

# The Jaffna Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

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(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8009.  
In the matter of the estate of the late annamattu alias Sinnappillai wife of Vinasitamby of Tholparam  
Deceased.  
Sinnappu Vinasitamby of Tholparam  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
Minor. 1. Vinasitamby Thillainadesan and  
2. Mathavar Kanagasundaram of do  
Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st December, 1931, in the presence of Mr. E. Murgessampillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 1st December, 1931, having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid Deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the Deceased unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 29th January, 1932 and state objections to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

December 15, 1931,  
O. 320. 18 & 21.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8018.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Murgessu Vyttilingam of Navaly  
Deceased.  
Vyttilingam Mylvaganam of Navaly  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
Sivagamppillai widow of Vyttilingam of do  
Respondent.  
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on 8th December 1931 in the presence of Mr. E. Murgessampillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 8th December 1931 having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner as able heir unless the abovesaid Respondent appear before this Court on the 29th day of January 1932 and state objections to the contrary.

December 17, 1931.  
O. 320. A. 18 & 21.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

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Y 21. 10—9/12/32.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8019.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Kasipillai Ponniah of Udovil  
Deceased.

Kasipillai Maruthappah of Udovil  
Vs.  
Petitioner.

1. Kasipillai Mattutambay
2. Kandiah Namaselvayam
3. and wife Annammah of Ratsapura
4. D. R. Ponniah and wife
5. Sinnammah of Chilaw

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on 15th December, 1931 in the presence of Mr. E. Murgessampillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 15th December 1931, having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs unless the abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on 8th February, 1932 and state objections to the contrary.

Sd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge,  
January 5, 1932.  
O. 320. (B) 18 & 21.

## R. Papyah.

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Y. 14. 12—11, 3-82.

## Jaffna Commercial Corporation Limited.

—:O:—

(IN LIQUIDATION)

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 14th February 1932, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Edward Mather of Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd, Jaffna, and Andrew Edward Illingworth of Times of Ceylon Building, Main Street, Fort, Colombo, the Joint Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be liable to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the Assets of the said Company. All creditors are required to submit their claims whether or not they have received payments on account thereof.

All persons owing money to, or in possession of property belonging to the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd., are hereby required to pay to us such money, or to hand over to us such property forthwith.

EDWARD MATHER,  
A. E. ILLINGWORTH,  
Colombo, Joint Liquidators.  
6th January 1932.

(Mis 444. 18 & 21)

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7954.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanibar Kanapathipillai of Mallekram  
Deceased,  
Nagamattu widow of K. Kanapathipillai of Mallekram  
Petitioner.

1. Kanapathipillai Veluppillai of Mallekram
2. Kanapathipillai Kathirippillai of do
3. Kanapathipillai Sinnasamy of do
4. Sinnammah daughter of Kanapathipillai of Mallekram
5. Kanapathipillai Veeravagu of do
6. Kanapathipillai Kanagalingam of do

Respondents.  
This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased Kanibar Kanapathipillai of Mallekram coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of September 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of August 1931 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of October 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge,  
Sept. 1, 1931.  
Times extended to 25 1 32.  
O. 319. 18 & 21.

### 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.

**NOTICE.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Fund-in-Need Society Limited will be held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall on Tuesday the 26th January at 4.45 p.m.

Mr. E. T. Dyson, G. A. N. P. President, will preside.

**BUSINESS.**

- 1 To read notice convening the Meeting.
- 2 To read and confirm minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting.
- 3 To submit for adoption Hony. Secretary's Report for the year ending 31st, December 1931.
- 4 To submit for adoption Hony. Treasurer's statement of accounts for the same year.
- 5 Election of Office-Bearers & Managing Committee.

Jaffna.

R. R. Nalliah,

9th Jan. 1932.

Hony Secretary.

Mis 449 21 &amp; 25

**WANTED.**

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W. DURAISWAMY,

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Mis 443 18&amp;21

**The Hindu Organ.**

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1932.

**PETITIONERS AS IN DUTY BOUND**

WE ARE CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT two Government pensioners are busy from morn to dusk collecting signatures to a 'mammoth' petition to His Excellency the Governor. The petitioners, it is reported, pray that the Governor may be graciously pleased to fix another day for the election of members to represent the four boycotting constituencies in Jaffna. We wish strength to the elbows of these doughty champions of the Government. We do not, in the least, grudge these worthy gentlemen the blessings that are certain to follow in the event of the success of their venture. We cannot but deplore the tactics employed by them to obtain signatures to support their petition. It is said that they are prepared to pledge their honour to the fact that the leaders in Jaffna have come to a settlement with those in South Ceylon and that the petition is only a formal request to the Governor so that action might be taken thereon. We are not aware of any "peace-talks" between the leaders among themselves, or them and the Government. Our leaders have not hitherto carried on conversations with any party without taking the public into their confidence. There is no reason we can think of why any of our leaders should want to go back on the boycott, seeing that nothing has happened to show a change in the situation which called for the extreme step of boycott.

