

# The Hindu Organ.

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

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## NOTICE.

In order to avoid inconvenience and  
delay, our friends, who are good enough  
to send us advertisements, are kindly  
requested to see that the same are sent  
to us at least a day earlier than the  
date of publication.

Manager.

## Gandhiji's Responsibility.

LAST DAY AT SEA.

Bombay, Dec 27th.

"As I approach the shores of India," said  
Mr. Gandhi to empty to Ruter's correspon-  
dent during his last day at sea on board the  
S S Purna "I am weighed down with a  
sense of tremendous responsibility, even as I  
was upon approaching London. Only this  
time the responsibility is a thousandfold  
greater."

"I shall, therefore, take no hasty step. I  
shall exhaust every resource at my disposal  
before advising India once more to go  
through fire and suffering."

"I am constantly praying for God's guid-  
ance. I know He will not fail me if I re-  
main true to my creed. Thank God my faith  
in truth and non violence for national pur-  
poses has become strengthened by my Euro-  
pean visit, if there was any room for further  
strengthening, I have no other end to serve  
in this life."

Mr. Gandhi expects to land about 8 a.m.

He began a period of silence at noon today  
in order to be free to address a meeting at  
the maidan tomorrow evening.

Mr. Gandhi has derived enormous benefit  
from the fortnight's voyage and feels and  
looks younger than ever.

— Observer.

## Double Murder at Chavakachcheri.

Last week, the people of Chava-  
kachcheri were horrified on hearing the  
news of a ghastly double murder. A labourer  
named Ratnam who was working at the Sri  
Vallipuram Mills, belonging to Mr. V. Oaga-  
ratnam, Proctor, J. P., U. P. M., for the last  
six months, is alleged to have cut his wife  
and his daughter, aged eight years, and then  
attempted to commit suicide by cutting his  
throat.

Ratnam was living with his wife Annamma  
and daughter Poopathy in a hut in the mill  
premises. In November last the woman  
eloped with a ledger clerk who was working  
at the mills. On deepavali day they were  
brought back from Kankesanthurai. Mr.  
Vallipuram, the manager of the mills  
persuaded the woman to go back and live  
with her husband. But she declined and stay-  
ed with one Valliammal for a few days. After  
some times she made up with her husband  
and lived with him for a couple of days.  
They fell out again and she went and stayed  
again with Valliammal.

### Gruesome Discovery.

On Saturday morning, Ratnam appealed  
to Mr. Vallipuram to bring about a settlement  
with his wife. Mr. Vallipuram effected a  
settlement. On Saturday morning at 6 a. m.  
the people discovered that the woman  
Anamma and her daughter Poopathy lying  
side by side with their necks practically  
severed and brutally hacked. The man  
Ratnam himself was found lying with his  
throat cut.

Dr. Pasupathy, Medical Officer, Chavakach-  
cheri, promptly summoned Dr. Paul, the  
Surgeon of the Jaffna Civil Hospital, and  
both attended on the man who is now in a  
critical condition. A razor and a heavy  
katty with blood-stains were found in the  
room.

Inspectors R. S. Stewart and J. H. A. Fernando  
proceeded to the spot for the inquiry. Mr. N.  
Moonesinghe, Police Magistrate, Chavakach-  
cheri held the post mortem on the bodies of  
the woman and the child.



## FREE! FREE!! HINDU ORGAN CALENDAR 1932.

Those of our subscribers who have paid, or who pay up, their subscriptions for the current volume of the "Hindu Organ" (July 1931 to June 1932) before the 20th instant will be given a Calendar free.

The Calendar is a neatly finished one with a beautiful picture of Lord Nataraja and giving Christian and the corresponding Tamil dates and noted Hindu days.

Manager.

## The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1932.

### THE CULT OF NATIONALISM.

IT IS REMARKABLE THAT DR. WICKRAMasinghe's thoughtful articles on our educational system should have provoked such a storm of criticism even in these days of enlightenment when things are moving so fast. We would have thought that the great strides the movement of nationalism has made in India and the towering personality of Mahatma Gandhi standing like a tower calm and unruffled with a logical well-thought out and sound ideal before him, would have made even the purblind realise that there is a force called nationalism, that it stands for certain clear cut ideals and that it stands closer to truth than the ideals put forward by people who look only through blinkers. The Story of the White Man's burden is long forgotten or disbelieved. Every nation has its own culture, its own traditions and its own line of thought and action. Though nationalism has often been used as a catch word, yet, out of all the welter of interpretations we arrive at certain fundamental truths that are applicable to every nation. Every nation has a soul which grows, develops or sickens according to the nature of the environment in which it is placed by nature. The awakening in the East and the movements in India and throughout the world bring out what nationalism stands for.

The point at issue, therefore, becomes whether our land has a soul, whether we are a nation. All the equipments and organisations of the West have been brought into action to make us forget this simple fact. Strengthened by the lure of novelty, backed by governmental officials who may or may not have been unconsciously in the game themselves, this propaganda had some effects among the masses. The tune had been played too long and the economic conditions have also changed and no more has it the same charm as it had in the past. It is easy to change the habits of a nation but not its soul and the soul of our nation enchaind by centuries of active persecution is still alive, actively alive.

That the nationalism of the West is bankrupt of high ideals and has in it few forces that tend to make it permanent is a fact that is accepted by both East and West. International rivalry, jealousy, and out-throat competition are the main features of the history of Western nations; and all these for selfish ends, to gain greater personal comforts, glory, fame and wealth. These by themselves have their attractiveness and had for a moment lured our country. It is still accepted as the strongest factor of our social life. Along with it comes the realisation that these are mere tinseles and are the sources of sin and sorrow if they be considered the be-all and end-all of existence. While the West had shone only for a few centuries and are showing signs of active decay, India has lived, is living, and will live on for ages; all that because its soul has in it the

higher ideals that tend to give it permanency.

