather are kept away from their co-operation, Ceylon's aspiration to obtain "Swaraj" will be a cry in the wilderness. What India is struggling for will be an example to our Sinhalese friends; the Hindus in majority are trying to bring up a settlement with the Mohammedans, who are in minority. Here the minority are giving up all their claims on a communal basis.

Now that the Sinhalese have made up their minds to keep the Tamils in the background, or rather care no more for them, I would put forward a word to our Rulers. In India the Mohammedans in minority are having special privilege, and the Government in the present discussions for a Federal Government is insisting on sufficient safeguards and special representation for them. Such is the special care that is being taken by the Britishers in India and what have they done to the minority communities in Ceylon. Do the Britishers want the minority communities to go with folded arms, or kneel down to the Sinhalese, for any favours. Their appeals before for special representation have fallen on deaf ears and by not equally keeping in power the important communities in Ceylon, the Rulers are experimenting the risk of monopoly by the Sinhalese and keeping the minority communities in continual discontentment, thus making things impossible for peaceful rule. Will the Rulers open their eyes and bring out a remedy for this, or else Ceylon's darkest period in history will be written henceforward.

Suremban, 'Son of Lanka'.
22nd July, 1931.

Untouchables and Hinduism.**GANDHIJI OPENS A TEMPLE FOR "UNTOUCHABLES".**

Mahatma Gandhi opened a private temple at Ahmedabad for the use of "Untouchables" on the 2nd instant. The temple was formerly kept open for high-class Hindus only.

He said that Hindus were doing a great injustice to the so-called "untouchables" and Hindu society had to redeem the great debt they owed to the "untouchables". Men belonging to the "higher" castes had actually turned into demons. The time had now come to expiate their sins. He appealed to the citizens of Ahmedabad to try to open more temples for the use of untouchables. He concluded that there would be salvation for the Hindu religion only if the status of the "untouchables" was improved.

R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.)

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Y 14. 12—11.3.32.

Origin of Mysore Royal Family

:O:

RESEARCH IN SOUTH INDIAN

HISTORY

An attempt is made here by the well known administrator and scholar, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, to trace to its source the history of the Mysore Royal Family, in a speech at the 24th annual meeting of the Mysore Mythic Society. Mr Rao has delved into dusty records and varying interpretations of traditions, legends and conventions and practices pertaining to nomenclatures in his research into the history of S India to trace the source of the Royal family:—

Sometime ago, as I was reading that well known collection of Sangam songs called the "Paranuru." I was reminded of certain lacunae in the otherwise continuous narrative of the history of our ruling dynasty which for centuries has held sway in this land of ours.

Pari of Porambunad.

Learning has always commanded a high status in the Tamil land and for long the class Tamil was the monopoly of only a few. Those were the days when South India was sub divided into hundreds of principalities, the rulers of which were always fighting amongst themselves and the rigidity of the caste had not been so much emphasised as now. The praise for the warrior was immense and devotion for the skulker or one who retreats from battle equally great. Hero stones, self-immolation ones or Garuda stones are found spread in all parts of the country. In such a state of society, learning was resorted to by only a small number and the reward and the position of the learned became unique. The poet Kapilar of whom we read in the Paranuru, and who, according to the evidence available till now, flourished in the second century A.D., received, for instance, 100,000 pieces of gold and an area of land as far as he could see standing from the top of a hill, as a reward for singing an Ode on a certain Chera. Of course, it goes without saying, such wealth was in turn utilised for the benefit of the country and to feed the deserving. Of the many patrons of this poet Kapilar, may be mentioned, Pari of Porambunad, a ruling Chief of the present Madras and Chingleput districts. There is a Siva Temple at Trumolai Vayal, a few miles to the west of Madras, on the broad-gauge line from Arkoam, which preserves a tradition of this Chief. It appears when Pari was riding one day on his chariot over the site of this future temple, a small *mullai* shrub arrested his progress by clogging the wheels of his chariot. As he got down in surprise to see what it was about, he found blood coming out from the tree shrub. In the course of excavation of the site, an ancient lingam was discovered, embedded in the soil and thereupon a temple of Siva was built on that site. St. Sundarar of the eighth century A.D. also refers to the greatness of the Chief Pari.