It would be interesting to ascertain the source of information and inspiration of these pensioner friends. We are aware that our Government Agent, Mr. Dyson, was sorely vexed over the action of our leaders in boycotting the four constituencies in Jaffna. Rumour went round that he was responsible in securing resolutions against the boycott passed by the Village Committees at Manipay and Pattur. The fact that the Chairman of these two Committees were ardent supporters of boycott lent colour to the suspicion that they yielded to official pressure which often clothes itself in soft words of gentle suggestion. Mr. Dyson would not be doing wrong if he called on the Chairmen of the Village Committees and persuaded them to educate the people on the good points in the present constitution. Such action on his part would be within his duties as the Executive head of the administration in this province. At Kockuvil, Mr. Dyson endeavoured through his chief Inter-pretor to convince the people assembled

to witness the opening of the Village Committee Court house but the people remained as unconvinced as ever. The Kockuvil V.C. endorsed the action of the boycotters. The public meeting at Parameshwara College, it was said, was arranged by Mr. Dyson. The fact that Mr. Kanabathipillai was a brother-in-law of the Chief Mudaliyar lent colour to this rumour. Mr. Dyson has stated that he merely responded to the invitation and had no part or lot in getting up the meeting.

If the Government Agent were genuinely anxious to discover a way out of the situation, we would expect him to discuss the question with our leaders and not directly or indirectly inspire a couple of pensioners to get up a petition. We would advise these pensioner friends to invite another pensioner to strengthen their hands and complete the cast for re-enacting the comic exhibition of the three tailors of Tooley Street.

**Supreme Court.****ANOTHER COMMISSIONER OF ASSIZE WANTED.**

His Lordship the Chief Justice has intimated to His Excellency the Governor that the appointment of a Commissioner of Assize is necessary in view of the fact that he (the Chief Justice) would be presiding at Jaffna and then in Kandy, that one of the Judges would be engaged in hearing Election Petitions and that Messrs. Justices Lyall Grant and Maartensz would be leaving on long leave in the near future.—Colombo Cor.

**Pirampattai Riot Case.****5 OUT OF 31 ACCUSED CONVICTED**

After ten days hearing the Pirampattai riot case was concluded today in the District Court of Jaffna, 31 accused of whom 27 are oil mongers stood charged with riot, unlawful assembly and causing hurt to the Police.

The Judge discharged 26 accused and found guilty K. Kanagar, T. Sangarappillai, V. Thiagu, M. Sellaadurai and O. Ponniah and sentenced the first two accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest three to two years' rigorous.

Application of appeal was filed and the accused were allowed on bail of Rs 1000 for the first two and Rs 500 for the rest.

[a detailed account has been crowded out]

**Another Nomination Day.****SIGNATURES FOR A "MAMMOTH" PETITION?****ANTI BOYCOTTERS SAID TO BE BUSY.**

It is rumoured that some anti-boycotters are now busy in the outlying districts of Jaffna, canvassing signatures for what is alleged to be a mammoth petition to the Governor praying for the fixing of a nomination day to enable some patriots who are itching to enter the State Council.

It is further rumoured that the attack is being made in some villages like Uduppiddy, Puloly, Kopya, Pattur, etc. One or two pensioners in town are also said to busy in this work.

**Literature About Ceylon.****FOUND IN SPAIN.**

That there is a wealth of literature relating to Ceylon in the archives of the Columbus Library, in Seville, Spain, told Dr. W. Balendra who returned to Colombo after the Dante Congress in Europe, in the course of an interview to a press representative.

The translations of the Spanish generals in the Philippines, he added referred incidentally to certain pamphlets and tracts relating to trade with the Portuguese in Ceylon. Another repository of information about Ceylon during the Portuguese occupation was to be found at San Sebastian Museum where there were letters and other documents contributed by navigators who travelled between the Philippines and Spain touched at the Indian and Ceylon ports.

**Personal.**

Mr. L. D. Mack, Private Secretary to Mr. Justice Dalton has been appointed Secretary, Municipality, Galle.

Mr. O. Strays, Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court who has been away in England is expected here about the 19th February, —Colombo Cor.

**Wise and Otherwise.****Timely.**

Mr. R O Buell, the new Secretary of the Central Y M C A, has informed "Way fare" that he was able to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to attend divine service on Christmas day. Many people had a shrewd suspicion that otherwise, the old man would have joined in the gaieties on board ship.

**How True!**

"To live up to two ideals is not impossible but it is at times inconvenient and liable to be misunderstood" says a writer on Japan in the "O D N."

We have watched the progress of certain State Councillors and we are in a position to endorse the statement underlining the word "inconvenient."

**Just so.**

The writer afore quoted says that "the people of Nippon have a dual existence—and the two existences are miles apart."