We would urge our readers to give some calm and patient thought to this question of nationalism and national development. We have pointed out again and again that for the healthy development of a nation it should be free to live in the environment Nature has provided for it. Alien factors, however good they may be in their own place, are bound to retard or disturb its progress. The process of Westernisation, very often of a pernicious nature, had always tended to make us deviate out of our paths of simple living and high-thinking. That this deviation is for the worse and is unsound in principle is fully proved by the sterility of thought, poverty and unemployment that are prevalent in our country.

As we had always urged, the only way by which we could get back to the right path is to give our children the right type of education in the most natural and healthy environment. We are aware of the defects of our own schools. They have still great progress to make and the educators have to gather much experience. But if our nation is to survive and thrive the beginning has to be made, however weak it may be, and we trust that all our readers are fully convinced of the necessity of supporting our own institutions for the great cause of the development of our nation and the happiness of our people.

### FATHER MATHEWS AND THE HINDU BOARD.

In our last issue we published a letter from the Manager of the Hindu Board of Education explaining the difficulties under which the Board has to work. All of us are aware of the difficulties our national movements have to encounter. If any institution is to live it has to be propped up during its earlier years. The machinery will take some time to work efficiently. The active support of Government is essential. There are institutions in our country which had the good luck of being looked upon with favour by Government officials and had obtained concessions in those good old days when everything went easy. Traditions had been built up, privileges had been made into rights and their positions have become entrenched. Floods may come but they would withstand it unless the floods are phenomenal. Such are our missionary institutions. Their position is quite different and it would be merely self-complacency to gloat over the difficulties of the new institutions that are striving to raise their head in spite of all the difficulties placed in the way. Over-organisation has in it the seeds of inefficiency and it need hardly be pointed out in what directions these institutions have failed badly. Every true lover of our country would without hesitation accept that the Hindu Board and Saiva Education are the main hopes of our country. With a little thought it would become clear that this institution is striving against odds, and has also the courage to admit its own weakness. What is required therefore is not destructive arm-chair criticisms but active sympathy and co-operation from every true Saivite and lover of the country.

### Mr. D. B. Jayatilke Knighted

#### NEW YEAR HONOURS

The Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilke, Leader of the House in the State Council has been conferred a Knighthood in the New Year Honours.

Other Ceylon recipients are: Mr. A. Woodson Chief Architect, P. W. D. to be an Officer in the Civil Division of the most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Mrs. F. G. Tyrrel and Miss E. M. Bond, Matron, General Hospital, to be members in the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

### A Variety Entertainment.

#### A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

#### REFERENCE TO MR. JAYATILKE'S KNIGHTHOOD.

A successful variety entertainment was held on Saturday the 2nd instant at the Kankesanthurai English Institute in aid of the Parasaras Vidyasalai, Onnookam. The hall was uncomfortably crowded and judging from the attendance, the entertainment has served its purpose: a good collection must have been made.

There were about a dozen items contributed by individuals as well as schools. Most of the expert amateur musicians in Jaffa took part.

Two items are worth mention for the high standard reached. The best item was the last one, a scene from *Nandanar Charitram*, in which Nandan obtains permission from his Brahman master to go to Chidambaram. Mr. K. Thamocharampillai, B.A. who acted the role of Nandan played his part excellently. Gifted with musical talents and a natural bent for acting, Mr. Thamocharampillai carried the whole audience with him. His acting was so perfect that some were moved to tears over his implorings to the hard hearted Brahman who, proud of his caste, spurned the devotee, Nandan, as one to whom religion was denied on account of his low birth. Mr. N. Ponniah, Editor, "Elakaseri," who represented the bigotted Brahmin, also did his part equally well.

The other item which was well appreciated by the audience was the one provided by Messrs. V. T. Sambandam, Editor, "Iththasathanam" S. E. Iyathambi and T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, who depicted life in a country home. The old father gets disgusted of his son who had been completely westernised and had become addicted to bad habits. The humble old fashioned father tries to redeem his son by getting him married to his sister's daughter who, according to the "modern young man", was not suited to his tastes. The old father avenges vengeance on the son. The son is then joined by a friend of his who justifies the former's conduct and scolds the old man and the Youth Congress, for having prevented men entering Council and thus deprived the modern young man from getting a neighbourhood. The friend said that if they had co-operated with the Government as the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilke had done, he was sure that his friend too would have earned a Knighthood.

Mr. J. T. Sadasiva Iyer, Inspector of Schools proposed a vote of thanks to the organisers of the entertainment and those who had contributed items to the concert. He also thanked the school authorities for having lent the use of the hall.

### Flood Havoc in the Islands.

#### DAMAGE TO TREES AND LIVE STOCK.

The serious nature of the damage caused in the Islands by the recent floods leaves one in no doubt that the islands suffered more than the Poonas. Details are now to hand of the ravages of the floods and the gale from the Island of Delft which is 21 miles distant from Jaffna islands.

Palmyras have been uprooted in hundreds in the Island of Delft and the poor people who depend on it for their food have thus been made to suffer.

Four boats were at anchor at the landing pier. Two of these have been reduced to matchwood, while the other two have been badly damaged. Fifty houses by the side of the sea have been washed away. About a thousand head of cattle and a large number of sheep and goats have been drowned.

The swirl of the water was so violent that corpses in the cemetery were unearthed. Several houses have come down and the people are forced to take shelter in the churches and schools. For two whole days the people were reduced to dire straits. Food was scanty, and even those who had some provisions were unable to cook them owing to the severe storm.