This Pari was also a noble and generous soul. He had gifted away 300 towns and villages as endowments. His two daughters had only a bare pittance left for their subsistence. He met his death in battle, where he had to encounter the combined forces of the Chola, the Pandya and the Chera. To Kapilar, therefore, fell the self-imposed task of finding worthy bride grooms for these beautiful princesses. Giving their hands to the sometime enemy princes was out of the question. Therefore, a journey had to be undertaken to the highlands of the west. At first Viceroy Vikrama was approached but he declined. An offer was then made to the well known potentate Irungo-Vol of Tuvaravati, "surrounded by gold yielding hills." The fame of this chief as a generous patron of learning had spread far and wide. Kapilar's Ode addressed to this king (No. 201 in Mahomesopadhyaya Pandit Swaminatha Sastrar's edition) in 20 lines beautifully describes the ruler and his country. The personal accomplishments of the prince are most vividly and truthfully brought out with a reference to his ancestry going back to 49 monarchs. "As for you, O King you are descended from a line of 49 monarchs whose progenitor sprang in days of yore in the north from the home pit of the sacrifice conducted by a man; and who reled in battle glit, Tuvarapathi, surrounded by long walls, which shone like burnished copper. They, i.e., your forebears, O King, were as ready to give, as they were readier still to fight. You are descended from such illustrious men, O Irungo, of wide well garlanded chest and ever victorious arms! O, thou, who is also known as Pulakadimal or the slayer of the tiger, the lord besides of a region dominated by a sky high mountain, to you, lavish of gold, and to your enemies grim and forbidding in men accept thou those two maiden daughters of high and mighty Pari brought to your doors by me, a Brahmin, a petitioner and a poet!" Unfortunately, however, Irungo Vel also declined the hand of the princesses. Thereupon, the poet sang a verse of bitter irony at the King, and departed.

I am referring to these at some length, because a curious thought occurred to me that this Tuvaravati in the western highlands of Mysore may perhaps be Dora Swamida, the capital of the Hoysala Ballalade. The eponymous ancestor of the Hoysalas, according to tradition and the inscription in Balla, and his date is alleged to go back to early in the 10th century. The editor of the

revised "Mysore Gazetteer", Mr. Hayavadana Rao, appears to doubt the actual existence of Sala because of conflicting inscription and according to him, as Romulus was to the Romans, so was Sala to the Hoysalas. Need I say that the Sangham Ode seems to confirm the suppositions of the 10th century Sala entertained by Mr. Hayavadana Rao! But where he goes to suspect the very existence of Sala, perhaps he may have to revise his opinions in the light of the facts now placed before you.

Tomaras of Tuay.

Passing on to the Annals of Rajasthan by Col. Tod, we shall there find that he refers to a renowned tribe known to history as the Tomaras of Tuay in his enumeration of the ancient Rajput dynasties.

'The Tuar, though acknowledged as a sub division of the Sado, is placed by the best genealogists as one of the 26 a rank to which its celebrity justly entitles it. For the Tuar... we must rest satisfied in delivering the dictum of the bard who declare it to be of Pandu origin.

If it had to boast only of Vikramaditya, the paramount lord of India whose era, established 56 years before the Christian era, still serves as the grand beacon of Hindu Chronology; this alone would entitle the Tuar to the highest rank. But it has other claims to respect. Delhi the ancient Indra Prastha, founded by Yudhishtira, was rebuilt and peopled by Anangpal Tuar in 792 A.D.; who was followed by a dynasty of 20 princes which concluded with the name of the founder Anangpal (also called with great justification as Arundapala) in 1164 A.D. when he abdicated in favour of his grand child the Chohan Prithviraja.

'The Tuar must now rest on his ancient fame; for not an independent possession remained to the race, which traces its lineage to the Pandur, to the boasts of Vikrama, and which furnished the last dynasty, emperors of Hindustan.

'It would be a fact unparalleled in the history of the world, could we establish the conviction that the last Anangpal Tuar was the lineal descendant of the founder of Indra-Prastha; that the issue of Yudhishtira sat on the throne which he erected, after a lapse of 2,260 years. Universal consent admits it, and the fact is as well established as most others of a historical nature; nor can any dynasty or family of Europe produce evidence as strong as the Tuar even to a much less remote antiquity.

'The chief possessions left to the Tuar are the district of Tavar on the right bank of the Chambal at its junction with the Jumna, and the small chieftainship of Pota Tuarval in the Jeypore State, and whose head claims affinity with the ancient kings of Indra-Prastha.'

In Kapilar's address to a ruler of Tuvaravati in Karnataka is noticeable the name of Tuvaravati found in Rajasthan. Further, the peculiar name of Irungo-Vel also appears in the Rajput annals. Irungo Vel may be split up in Tamil into Irango-Vel signifying "coughing king king", which will mean any sense. But if Irungo be read as Irumal, it means dark or famous King King. The double epithet for king may be explained by reference to a derivation from a foreign expression, a name strange to South Indians. Irungo would thus be derived from a North Indian name, from say Irinkowal. That this name was current among Rajputs may be inferred from the fact that Tod mentions one Irinkawal of Mandora who fought a duel with one Sado of Jaisalmer. In a footnote, Col. Tod derives Irinkowal from Aranya-Kowal, the lotus of the desert from Aranya or forest and Komala, a lotus, which classically has to be pronounced as Aranamala.

Was Tuvaravati a Mysore City.