The people of Ceylon have likewise a dual existence. By the people, we do not mean the hoi-poli but the men that really count, the representative men. These have in addition two voices, one for use at the hustings and the other on the platform.

**Hold on, please.**

Mr. R H Aserappa the Manager of an Indian State Railway has stated that the Bus Service in Ceylon is the most disgraceful.

Mr. Aserappa's impressions of the CGR would be more useful to us. More particularly his experience on the Northern line.

**Too Many Cooks.**

The Ceylon Government Railway is not able to pay its way, says the "O D N." We referred to the Almanac 1932 under head Railway. It strikes us that the resources of the Railway are frittered away among too many heads. One resourceful Head ought to mend matters.

**Why Not?**

Mr. W A de Silva M S C states that retrenchment cannot be effected with a stroke of the pen. Wouldn't a stroke of the sun be more effective for the purpose?

**A Sure Weapon.**

Equally confident is Mr. Silva that we cannot enforce retrenchment at the point of the bayonet. Certainly. It is an antiquated weapon. Mr. Silva cannot have any scruples to use a blunderbus for the purpose. It will be historically effective in any case.

**Misnamed Office.**

Mr. S W R D Bandaranaike is reported to have said that he came to Jaffna as an ambassador of peace. The Green Book is silent as to the date of his entry into the diplomatic service. As President of the Sinhalese National Congress the title which accords best with his mission to Jaffna is Envoy Extraordinary—What's in a name? We agree.

**Not in affidavits only.**

The Hon'ble Mr. C W W Kannan-gara said the other day that educated people misled their illiterate brethren—Truth will out even in a Minister's speech.

**Fortiter in re.**

The same Mr. Kanangara exhorted the teachers to drill into the people of Jaffna ..... A lathi charge would be more humane punishment; but, perhaps, the boycotters in the North deserve deterrent punishment. It is clear that the Ministers are determined to govern. This, at least, is a step in the right direction.

**Congenital Stupidity.**

A prominent State-Councillor referred the other day to a rare type of "Modayas" (pinnawe) among our Sinhalese brethren. The other types are fairly common among the other communities in Ceylon.

**Ah mis non.**

Mr. G K W Perera does not know the Sinhalese word for mandate. The Master of Sinhalese Mint for word should be able to solve the difficulty for him.

**Letter To The Editor.**

REV. FR. MATHEWS AND THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Sir,

I am exceedingly sorry that in my letter which appeared in your issue of December 31st, I have made a statement which Fr. Bizen says is inaccurate. While accepting what Fr. Bizen says in regard to the 3% deductions by the General Manager of Catholic Schools, I think it but proper that I should place before the public the circumstances which made me to believe what "was the true state of affairs in the Catholic Schools,

In the course of a conversation with the late Fr. Meary who was then the General Manager of Catholic Schools of Colombo, I was made to understand that he took a 3% of the grant for establishment charges (clerks' salary, stationery, Postage etc) and that the balance was sent in 12 monthly instalments to the local Manager to be paid to the Teachers.

My belief in the truth of this statement of Fr. Meary was further strengthened by the following circumstance. When I moved a resolution on 12th December 1931 at a meeting of the Board of Education to the effect that the grant should be paid by the Director monthly and that he should pay the salaries of teachers at least in Vernacular Schools directly I have had occasion to use words to convey the impression that every denomination body got what is technically known as 'voluntary contribution' ranging from 3% to 10% and at times even 15% for managing their schools etc. At this remark of mine a representative of the Protestant Mission in that meeting pointed out that all the teachers of his Mission Schools were not making that contribution and that the contribution was voluntary. The Roman Catholic representative who was present at that meeting did not contradict my remark nor did he qualify it as the Protestant representative had done.

So that, in the absence of any contradiction by the Roman Catholic representative, I took it that such was the position of affairs in all the Roman Catholic Schools, But, now Fr. Bizen says that it is not so. I accept his statement and express my regret to all General Managers.

In regard to the tithes of 10% which every Catholic inclusive of a teacher has to pay I do not think that my letter suggested that the tithes were compulsorily levied from the teachers. My information was that even if a teacher did not belong to the parish of the Local Manager, the Local Manager received the tithes for and on behalf of the priest of the parish to which the teacher belonged and ultimately it is a matter of accounting. If Fr. Bizen says that it is not so—his letter has not as yet ruled my information as incorrect—again I shall accept his statement.

Yours faithfully,

S R Jaranam,  
General Manager,  
Hindu Board of Education.

Jaffna 19 1 32.

**SINHALESE LEADERS AND BOYCOTT.**

Sir,

I learn that the Village Committees Conference of Jaffna held at Tissavelly was attended and addressed by the President of the Ceylon National Congress, Mr. S W R D Bandaranayaka and Mr. George de Silva.