#### Havoc All Round

The other islands have suffered just as badly.

The sixteen fishermen who put out to sea in catamarans from Kankesanthurai drifted on to E. Uvalivu, while some were able to reach the shore several miles from Kankesanthurai. There was no loss of life.

The corpse of the fisherman from Passayur who was drowned, was found at Poonery, 18 miles away.

The Poonasall Causeway was several feet under water, and the parapet walls for a length of about three miles and a half have been washed away. The road, too, is badly damaged.

## News & Notes.

—:O:—

Lord Sankey has been made Viscount in the New Year Honours.

The All India Congress Committee passed a resolution on Friday last, authorising the President (Mr. Vallabhai Patel), in the event of his arrest, to appoint a successor.

The death occurred on Friday last of Mr. Charles Pestwick Scott, Governing Director of the "Manchester Guardian" and Editor of that paper from 1872 to 1929. He was 85 years old.

A solo flight from Dublin to Ceylon in a 75 Horse Power monoplane having a speed of 150 miles per hour, and described as the world's smallest machine is planned by M. C. A. Sealy who is leaving within a fortnight.

Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru will maintain the gold standard as a result of the Conference between the five South American control banks at Lima, declared Professor E. W. Kemmerer, the American Financial expert, who has returned from South America.

The suggestion that Mr. Hoover might be induced to withdraw as Presidential candidate next year and that General Davies, the American Ambassador in London, be put forward by the Republican party to succeed him has been made in the course of informal talks between influential politicians, says a New York message.

Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Paris had an unfortunate sequel for the proprietress of the boarding house where he stayed, says a message from Paris. She has been sued by a doctor and a business man, tenants of the block of flats in which the boarding house is situated, complaining that they did not get a wink of sleep owing to the number of admirers thronging the street to see Gandhiji.

Excavations expected to lead to the revelation of the artistic capacities of man 40,000 years ago are to be started in the Cave of Marsoulles, in the Haute Garonne region of Southern France. Preliminary explorations of the cave recently showed that art had been practised by people of Aurignacian culture—the oldest known in Europe, and supposed to make the advent of man to what is the France of our days.

A giant meteor is reported to have been seen last Monday at Lisbon. It is said that it passed over the city with a roar like an express train and lit up the country for miles around. It is believed that it fell into the Atlantic. This event has recalled to mind the fall of a great meteor in Siberia in 1908 when the heat explosion set fire to the country around and devastated hundreds of square miles of forest land and destroyed vast herds of animals.

The All India Congress Working Committee passed a resolution inviting the free peoples of the World and their Government to watch and study the progress of the Indian movement, and, if they are convinced of the justice of the unique means adopted by Congress for reaching the national goal to give the movement its enlightened support in a greater and more effective measure than heretofore. It is opined that the non-violent method adopted by Congress "gives it world wide importance, and if the method becomes demonstrably successful, it is likely to furnish an effective moral equivalent for war thus making a lasting contribution towards the progress of humanity groaning under the deadweight of armaments.

### Personal.

Mr. S. Kanganapal, Advocate, has been appointed an unofficial visitor to the Jaffna Hospital for the year 1932.



## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO BE RESUMED

## VICEROY'S CHALLENGE TO THE CONGRESS.

## BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS BANKS, ETC.

Bombay, Friday

Mr. Gandhi telegraphed to the Viceroy stating that he tentatively planned Civil Disobedience, but if the Viceroy considers it worth while to see Mr. Gandhi, the plan will be suspended in the hope it may result in its being abandoned. The plan includes a vigorous boycott of British goods and concerns also the disobedience of the new Ordinances and the non-payment of taxes. The Viceroy's reply says that if the Congress starts Civil Disobedience again, the Government is fully prepared to meet it.

## Further Co-operation Impossible.

## NON PAYMENT OF TAXES

Bombay, Friday.

The Congress Working Committee has expressed the opinion that the promulgation of extraordinary Ordinances and the arrests of Congress leaders, also the Viceroy's telegram today to Mr. Gandhi seem to make further Congress co-operation with the Government utterly impossible unless the Government policy is radically changed.

After expressing abhorrence of terrorism on any account, whether by individuals or by Government, the Committee is firmly convinced that a crime such as that committed by two girls in Commilla does great harm to the nation.

The Committee condemns the recent Ordinances in various Provinces, calls upon the Government of India to institute a public and impartial enquiry into the events leading to the Ordinances and promises to assist if a proper enquiry is set up.

The Committee regards the Premier's declaration at the Round Table Conference as wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate, and opines that nothing short of complete independence carrying full control of defence and external affairs and finance with such safeguards as may demonstrably be necessary in the interest of the nation can be regarded by Congress as satisfactory.

The Committee is prepared to co-operate with the Government provided the Viceroy reconsiders the telegram and if adequate relief is granted in respect of the Ordinances.

Free scope must be left to Congress in any future negotiations and consultations to prosecute the Congress claim for complete independence and the country's administration is to be carried on in consultation with popular representatives, pending the attainment of such independence.

In the event of no response from the Government, the Committee calls upon the nation to resume Disobedience, including the non-payment of taxes, chief feature of which will be, the boycott of all foreign cloth and liquor, picketing, breaking of the salt-law and stiffening of the boycott of British goods and commerce.

## Gandhi Willingdon Correspondence.

## VICEROY'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

Bombay, Friday.

After the Working Committee had debated and approved of his tentative plan for Civil Disobedience, Mr. Gandhi released his telegraphic correspondence with the Viceroy.

Mr. Gandhi telegraphed to the Viceroy on Dec. 29 drawing attention to the new Ordinances and the flogging at Kohat, and asking if "These are indications that friendly relations between us have closed or whether you expect me still to see you and receive guidance."