From the foregoing premises, it may be suggested that the city of Tuvaravati existed in Mysore, whose ruler at the dawn of Christianity was one Aranyakamala. His proper name was perhaps Salivahana whence he came to be addressed popularly by his guru or superiors as Sala. Now, Salivahana is a familiar name of the Rajput kings. It is probable that this Mysore Aranyakamala or his forbears adopted this epithet Aranyakamala of their original habitat, for in Mysore itself they were masters of a region which continues famous to this day for its primeval forests. Malapariganda was a favourite title of the Hoysalas as we know. During the decadence of Mauryan rule, foreign invaders poured into the North west of India and in those troublous days, perhaps an ancient king of this dynasty migrated to the South, as indeed Kapilar says of this Salivahana that he fought with and stabbed a tiger to death. The power of his dynasty gradually enfeebled. Who knows that may have been the result of the core of Kapilar himself!

Breyanga was a patriotic Hoysala and this name is peculiar in the South Indian annals. It may possibly be the Tamil relations of his did not like the Kannada name and adapted Irinkaval closer to the Sangham original of Irungo. This alliance between the Tamil and the Hoysalas gains confirmation from the marriage of Breyanga with the daughter of Irinkaval (the son of a Pandya who was a Chola commander in those parts,

21) I might also add that Vikrama era is used in some Hoysala inscriptions (E. C. Chikmagalur, 38). This use is significant, as the Samvat Era is never used in the South. The occasional use of this era by the Hoysalas must be due to their having retained the traditions of their having come from the North.

(Continued up)

Jaffna District Annual Co-Operative Conference.

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The following is the programme for the three day's sessions of the Annual Co-operative Conference that commences today at Moolai:—

August 6th Morning Session: Chairman Government Agent, N. P.

9.30 A.M. Welcome Song

9.35 " Introductory Remarks by Mr. C. Ragunathan, Asst. Registrar, C. S., N. P., & E. P.

9.45 " Opening Address by E. T. Dyson Esq., C. S., G. A., N. P.

10.15 " "Recent Experience" by W. K. H. Campbell Esq., C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ceylon.

11.15 " Presentation of the Cooke Challenge Shield, Donor Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, M. Sc., (D. A. O., N. D.).

11.25 " Receiving of the Shield by winning Society.

11.45 " Vote of thanks by the President, Tholpuram—Moolai Union.

Afternoon Session: Chairman K. Arisenddy, Manlagar, Valigamam West

2 P.M. Resolutions of Societies

Chairman Mr. W. Duraiswamy

6.30 " Lantern Lecture by Dr. D. D. N. Salvadoral, M. O. H.

8.30 " Drama on Co-operation by the Thennaradchy Union under the distinguished patronage of W. K. H. Campbell Esq., C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies

August 7th Morning Session: Chairman W. P. A. Cooke Esq., M. Sc. Divl. Agric. Officer N. D.

9.30 A.M. Tobacco Sale C. S. and Present situation by C. Ragunathan Esq., A. B., C. S., N. P., & E. P.

11.30 " Co-operative Insurance: Mr. F. A. Sandrasegaram, Inspector Co-operative Societies.

12.00 " Proposed Jaffna Co-operative Central Stores Ltd.: Mr. R. O. S. Cooke, Inspector C. S.

Afternoon Session: Chairman Mr. K. Srinathanby Manlagar, Vadamaradchy.

2 P.M. General Defects found in Society Accounting by Mr. Ponnuchamy, Auditor, C. S.

8 " Further Resolution by Societies.

6.30 " Chairman: M. Obellappah, President Tholpuram—Moolai Union, Conference of the Unions

8.30 " Drama on Co-operation by the Tholpuram—Moolai Union under the distinguished patronage of Mr. V. Ponnampalam, Chairman, V. O. Chankanal.

August 8th Morning Session: Chairman: Mr. V. Ponnampalam, President, Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank.

9.30 A.M. Report of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank by Mr. N. Muthiah, Manager, J. C. O. B.

10.00 " Precedure to be adopted while a Society borrows from the Bank: The Asst Registrar U. S.

10.30 " Any other Business.

11.30 " Closing Address by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Continued.

Origin of Mysore Royal Family.

The traditional origin of the Mysore Royal family dating back to the 14th century A.D. is well known to you. It may possibly be the princes who succeeded the chieftain's daughter at Hadina came from Halebid or Dwaravati or Dorasamudra of the Hoysalas. Indeed, it was the faith of your founder, the late R. V. Father Tabard, that the Hoysala dynasty and the Vijayanagara royal House were continued in the ruling family of Mysore. It is probable that these princes were deliberately not identified by the bards with the sons of the Hoysala dynasty as that dynasty had then lost its hold on the affections of the people due to its kings having lost an empire so easily to the Mlechhas. So they credited Kithna and Vijaya with having come from Dwaraka ignorant of the fact that that Puranic city was then lying for ages and ages under the sea.