I beg to be informed through the columns of your paper why these two gentlemen have been specially invited, who were those responsible for this and why no local leaders were invited to address the Conference.

I hear that these gentlemen did not talk much of local administration and Village Committees. Some gathered the impression that an apology for the Donoughmore Reforms and an appeal to lift the Council boycott was attempted? Was it also so intended?

I am

Obetty St.  
Nallur  
Jaffna 13 1 32

Yours Sincerely  
P N Thirunavukarasu

Sympathy with India.

PUBLIC MEETING IN JAFFNA.

APPEAL TO BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS

At a largely attended public meeting of the inhabitants of Jaffna, held under the auspices of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, resolutions were passed conveying the homage of the people to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Srimathy Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (President of the Youth Congress, Jaffna) and the other Congress leaders and volunteers, men, women and children who are now in jail; condemning the repressive policy of the Government of India; expressing sympathy with India's struggle for Independence, and as a token of that sympathy appealing to the people to boycott British goods as far as possible.

The public meeting was held on the Vankatasaram Kovil grounds, Vannarponne, on Saturday last at 6 p.m. The meeting was a largely attended one and its proceedings were conducted in Tamil. Mr. S. Natesapillai, Principal, Parameshwara College, was voted the chair.

In the course of his remarks he said that though they were not allowed to know what was actually taking place in India, yet from the scanty news they were permitted to know by the courtesy of the censors, they could see that a great "war" was going on there. The news they were getting now were faked-up ones and as such they were at a loss to get a true appreciation of the situation. That strict censorship itself gave room for much speculation. Of one thing they were sure: the spark of patriotism had set the whole continent in flames. From the Madras papers they found that South India had caught the flame and was giving a good account of itself in the present struggle. On the other hand the British people were labouring under a delusion that with their mighty brute force at their command, they could crush for ever that great and ancient nation which had now risen to its feet to win freedom through her soul force. That was a wrong idea which was going to mean disaster to the British people. The speaker referred to the dinner given to Lord Willingdon at Calcutta by the Europeans and said that it reminded him of the incident—Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. The Viceroy was enjoying at Calcutta while the whole of India was suffering under a ruthless repression. From what a friend who had just returned from India, told him, the speaker felt that the methods adopted by the British Government in India were the swan song of British rule in India. It was proper that the Ceylonese who had so many bonds common with India should sympathise with their Indian brethren at this hour of their trial.

Homage to Congress Leaders.

Mr. T. P. Masilamany then moved the following resolution:

"That this public meeting of inhabitants of Jaffna, held under the auspices of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, begs to convey the homage of the people of Jaffna to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Srimathy Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (President of the Youth Congress, Jaffna) and the other leaders of the Indian National Congress who have gone to goal and the tens of thousands of volunteers, men, women and children, who unarmed and unresisting, are daily facing the barbarities of the armed might of Great Britain in the name of their country's liberty. This meeting further condemns the brutal and barbarous methods of repression being carried on in India at the present time, under cloak of enforcing regard for the law, by means of ordinances, which are the very negation of all law."

Mr Masilamany said that the British, merchants as they were, ventured out far to distant lands in search of wealth. They cared more for wealth than for the methods by which they got it. They found good markets in India and Ceylon two hundred years ago and were since exploiting the two countries, rendering the "natives" paupers. Two hundred years of exploitation had not satisfied their greed. In this, their own countrymen were aiding and abetting the Britisher. They had not enough strength to stop their countrymen from this avaricious course. The speaker said that for 2000 years they had no "Avatar". But now one had come to set India free and to give a new outlook to the nations of the world. That was the mission of "Avatars". Jesus Christ died for the people, Mahatmaji, too, was undergoing all that suffering for the sake of India and the world at large. How were they to show their sympathy with the Indian struggle for freedom? Mahatmaji had shown them a non-violent and peaceful method of doing things. Non-violent operation was the most modern method of settling matters. By this, Mahatmaji was able to cow down the proud Britisher and make him end for peace during the last Non-violent operation. When by the boycott of British goods, Lincolshire and Manchester closed down their mills and threw lakhs of people out of employment, it then became a very serious problem—a problem of the stomach—for the Britisher to rule India without India's consent. If they Ceylonese wanted to help India in a tangible form they could do

so by eschewing the use of British goods and by buying Ceylon and Indian goods in preference to foreign goods. That would be the greatest help they could do to India at this time of her travail.

Colour and Patriotism.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam in seconding the resolution regretted the absence of many of their leaders at the meeting. He said that their absence made him feel that a section of their people was suffering from paralysis due to long subjection and want of patriotism. It was to cure this malady that the great Indian leaders were now suffering along with thousands of people. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders had succeeded to a great extent in making the Indian nation rise as one man to win freedom. That great and powerful organisation, the Indian National Congress, had done all the spadework, and it was now a power in the land. After referring to the circumstances which led Mahatmaji to attend the Round Table Conference and his failure, the speaker said that ordinances and other engines of repression were kept in readiness to crush the Congress if it restarted civil disobedience. In view of the Government's uncompromising attitude, Mahatmaji, on his return, had to restrict the civil disobedience campaign. Then followed the reign of repression, when leader after leader was elapsed in prison, for no other reason than that they were patriots.

The arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that prince among patriots was an act that could not be justified by any one. He was arrested because he loved his country. "An Englishman can be a patriot," said the speaker, "but no coloured man can be a patriot. It is a crime for a coloured man to be a patriot." Patriotism differed according to colour.

Continuing the speaker said that not only men but women and little children wanted Swaraj for India. It was therefore a foolish idea of the Government that by imprisoning the people they could kill the movement. The Indian nation was determined to throw off the foreign yoke. Any amount of shooting and torturing would not deter these brave people. The British Government wanted the people to love it at the point of the bayonet. That was impossible. The non-violent method of the Congress would succeed. The boycott movement was going to mean unemployment for lakhs of people in Britain and the Government would have to yield to the people's will.

In conclusion, the speaker said that they in Ceylon were under the convenient delusion that they were better off. It only they compared their position with that of other self governing countries they would realise that they were pigmies and were in the worst of plight. In their attempt to realise self government, they would have to face the same hardships as their Indian brethren. He was sure that those assembled there that evening would be afraid of prison and lathis. Would it be true to say that those who were afraid of the Government had not turned up that evening?

Mr A M Brookes in supporting the resolution briefly traced the growth of political ideas in India and said that Mahatma Gandhi had given a new turn to politics by taking it to the poor villager's hut. The speaker referred to the Jaffna boycott and said that Sir Graeme Thomson was boycotting Jaffna because Jaffna had boycotted the State Council. That was for the better. They would not lose anything but would, on the other hand be saving some money. Let them not be taken up by Government threats. Continuing he said that they should express their sympathy with the Indian struggle for their brethren in India had dared to die for Swaraj. Jaffnese should concentrate in strengthening their boycott and must vindicate their self-respect, and try to become self-supporting.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Boycott of British Goods.

Mr. K Aiyadural, Proctor, Member U D C, moved the second resolution to the effect that that meeting while expressing its sympathy with the Indian struggle for freedom appealed to the people to express their sympathy in a tangible form by eschewing the use of British made articles as far as possible.

Mr. Aiyadural said that as human beings it was one of their primary duties to help a suffering neighbour, and to see that his rights and liberties were not interfered with. That was the duty of everyone who called himself a man. The Indians, a highly religious and cultured people, and with whom Ceylonese had much in common, besides slavery, were being crushed under the heels by the Britisher who wanted to continue his exploitation of the poor people. It was, therefore, the duty of the Ceylonese who had a common heritage with India, to sympathise with her and help her at this hour of trial. They felt the pain inflicted on the Indians. The best way to express their sympathy was to boycott British goods and to use Ceylon and Indian goods. They should resolve to do that. Thus they would lay the foundation for self-government for Ceylon. Mahatmaji was not only a saint. He was a great economist, a politician and a statesman. Boycott of foreign goods was his prescription for the suffering Indians. He wanted to stop exploitation which was the foundation of British rule. That Idea had not taken a strong hold in Ceylon. It was found only among young men who, he hoped would carry on the boycott campaign successfully. The speaker met some merchants who, he said, felt that at least one year should be given to them to make the boycott effective. From that day onwards they should carry on the campaign and they should see that every home and boutique had a placard "Boycott British and other foreign goods." That campaign would give them a grand opportunity to revive their dying and extinct industries. The speaker appealed to the audience to carry out the resolution in daily life.

Mr B A Babapathy Proctor, and Member U D C seconded the resolution. He said that Indians and Ceylonese were one in slavery and that too under the same master. As slaves at least let them be free. This was the way to freedom. Thus far freedom was won by bloodshed. Mahatma Gandhi had won a new weapon. Satyagraha. That was the only weapon with which they could defeat the British. They could not get Swaraj by begging. The Indian National Congress was an embodiment of the inner "Avatar" who was the embodiment of a whole nation. He most urge and longing of a whole nation He expressed in his life India's yearning for freedom. With the weapon of Satyagraha in hand, Mahatmaji appealed to the other nations to watch the progress of the novel method by which India was going to win freedom. That method, he told them, was for the peace and happiness of all the world was now a struggle for supremacy between the European civilisation and the brain force of the soul force of India. Continuing, the speaker said that if they boycotted British goods, that would be equal to their having contributed hundreds of volunteers for the movement. The speaker was sure that that resolution would be successful. He himself placed a ban on that habit. He would ask all his friends to advise people not to smoke cigarettes.

In conclusion he suggested that they should take a census of their weavers in Jaffna and help them by purchasing their goods and fixing a market for them. They should revive and encourage many of their dying industries.