The Viceroy replying at length on December 31, said:

That as regards Bengal, it was necessary for the Government to take all possible measures to prevent disorderly assemblies of their officials and of private citizens.

The Government cannot reconcile Congress activities in the United Provinces and in the Frontier Province with the spirit of frank co-operation which the good of India demands. Abdul Gaffar Khan delivered numerous speeches open to no other construction than as incitements to revolution his adherents attempted to stir trouble in tribal areas.

Mr. Gandhi had been absent from India, and the Viceroy was unwilling to believe that Mr. Gandhi had personally any share of responsibility in the recent activities of Congress in the United Provinces and the Frontier Province. It was so, the Viceroy was willing to see Mr. Gandhi who could exert his influence to maintain the spirit of co-operation. But the Viceroy emphasised that he

was not prepared to discuss with Mr. Gandhi measures which the Raj with the full approval of His Majesty's Government had found it necessary to adopt in the three provinces. These measures must in any case be kept in force until they have served the purpose for which they were imposed, namely the preservation of law and order essential to good Government.

## Gandhi's Rejoinder.

Mr. Gandhi in a thousand word rejoinder to the Viceroy's reply complained at the outset that the Viceroy

had rejected in a manner hardly befitting his high position an advance made in the friendliest spirit.

Instead of appreciating his advance, the Viceroy had rejected it by asking Mr. Gandhi to repudiate his valued colleagues in the advance "and telling me, even if I become guilty of such dishonourable conduct, and sought an interview, that I could not even discuss these matters of vital importance to the nation. The constitutional issue has dwindled."

Mr. Gandhi denied that Abdul Gaffar Khan fomented racial hatred, but assuming that he did, he was entitled to an open trial. As regards the United Provinces, Mr. Gandhi held that Congressmen were obliged to advise tenants to suspend payments of rent.

As regards Bengal, whilst the Congress would condemn terrorism in unmeasured terms, it could in no way associate itself with the Government terrorism as betrayed by the Bengal Ordinances. The Viceroy had demanded Congress co-operation without returning any on behalf of the Government.

—"Observer".

## Rumours about Gandhi's Arrest.

## CROWDS SURROUND "MANI BHUVAN"

BOMBAY, Jan. 2

Numerous reports were set afloat that Gandhi and the members of the Working Committee would simultaneously be arrested even before the formal reply from the Viceroy was received. These reports would not have been taken seriously, but for the fact that Gandhi himself said that he felt he would be arrested during the early hours of this morning. He accordingly instructed Mira Ben to prepare his kit. She was busy till about 11 p.m., making the necessary arrangements. At 11 p.m., I saw him going up to the terrace where Gandhi was staying in a tent with his kit consisting of brown coloured rug, a bamboo basket containing some dates, grapes, a few oranges and the bowl which Gandhi had brought with him from Yerawada Jail last time and in which he takes his meal, four lbs. of cotton gloves as well as a carded a carded bow, a charka, 10 books including the Bhagavad Gita,

"Sir Samuel Hoare on Russia," and "Excursions and Travels" by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Gandhi kept awake till 10 minutes past midnight, talking to friends high and low who came batch by batch.

Some Ahirites had specially come from Ahmedabad to have darsan of Mahatmaji.

Gandhi, in spite of his having had only one hour's sleep the previous night, and working without taking rest the following day, carried on conversation till midnight, advising his followers and explaining the situation to Sir Purnushandras, Mr. Lajpat Naray, Mr. Benihal and others, cracking jokes with them.

Leaders who were hurrying back to their headquarters were able to snatch a few seconds' conversation with Gandhi. Mr. Rajgopal Acharya, who had booked a ticket by the Madras Mail was detained.

Gandhi retired to rest after midnight. Mrs. Gandhi and Miraben slept on the terrace, as also a number of close friends and relatives of Gandhi. The public who were continually fed on false rumours about a conference of police officials and special bundobusts, came in large numbers, and sat on the road in front of "Mani Bhuvan." They remained without making any noise, so that neighbours might not complain. The street was so crowded that one found it difficult to approach the entrance to Mani Bhuvan. Inside the compound were sitting many women and men volunteers.

The clock struck three. Nothing happened. No police turned up. The crowd however did not melt, as a report was circulated that Gandhi might be arrested after his morning prayer. Gandhi came down at 4 to the neighbouring open maidan to say his prayers. He was pleased over the conduct of the crowd whom he invited to join his prayer. The crowd melted away, feeling sure Gandhi would not be arrested during day time, but another crowd replaced it.

Gandhi is likely to pay a brief visit to Ahmedabad. He proposes to leave to night, but he has not yet definitely decided to do so.

## S. C. Bose Arrested

## ON HIS WAY TO CALCUTTA

Bombay, Saturday

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was arrested this evening at Kalyan, thirty miles from Bombay on his way to Calcutta under Regulation 3 of 1918. (Observer)

## Letters To The Editor.

## Mannar Flood Relief Fund

## AN APPEAL.

Sir,

Funds are urgently needed for the relief of distress in Mannar Island and the adjacent mainland. On December 22nd and 23rd there was continuous heavy rain followed by high wind which caused the waters of the lagoon to rise many feet and force them inland in at least five places. Human lives have been lost, great damage has been done property. Houses and trees have fallen, thousands have been rendered homeless, animals have been washed away, boats and nets lost, and tanks and broken. There is temporary food shortage in many villages.

All subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Assistant Government Agent, the Kachcheri, Mannar.

F. S. Paul,

Hony. Secretary, Mannar Flood

The Kachcheri.

Relief Fund.