The unbroken continuity of the Mysore Royal House from the great name of Salivahana through the mists of the dark ages through the glorious days of the Hoysala Empire and through the crumbling period of their history, into the days when by a noble, kingly act at Hadina, the princes became the progenitors of a new line, would thus be evident.

It is for you to trace (1) the relationships between the princes Krishna and Vijaya and Ballala IV, the last of the historical Hoysalas, of whom we do not hear after 1346 A.D., (2) the relationships between Aranyakamala and the eponymous Sala, if the former can be found to have been a historical personage associated with the fighting with a tiger, according to Kapilar (Poli Kadi Mal); (3) the identification of Tuvaravathi and its connection with its northern namesake Tuvaravathi, and (4) the tradition connecting Irumko Vel with the Agolcola

* Tod's Rajasthan, Vol. I, p. 598.

* 1. Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. II, p. 1820.

Government by Certification.

A HIGH-HANDED ACT

The "Madras Hindu" commenting on the Governor's certification of the Passage Vote says:—

At the very first meeting of the Ceylon State Council, Mr. E. W. Pereira gave notice of a few motions demanding radical changes in the Reform Scheme, one of which specifically referred to the danger of entrusting the Governor with powers of overriding the Legislature of the land. An additional justification for this demand has been provided by the arbitrary restoration by the Governor of the grant refused by the State Council for passage allowance. We have already referred to the history of this question, pointing out that three of the Board of Ministers had on a previous occasion voted against the grant. One of the Ministers, in defending his position at the meeting of the State Council, stated that these allowances were really for a few officers in the Railway Department, who were finally going away on retirement and that the effect of this refusal by the State Council of the grant would be that these officers would have to be retained at an enormous cost. It is curious that the Financial Secretary gave no such explanation as regards the vote, which he described as follows: 'Grant of leave passages, study passages and passages on retirement in accordance with sanctioned scheme; cost of passengers on first appointment and on termination of agreement.' The language would ordinarily convey the impression that the vote was for passages for new and old officers alike. But the point to be noted is that under the contract of service, these allowances need not be paid in 1922 owing to exceptional circumstances created by the War. The Times of Ceylon does not consider the incident conducive to that spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding which is essential if the new constitution is to be a success. But no explanation could possibly justify the high-handed act done, not after giving an opportunity to the State Council to work in co-operation with the bureaucracy but at the very outset on the very first occasion when the State Council refused to do the Executive Government's bidding. Article 22, Section I B of the State Council Ordinance, Council, says that "if the Governor considers that it is of paramount importance to the public interests or essential to give effect to any of the provisions of this order on any Bill, motion, resolution or vote which the Council is empowered to pass in the exercise of either its legislative or its executive function, in such a case the Governor may declare that any such Bill or any part of any such Bill or any such motion, resolution or vote is of paramount importance; and thereupon such Bill, motion, resolution or vote shall have effect as if it had been passed by the Council." It passes one's understanding how the matter is of such paramount importance as to require the exercise of a power which is meant, according to the constitution, to be used only in grave and exceptional cases. It will be recalled that, speaking on May 21 last, His Excellency the Governor justified the new constitution and said: "If we remember that reserve powers are reserve powers and are not powers that are going to be exercised every other day but will only be exercised in case of emergency, I do not think we will have much difficulty in making the new constitution work." Sir Greame Thomson further described as perfect nonsense the contention that the Governor would veto everything that the Council did. But this difficulty was expected from the very beginning because experience has abundantly shown both in Ceylon and elsewhere that if extraordinary authority is vested in a person, that person is more likely to misuse it than use it in the spirit in which it is meant to be exercised. The only way, therefore, of avoiding this clash between the Legislature and the Executive is to make the latter responsible to the former. The Officers of State, who have sponsored this motion, are not responsible to the Legislature and they will not resign. The Board of Ministers, which had been ousted into giving its consent, though three members thereof had voted against the motion on a previous occasion, may possibly elect to remain in office, because the motion was one made by the Officers of State. In these circumstances, the comment of The Ceylon Daily News that the Ministers have very nearly become the instruments through which the Officers of State carry out their desires and are 'shock absorbers of the official trio' appears to be quite justified. The only party that comes out of this sorry business with credit is the State Council which has, not caring for the frowns or favours of the Executive, asserted its thorough independence. The old Legislative Council had some power over the purse, but that has been taken away in the new constitution, making it impossible for the State Council to exercise any effective control over finance. One of the two welcome features of the new constitution is adult franchise and the wisdom of this radical reform has been vindicated by the manner in which the representatives of the widened electorate have withheld the franchise and presence of the bureaucracy; it is a matter of gratification that only one elected member, apart from the Minister, for the passage allowance which was rejected by 87 votes against 14

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