Continued up.

Back-door Methods of Anti-Boycotters.

THEIR TACTICS CONDEMNED

PUBLIC MEETING AT KOKUVIL

N. C. N. A. BRANCH FORMED

A largely attended public meeting of the inhabitants of Kokuvil and Kondavil was held on Thursday the 14th instant at 6 p.m. on the courtyard of the Subramaniasamy Temple, Kckuvil, to form a branch association of the North Ceylon National Association and to consider some grievances of the villagers arising out of the increase in the Village Committee rate and of the recent floods. Mr V K Gnanasundaram, Proctor, was voted to the chair. After explaining the purpose of the meeting, the Chairman referred to the conference of the Village Committee members and two Sinhalese leaders at the Parameshwara College. It was understood, he said, that at the morning session the conference went out of its way to discuss things that did not come under the province of Village Committees. An attempt was said to have been made to persuade members of the Village Committees to pass a resolution favouring entry into the State Council. That seemed to have failed. The Chairman then referred to some differences that existed between the people of Kokuvil west and the Village Committees. Since the increase of the Village Committee rate from 50 cents to one rupee, the people of Kokuvil west had refused to pay the rate and proposed to work on the road. But it was now understood that the Village Committees had reduced the rate to 75 cents. He hoped that they would soon come to a settlement with the help of the Association they were going to form now. That association, he was sure, would be of immense benefit to the people in many ways.

Mr. Selvaratnam formally proposed the formation of the Kokuvil-Kondavil branch of the North Ceylon National Association. Mr. M Arunasalam seconded, carried unanimously.

Non-Payment of V C Tax;

Pandit T Kumarasampillai then explained why the people of Kokuvil west resorted to the non payment of the V C tax. One rupee was rather too big a rate for poor people who could not afford to have two full meals a day, that was the main reason why the Poll tax was abolished, and for the abolition of which great Sinhalese leaders like Mr. Corea refused to pay the tax and worked on the road. Continuing the speaker wished to know what their Village Committee had done for the taxes they collected from the poor people. He knew of one thing. That was, the V C had raised the level of many lanes and had thus made the floods enter the compounds, rendering some people homeless during the recent floods. When representations were made to the Government Agent about the increased tax, he had replied to them saying that it was a matter concerning the Village Committee and that he could not do anything in the matter. The speaker felt certain that the new Association would do all in its power to redress the grievances of the poor villagers.

Mr. T N Subbiah, Proctor, Joint Secretary of the North Ceylon National Association, was then called upon to speak. He said that if they found that their Village Committee had not done things good for them, it was their duty to see that their representatives did what the people wanted. If their representatives really represented the people they would surely do what was good for the people. The branch of the N. C. N. A. which they had just inaugurated was a peoples' association which would interest itself in affairs affecting the welfare of the villages in particular and of the whole country in general.

Designing Chairmen.

As things stood at present, he found that some designing individuals as Chairmen of Villages Committees were trying to please Government and get some titles or honours, for themselves or some jobs for their sons or nephews. In this blind avarice for

Continued up

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msaji appealed to the other nations to watch the progress of the novel method by which India was going to win freedom. That method, he told them, was for the peace and happiness of all the world was now a struggle for supremacy between the European civilisation and the brain force of the soul force of India. Continuing, the speaker said that if they boycotted British goods, that would be equal to their having contributed hundreds of volunteers for the movement. The speaker was sure that that resolution would be successful. He himself placed a ban on that habit. He would ask all his friends to advise people not to smoke cigarettes.

In conclusion he suggested that they should take a census of their weavers in Jaffna and help them by purchasing their goods and fixing a market for them. They should revive and encourage many of their dying industries.

Mr T N Subbiah supported the resolution and appealed to the people to put the resolutions into effect.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7950. In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnatamby Kandiah of Copsy South, Jaffna. Deceased.

- 1 Thelvanapilly widow of Sinnatamby Kandiah
2 Packlavathy daughter of Sinnatamby Kandiah
3 Ledsumpilly daughter of Sinnatamby Kandiah all of Copsy South
4 Kandiah Sivaseethy of do

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the above-named Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 26th day of August 1931, in the presence of Mr. M. Kanasingham, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the said 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any others show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 14th day of October 1931.

Egd D. H. Balfour, District Judge.
October 2, 1931,
Drawn by Egd. M. Kanasingham Proctor for Petitioner
Time extended till 23—12—31
Time extended till 27—12—31
O. 821, 21 & 25.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7931. In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnatamby Maivaganam of Vannarponnal East, Deceased.

- Kathiravelu Ratnasingham, Secretary District Court, Jaffna.
Vs.
1. Maivaganam Kumaraswamy of Tirunelvely East
2. Scillam daughter of Maivaganam of do
3. Annammah daughter of Maivaganam of do.
4. Maivaganam Navaratnarajah of do.
5. Kanagammah daughter of Maivaganam of do.