Mannar, 29th Dec. 1931

## "NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF INVENTION."

Sir,

There are hordes of boys leaving our school every year with no greater ambition than modestly paid clerkships ignoring the convincing facts, that the supply of clerks and other subordinates is increasingly greater than the demand. Such being the case, the chances of getting employment under the Malayan or Ceylon Governments are becoming out of the question.

It is high time, that we looked up to those who have seen more days than ourselves, and demanded their display of their fruits of age and experience. They ought to shoulder the responsibility of devising means and methods, towards contributing some sort of relief and happiness to the present and future generations. If a "laissez faire" policy were observed, then it would soon be realised that we are fast advancing towards the verge of misery and lawlessness. These two would naturally join in an unhappy wed-lock and give birth to evils in the form of stealing, cheating, mendacity, immorality etc. As prevention is better than cure, we ought to apply the preventive methods.

The critical time has set in, and before it casts its roots deep, we should endeavour to nip it in the bud. This is the moment, when the different communities should open their eyes, and go hand in hand to cultivate their co-operative spirit which is already in them. In order to allow love and belief reign supreme among the different communities, we should form Life Insurance Companies, Banks and such like Corporations. Once these are brought into existence, then the financial prosperity of our dear Lanka will rise by leaps and bounds. Unconsciously, there will be growing the spirit of mutual faith, belief and all the other unifying forces. No nation in the world becomes great without the spirit of co-operation, being put into practical force.

When we seriously consider the large sums of money that find their way out into alien countries, is it not heart-rending? How long is this state of affairs to continue? If there is any possibility of our money coming back, then we can rest with some consolation. But, there is no such possibility, unless our capitalists and entrepreneurs venture upon some praiseworthy commercial enterprises. There is enough material in Ceylon. There are men possessing initiative to a marked degree. There are men with business acumen. There are men who have toured the world. There are brains to specialise in any branch of study. Then, what is preventing these assorted geniuses from displaying their talents? It is pessimism. This spirit is marring everybody. Forget this word once for all, and give place in your minds to the opposite word—optimism. This is the keynote of success.

Some authority once expressed the view that Ceylon is well suited for the manufacture of cement and glass. If this were carried out on proper lines, then I should make bold to say that our profits will be a hundred fold or even more. Not only could we produce enough to meet our demand, but also we could find markets in India and China. In this way I can suggest a score of other industries which are well within the range of possibility of profitable results. A small country like Denmark is able to export canned

Continued up

## The Moolai Saivite School.

## RECEPTION TO HEADMASTER.

A warm reception was given to the new headmaster, Mr. V. Shivapakkiasa Pillai, on Friday the first instant. Pandit S. Ponnambam, the President of the Moolai Saiva Sangam, and of the Managing Committee of the Gandhi Reading Room, and Life President of the Students' Sangam of the School, presided. Others accommodated on the platform were the energetic Manager, Mr. O. Thambiah and the Head Master. After they were greeted, an address of welcome was read by one of the teachers and presented to him. Speeches were made by the Manager, some of the teachers of the schools, and a few others. All of them expressed their hope that the school would flourish under the new headmaster. References were made in the speeches to the late founder of the school, Mr. O. Gandhiah and to the spiritual attainments of the worthy President. The proceedings began and ended with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

## Distinguished Indian Visitor.

## LECTURES ON RESEARCH SUBJECTS

Mr. K. Subramaniampillai, M.A., M.L., of Tinnevely, 8 India, delivered seven lectures at various places in Jaffna. His speeches were on subjects of research. He attracted very large audiences for his lectures.

He leaves for Colombo today by the evening mail.

## Acknowledgment.

## CALENDAR FOR 1932.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Calendar for 1932 kindly sent to us by Mr. N. Ponniah of the "Eela Kesari Press" and of Thanalechmy Book Depot, Chinnasakam.

The Calendar contains English and corresponding Tamil dates, noted Hindu, Sinhalese, Moslem and Christian days.

## Preparing For Arrest.

## PRAYER IN GARDEN.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY

The Congress Secretary told Pressmen that he would come back at midnight when the committee would have fully discussed the situation.

It is recalled at midnight 31 12 1929, Congress declared for Indian Independence. At midnight 31 12 1930, the Working Committee which was made unlawful during the Civil Disobedience movement was prevented by the Police meeting and endorsing a resolution (?)

"During the half day's freedom still left for me let us say our prayers in peace" said Mahatma Gandhi to a large audience who joined him in this evening's prayers which were specially held in the public garden for today.

If civil disobedience starts again.

The Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi also says that if Congress starts Civil Disobedience again the Government is fully prepared to meet it. (Observer)

## North Ceylon Visvakarma Sangam.

## GENERAL MEETING.

At the general meeting of the Visvakarmas of the various villages of Jaffna held on 27th ultimo at Nallur Kamathiamman Madam, Jaffna, under the presidency of Pandit K. Kuevasabapathy, the above Sangam was inaugurated with the object of working for the uplift of the Visvakarmas of North Ceylon in particular and the country in general. Despite the bad weather there was a large gathering present. The meeting lasted from 2 to 6.30 p.m. and much enthusiasm was in evidence. —Cor.

Continued.

milk and other provisions to the various continents. If there are resources in a country, no matter how small it is, there can be always an abundant supply of the exploitable articles.

I cannot express my views, in a manner more convincing than this. So, I feel confident that my readers will give serious thought to our situation and promptly act towards the solution of the various economic problems that are confronting us.

Your's etc.,

"X" 1111.

Singapore.

24-12-31.



## "India, Past and Present."

### JAFFNA'S ANCIENT GLORY.

An interesting lecture was delivered at the Vivekananda Hall, Soremban, on 14th ultimo last to an audience of Indians and Ceylonese, when Mr. V. K. Singam, the lecturer, made some startling statements with regard to the history of ancient Jaffna and South India and threw fresh light on the prehistoric colonisers of India from beyond the Himalayas. The previous day a similar lecture was given to the ladies and children in Tamil when the lecturer chanted some portions of an original poem called "Bharathi-Paranam" or "The India of the Ages", composed by the lecturer himself during last year, which contains a complete history of India in Tamil verses based on the latest historical researches for a period of over 6000 years from the Rik-Veda and Ramayana to the moment the Mahatma Gandhi was received in his Khaddar and bare legs by His Majesty the King Emperor, at Buckingham Palace, London, thus establishing on an indisputable basis the social value of wearing khaddar as the national dress for Indians.

The lecturer is a Sanatana Dharmaist or Vedic Hindu whose faith is that the Indo-Aryan Hindu and his motherland have a definite and exalted mission throughout this major cycle of human evolution on this planet, wherefore the great Rishi Seers, who founded the race, settled the Hindu in this Bbonna Bbonni or sacred land, which is so aligned and equipped by Nature to aid the Hindu socio-economically to carry out his mission of maintaining the Sanatana Dharma and a practical knowledge of the eternal Law of Rightness, which alone is the fundamental law of cosmic evolution at all stages, and whenever a great empire arises and introduces a new epoch of civilisation, great Souls like their birth as Hindus and spread the Dharma to the rest of the World, like the Swami Vivekananda, Tagore, Gandhi or earlier like the Buddha, Nagarjuna, Melinda or a still earlier period like Agastya, the Hinduizer of the Malayan Archipelago or his disciple Bhogar who introduced these tenets into Indo-China and Southern China. The lecturer continued that the current age of mechanized life has lost sight of the fundamental truths of socio-economical and political evolution and hence is heading towards wholesale destruction of society, something like what once happened in India after the Mahabharata war, unless a change of heart really takes place in place of the empty diplomatic makebiffs and subterfuges, with "Let the devil take the hindmost" as the practical interpretation of that true natural law of the "Survival of the fittest." Unless civilized man realizes that the survival of the fittest does not mean "the brutally fittest" but the "righteously fittest," the catastrophe of a chaos, the lecturer believes, is drawing very nigh now and it is to avert such a calamity that Providence had once more activated India to produce her Great Souls in succession and flood the civilized earth with her age-long message of Ahimsa or non-violence, Satyam or true living, Charka or simple living and Tapasu or high-thought, and that God is behind such a movement.

### Great Tidal Wave.

The lecturer then threw some fresh and rather interesting light on the subject of who were the prehistoric colonisers of India and who really composed the Indo-Aryan Hindu race from whom have descended all the current Hindu and a major part of the non-Hindu races of India. According to references made by the poets of the Second Royal Academy of Letters and Arts of the Tamil, which was maintained by the historic Pandian dynasty of South India from about 1600 B.C. to 300 B.C., when his second capital, Kappadagaram and some 49 divisions of his kingdom with the entire library of the Academy were swept away by a great tidal wave, which also destroyed some portions of Ceylon as well as elsewhere in the East, and also according to certain astronomical calculations backward, the Pandian and his Deva or Mara or Merana clans had already reached his Southern kingdom, creeping slowly down the Eastern Coast and the Brahmaputra valley of Bengal and Assam and settled down there about 18,000 years ago, when the eighteenth dynasty of Egypt was in power in the Nile Valley and that about 16,500 years ago, his first capital, Then-Madurai and about 400 sq. miles of his country was swept off by an earlier tidal wave, carrying away the works of his first Academy in which the most important and unreplaceable work was the "Agastiyam", a poem containing the fundamental principles for the grammar of the Tamil language as well as for the arts, literature, music, sciences, industries, social evolution, religion etc. composed by the Rishi Agastya himself and as great a Revelation to the South as the Rik-Veda was to the North, and it was also the first record of poem composed in any language which modern foreign bred savants wrongly hold as either Homer's Iliad or Valmiki's Ramayana, compositions concerning events that took place just under 3000 B.C. (1)

The lecturer continued that these Merana, to give them the common name by which they are known all over Burma and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula over which they spread, came from the North western valleys of the Himalya, being pressed to creep South by their kinsmen, the Mon-Khymers, who also crept southward later. Both these clans first settled along the banks of the northern rivers where their clan name became settled along within India as Devas and Nagas and as fresh arrivals of their kinsmen pressed

them they crept southward, until the ocean prevented further migration, when the Devas occupied the Pandian Kingdom, while the Nagas, being more civilised and adventurous, crossed the Bay of Bengal and settled in Ceylon, along the Burman and Malayan Coasts and as far as Sumatra, Borneo and Borneo. Considerable references to these Naga Kingdoms across the Bay are found scattered in both the

### Tamil and Sanskrit Classics,

while the Naga Kingdoms in Central India with Nagpur as Capital and in the Jaffna Peninsula and West Coast of Ceylon with Kathirimalai, next to the lecturer's birthplace, Ujjuvil, as the Capital, where Drs. Pieris and Andreas Nell dug up ancient coins, shells, pottery etc. remained independent and flourishing until about 1500 A.D. thus lasting over 3000 years as independent units and the Nagas of Assam still continue as petty states along with their kinsmen across the frontiers in Burma and Yunnan. The lecturer said that he collected a considerable portion of his data when he was editing his papers in Burma and practising as a journalist in Madras. At one time in his varied career he was stationed on the frontiers of Burma and was able to discover considerable evidences of Naga Mramma occupation in the serpent motif which was their totemic emblem found in the structure of shrines, dwellings etc. In the world famous remains of Angkorwat in French Cambodia, the Mon-Khymers have left a similar record even after their conversions to the Indo-Aryan Hindu cults. Here the lecturer exhibited a print of Naga sculpture of the Buddha from Angkor.