The 1st to 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad litem the 6th Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st September 1931 in the presence of Mr. M M Kanagasingham, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition filed in this case having been read.
It is ordered that Letters of administration be granted to the Petitioner as Official Administrator unless sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of this Court on the contrary, on the 18th January 1932.

Egd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.
December 2, 1931.
Drawn by Egd. M M Kanagasingham, Proctor for Petitioner.
Extended for 27—1—32.
O. 822, 21 & 25.

Continued

crumbs these people tried to make false representations to the Government about political affairs. As an example of it, he would tell them what he had heard as having taken place at the morning session of the Conference of Village Committees held at Parameshwara College. It was said that a chairman of a Village Committee, who wanted to be in the good graces of the Government or perhaps who expected some favour from Government, tried his best to get the Conference pass a resolution favouring entry into the State Council. It was understood that the members of the Committees who were present there sternly refused to be made a cat's paw by this designing Chairman. The members refused to consider that proposal, saying that it did not come under their province. It seemed that the Government tried many times, but to no avail. But it was understood that the Conference had appointed a Committee of four Chairmen to make representations to the Executive Committee of Local Administration as regards reforms in the Village Committees Ordinance. These four gentlemen it is said, would go to Colombo for the purpose. But what the speaker feared was that they might misrepresent matters about the boycott. He did not mean that they would make false representations. But he would say that they might create an impression, to that effect there in the high circles they were going to move. If any such thing was done there he was sure the Village Committees would give the lie to such misrepresentations.

(Continued on page 4)

[For "devising" read "designing" in Col. 3, page 4.]

The Central Province Saiva Maha Sabai, Kandy.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The sixth Annual General Meeting of the above Sabai was held on the 9th and 10th inst. at the Thamil Home Hall, with the President, Mr. A. Visuwanathan, B. A., in the chair.

On Saturday the 9th instant the members of the Sabai waited at the 7 1/2 mile post on the Peradeniya Road, to receive the learned lecturer of the day, Mr. K. Subramany Pillai, M. A., M. L., and the Editor of 'Sonthamil Selvi' of Madras.

The proceedings began with the singing of Devaram, and was followed by special songs of welcome composed and sung by Mr. K. Velupillai one of the members.

Mr. S. Murugesu, one of the Joint Secretaries from the inception of the Sabai, then read the report and balance sheet covering a period of 2 1/2 years, which was adopted.

The chief accomplishment of the Sabai was the acquisition of a property with 8 tenements and spare land in extent 25 perches, near Katukelle, at a cost of Rs. 9484 12, and this is now written in the names of 5 trustees.

The other activities of the Sabai, consisted of Public and Ordinary Meetings, Guru Puja of Saints, Jail Preaching, conducting of a Vegetarian Hostel, and a Library and Reading Room.

The Chairman, then introduced the learned visitor to the audience in a short speech, and the speaker rising amidst applause, after a few words of appreciation of the good work and a blessing for the Sabai, delivered a very instructive lecture on 'Rezeraches on Pera Puranam', with suitable quotations and explanations on the subject, lasting about 1 1/2 hours.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and visitors from the chair and the singing of Devaram proceedings of the first day came to a close at about 9 p. m.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings of the second day began as usual with Mr. A. Visuwanathan in the Chair, who introduced Mr. K. Velupillai the speaker of the day, who delivered a Katha Pirasangam on the life of Saint Suntharamoorthi lasting about an hour.

The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting and the Revised Rules of the Sabai were then read and confirmed. Next came the election of the Office Bearers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:—

- Patror: Mr. S. Sabaratnam.
President: Mr. A. Visuwanathan.
Vice President: Brahma Sri Bala Subramania Kurukkal, Messrs A. Kanagasabai, N. Ganaganayagam, S. Sivagnana Sundaram and N. Coomaraswamy.
Hon: Joint Secretaries: Messrs P Balasingam and S Sambanthar
Hon: Joint Treasurer: Messrs S Seenivasagam and S Murugesu.
Asst. Treasurers: Messrs K Thirunavukkarasu and V Sthanambal.
Hon. Literary and Gurupooja Secretary: Mr T Ponisai.
Hon. Librarian and Hostel Secretary: Mr S Jayathevar.
General Committee: Consisting of the above Office bearers and the following: Messrs K S Arunambal, M Ramalingam, S Sabapathi, K V Sellaburai, S Kandiah, M Kandiah, P Ambalavanar, S Somasundaram, M R P L M Maheswari Chettiar, K Srinath and K Manikkam.
Editor of Tracts: Mr K Velupillai.
Sub. Committee for Building: Messrs N Ganaganayagam (President), P Balasingam, S Sambanthar, S Seenivasagam, S Murugesu, S Sivagnana Sundaram, K Srinath, S Balvanayagam and Brahma Sri K Bala Subramania Kurukkal.
Auditors: Messrs T Pararajasingam and K B Ganapathi Pillai.
Mr K Subramaniam Pillai, M. A., M. L., was elected as one of the Honorary Members of the Sabai.

The meeting concluded at about 9 p. m. with the singing of Devaram and the distribution of holy sahes, etc., and the sprinkling of rose water.

Back-Door Methods of Anti-Boycotters.

Continued from page 3

Seeds of Self Government.

Continuing Mr. Subbiah said that they boycotted the State Council to show to the Government that they were a self respecting people. At a time when all the other countries were enjoying self-government or were fighting for freedom, to accept a retrograde constitution was an indictment against the patriotism of the Ceylones.

Mr. Subbiah then said that the two leaders from the South met two leaders of the Boycott in Jaffna. They had a heart to heart talk.

Unpatriotic Grievance.

One of the grievances against the boycott, that some job hunters often put forward, continued the speaker, was that some of their youngmen were not able to find jobs in Government offices.

Pandit T. Kumara ampillal moved a resolution to the effect that as members were elected to the Village Committee to look after the affairs of the village, in a limited sphere, as laid down by the Village Committee's Ordinance, these members had no mandate to speak on behalf of the village on the great political issues of the country, as the boycott of the State Council.

V C Members and Boycott

Mr. T. N. Subbiah explaining the resolution said that under the Village Committee's Ordinances the Village Committee members had no right to represent the village in matters that are not laid down in the Ordinance.

The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

A committee was then appointed to inquire into the grievances of those people who had refused to pay the Village Committee tax and report to the Committee of the Kokuvil—Kondavil branch of the N.C.N.A.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said that the North Ceylon National Association was starting branch associations throughout the country to work for the welfare of the villages and to the country as a whole.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for transporting arrack from Jaffna Customs Railway siding to the Arrack Warehouse situated within Customs premises.
2. Tenders must reach the Office of the Excise Commissioner, Colombo, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday February 9, 1932.
3. For further particulars see Government Gazette of the 15th instant or apply in person to the office of the Asst Commissioner of Excise, Jaffna.
J. C. W. Rook, Excise Commissioner, Colombo, January 11, 1932. (G. 127 18 & 21.)

Jaffna as the Hub of Ceylon History.

BY D. RAJAKABARI.

FA HLEN, the Chinese traveller, who visited Ceylon between 400 and 414 A.D. while describing the Island says, "The country originally had no human habitations but was occupied by Yakkhas and Nagas, with whom the merchants of various countries carried on trade. When the trafficking was taking place the Yakkhas did not show themselves. They simply set forth their precious commodities with indications of the price attached to them while the merchants made their purchases according to the price and took the things away."

The Nagas, according to Mr. A. K. Munzmdar, were Tibeto Barmans and were, about 4000 B. C., driven by some political disturbance from Central Asia into India through the North Eastern gate. Their muscular frame, yellow complexion, flat nose, small eyes, high cheek bones and scanty beard show that they originally belonged to the Mongolian stock.

Conflict of the Naga Kings.

He orders Hannuman not to forget the Naga Capital. Readers of Ramayana may be aware how powerful was Ravana, the Yakkha King of Ceylon and how far advanced the Yakkhas were in the art of warfare.

When Mahodara was reigning at Negadips, his nephew Colodara at Kandamadanam near Rames

waram and his uncle at Mannikkaba at Rajanal, a conflict arose between Mahodara and Colodara for a gem set throne there in Nagadipa. While these two Naga Kings with their vast armies were fighting for their possession of the throne, Buddha appeared on the scene, settled their dispute, claimed the throne, and seating himself on it preached to them on reconciliation and as a result of his preaching eighty kotis of Nagas were converted to Buddhism.

It is a fact well known to all students of history of ancient India that the Kalinges were a people who were almost the first among Indian races to cross the seas, not only for commercial enterprise but also for the sake of conquest and colonisation. They founded colonies in Ceylon, in Java and the Straits Settlements.

From the 9th century onwards the Kalinga dynasty of Urga Singau was reigning in the Kingdom of Jaffna which included the northern part of Ceylon and the island of Rameswaram.

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MR. SIAMPU'S FAREWELL FUNCTION

BALANCE SHEET OF THE SUBSCRIBED FUND

Table with columns: Names, Address, Rs. Cts., No., Name, Address, Rs. Cts. Lists subscribers and amounts for the fund.

The names of our subscribers who could not send in their subscription up to date are not included in this list.

Balance Sheet table with columns: DR., DATE, Rs. Cts., DATE, CR., Rs. Cts. Lists income from subscriptions and expenditure for printing and postage.

Examined and found correct K S MahesaSarma, Karainagar 16 1-32. President. Mis 449 21st

K S Rajaratnam

V Subramaniam

Hon Secretary & Treasurer.

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