The Aryans, the lecturer continued, came much later than these two races from the Northwest and first settled in the Indus valley, at which time the Naga Kingdoms were in a flourishing state in the Gangetic valley and in Bengal and the Eastern seaboard as the Kalinga Varga, Arga, Magada, Kasi, Virachia Virade, Cholla, Chere, Pandia, Pallava and the Manipuras in Assam. The Jaffna Nagas also were known as the Manipallava Nagas. The lecturer contends that the "Dasuya" referred to as the enemies of the Aryas in the Rik-Veda could not have been the Deva-Nagas, as the Aryas could not have met them in the Indus valley but in all probability, they were the primitive Kuravar, Todar, Irrular, or gypsies, who remain to this day in the same condition in the forests and hills and the Aryas must have gradually driven them out of the fertile valleys of the North. When the Aryas actually crept into the Gangetic valley during the Ramayana or Mahabharata periods, they are found in the epics and puranas to have admitted the Deva-Nagas into the Aryan fold and were freely intermarrying with them, thus changing the Gotras.

As a matter of fact, the Deva-Nagas

were far in advance

to the early Aryans in culture, arts, industries and even in philosophy and Yoga. There were the first builders of great fortified cities, forts even with metal, worked artistically in all metals and wove the finest muslins, made sugar and salt and were rather indu trial and artisan than pastoral like the Aryans. Even the Deva-Naga characters in which the Sanskrit was later written belongs to the Deva-Nagas. In the Tamil poems referring to the loss of the works of the first Academy, the list of manuscripts lost included Treatises on Logic, painting and sculpture, Yoga, music, mathematics, alchemy (chemistry) magic (controlling natural forces and phenomena) architecture, virtues and harmonies (like Laoiz's concepts) poetry, hydrostatics, geology, mineralogy, industries and arts, art of war, and weapons, etc., most of which were developed by the North long after they mixed with the Deva-Nagas. Even as late as the 14th century A.D. Bayana the Vedic commentator of Vijaynagar, mentions in his notes on Rik-Veda, as translated by Griffiths, that the Deva and Nagas, are a branch of the Aryas.

As a considerable portion of the audience were from Jaffna, the lecturer now dealt with the Deva-Naga kingdom of ancient Jaffna which seems, from the latest archaeological, historical, epigraphical and philological researches, to have played a very conspicuous part in the history of both South India and Ceylon for over 1500 years, while it had acted as an independent unit for at least 3000 years. The evidences, the lecturer pointed out, were quite conclusive and could be found in the Sanskrit epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. In the classical poems of the Tamil literature, in the archaeological remains discovered in South India and Ceylon as well as in Jaffna, in the copper plate grants made to temples in South India and donor's memorial tablets in the temples of South India, in folklore, myths and fables of the Sinhalese, Tamils and Telugus, in the roots of words of all the current inhabitants of India and Ceylon descended from the Mon-Khymers and the like. A considerable portion of this evidence has already been gathered together in Modalyar Rameswaram's "History of Ancient Jaffna", while a lot more should be collected and published from the records in the museums at Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Ceylon.

The lecturer said "Rama advises his messenger, Hanuman, to search the Naga and Deva kingdoms of the South before going further into Mahalanka (or present Sumatra with apparently considerable extensions northward towards Ceylon), which indicates the existence of these States then. In Vyasa's Mahabharata, Arjuna, the Achilles of that war, and hero of the Pandavas, goes on an extended pilgrimage, reaches the South, crosses over to Mani Pallavam to visit, Nakalassam, present Kottaimalai, (a most ancient holy place in

Jaffna) and on his way to Tirukottaiwaram, another holy place on the West Coast within the Naga domains, sees the Naga Princess, Chitrangadai in the palace gardens at Kadiramala, falls in love with his usual impetuosity, marries her and remains with her for sometime even on his return voyage. When Arjuna came South again following the Aswamedha Horse after the war, the horses was arrested on the orders of Vachiravahan, Arjuna's son who was then reigning at Kadiramala and a portion of the Coast on the mainland round about Nagapattinam and only after knowing that it was his father, he released the animal and accompanied him obviously to the feast. This was about 1500 B.C. but this dynasty continued to flourish with the greatest of trade emporiums in the East under them at the port of Mantole next to present Mannar, wherein all the vessels from the West as far as Egypt and East as far as China and, it is said, even from Oceania and far away Mexico and Peru, flocked together for interchange of trade goods, well protected from the monsoons throughout the year. The Nagas being expert workmen in metals, stone and wood and talented weavers, they did a roaring trade in their famous wares, while they also traded in salt, sandalwood, agillwood, pepper, and sugar, pearls, coral, charks, ivory and the like, all of which were great rarities to the other nations. Poetry and all other great travellers and writers of the early Christian era refer copiously to this port and the Naga Kingdom. There was a lighthouse and an iron fort with a garrison of soldiers to guard the merchants.

Coming to the recent historic periods, the evidence is still more clear. Vijaya of the Sinhalese and his three junks actually landed on the Coast of Jaffna and one vessel-load of them remained altogether near the Vallipora temple and set up the petty state of Vadamarachchi, known to this day by that name, (the place under the regime of Northerners) and the remains of the city they built there, Singanagar, may be seen to this day. These Kalingas

### Freely Intermarried

with the Nagas and in time the nobility on both sides became one that after Vijayan's relatives occupied the Sinhalese throne at their new city of Anuradha for a couple of hundred years, the Nagas got hold of it and continued to rule the whole island till 400 A.D. when they had to give in to their relatives from Singanagar, of the older Kalinga family. During this period there can be no doubt that the Jaffnese were all Sinhalese-Buddhists with an admixture of Deva-Naga, Kalinga and Yakka blood but the Jaffna section held up their head higher and were sought after because of their earlier connections with the Pandavas. About 150 A.D. Kili Valava Cholan of Cholaanad married a Jaffna Princess and her son was set up at Kanchi as the Prince Tondiman Ilam Tirayan, Tirayan being one of the titles of Cholan, as Lord of the Seas. In 200 A.D. the Pallava dynasty at Kanchi became powerful, wrested the entire Chola and Pandia kingdom, settled the elder branch of the Cholans at Tarjore and ruled South India as the great Pallava dynasty for 800 years as well as at Jaffna. It was now that the Jaffna population turned back from the Sinhalese connections towards their relatives in Cholaanad and became Arya Singa-Choliar and Salvites and when Raja Arya Choliar again rose from Tarjore and wrested the kingdom from the Pallavas they fled to Jaffna and set up at Nallur the Singa Arya-Chola dynasty in about 1200 A.D. and continued therein till the last king handed over the kingdom and his turbulent son, Sanguly, to the Portuguese in 1620 A.D. Thus, there is no doubt of the fact that not only the Sinhalese but the Jaffnese also are all Indo-Aryas by right of original descent and the continued later admixtures were all Aryans, such as the Mallas, Cholas, Teligas, Kakathiyas, Chalukyas (Solegamas of Kogode, Ceylon) Vangas, Angas, Mahas, Hoysalas, Kodagas, Kannadas, and Mahas, rather, are refugees from India who came over from time to time and settled all in Ceylon. Every dynastic upheaval in Eastern and Southern India sent a contingent flying from the wrath of the conquerors. He himself could easily trace his descent through the Mallas and Kakathiyas back to Alexander's invasion, when these fought him on the bank of the Indus and then crept south down the centuries through the kingdoms of Malwa, Meharashtra, Nalch-Malla to Madras and in the 16th century into Jaffna and South Ceylon. When his name appeared in the F.M.S. Gazette in connection with patents as an Indo-Aryan of Chola-vangas Kumakula, it did not mean that he is a Chola Prince but of Chola-Malla Vellala clans, which exercised royal powers as feudatories of Vijayanagar and were there known as the Kumara or Raya Vellalas. The Jaffnese are Indo-Aryans not because of the indirect Brahminic descent of the Nair Clans of Malabar but by direct ethnic Aryan descent to date.

### A Misnomer

In conclusion, the lecturer added that the term "Dravidian" was an entire misnomer and he could not understand where the Modern savants picked it up to designate a so-called "inferior" division of the Caucasian race, to which all Indo-Aryans directly belong as much as the European. When Europe attained her majority and became the full blooded brave on his war path, she naturally wanted to make a distinction between her lordly self and the Brownies and went and picked up a word to denote inferior old races derived and made use of after the Pallavas ruled in the South! When the Pallavas were known as

Continued up

## Predictions About India

CONTRADICTORY READINGS BY TWO ASTROLOGERS

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The well known British astrologer, Mr. F. H. Naylor, whose weekly predictions form a permanent feature in The Sunday Express, records the following "very emphatic warning" concerning India:—

"Unless strong measures are prepared, an appalling situation will develop in India. Christmas Day will be the Zero Hour of an unparalleled offensive against the British.

"This is serious enough in itself, but having poured over the problem for many moons, I feel intensely disturbed at the portents.

"I recommended readers to cut this out. "In a few months time very convincing proof of astrology will be furnished. You will be able to follow the sequence of events leading to outstanding developments about May and August, 1932. A reign of terror is about to begin in India."

### Another Forecast.

A completely different outlook is presented by that famous English prophet, "Old Moore," who, in his Almanac for 1932, foresees better times for both India and Great Britain.

He optimistically suggests that conditions in India are likely to be more settled during the coming year.

The author (says Reuter) explains that Eschtaur, the ruling sign of 1932, is the sign of world trade, shipping expansion and the growth of international relations; and says that next year will provide the first real glimpse of prosperity.

He also predicts that during the year spread of the study of the occult will be unparalleled, and that there will be revolutionary discoveries in electricity and wireless. At the end of May a grave naval disaster is predicted, and soon after midsummer there will be dangers of hostilities in the Near East.

It is noteworthy that in the edition of the Almanac published in 1930 it was predicted that in October of this year there would be a "political crisis of the first magnitude, followed by a fall of the Government and a general election, in which a new National Party will be returned."

—Observer—

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7999.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ambalavanar Murugesu of Tholpuram. Deceased.

Ambalavanar Vaililingam of Tholpuram Petitioner.

And

Minor 1. Murugesu Sivasubramaniam of Tholpuram by his guardian-ad-litem  
2. Vissaidchippallai widow of Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Tholpuram

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 9th day of November 1931, in the presence of Mr. S. Camarasuri, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated the 9th day of November 1931, having been read, it is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st minor Respondent for the purposes of this testamentary action and it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 11th day of January 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
November 27, 1931. District Judge.  
O. 815. 4 & 7.

Continued

The Tirayans or Lord of the Seas their subjects were styled Tirayars and the country they occupied as "Tirayar-Ura Uidam" which became in European pronunciation, Thiravidam into Dravidam. This term is not found in the classical anywhere and came into use by the Sanskrit writers and only after the Pallava Rule. There are no Dravidians in Indo-Ceylon. All Hindu Buddhists are descended from Deva-Naga-Arya Caucasians and all later mixtures representing Caucasians.

—(The Malayan Daily Express).

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