

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

(M. P. Cox.)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7969.
In the Matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Kandappu Arumugam of Karadiv West.

- Deceased
Sannugem Kathiravelu of Karadiv West
Petitioner.
1. Marimattu wife of Sannugem Kathiravelu of Karadiv West and
2. Kathappa Arumugam of Do presently of Negombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sannugem Kathiravelu the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chellammah wife of Kandappu Arumugam coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge on the 29th day of September 1931 in the presence of Mr. T. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 24th day of September 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner as the father of the said intestate 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 November 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Bgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

October 9, 1931.
This Order Nisi has been extended till 17th February 1932
O 831. 11 & 15.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7982
In the Matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Sithamparappillai Nagaratham of Vaddukoddal West who died at Johore Bharu

- Deceased
Candappah Thamboo of Vaddukoddal West presently of Gampola
Petitioner.
Minor 1. Nagaratham Subramaniam of Vaddukoddal West

Guardian ad litem 2. Sithamparappillai Nagaratham of do presently of F. M. S.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 12th October 1931, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 30th day of November 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Bgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

November 5, 1931.
Order Nisi extended for 19-2-32,
O, 830. 11 & 15.

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Under Mortgage Decree No. 20341

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale the undermentioned lands for the amount decreed therein poundage and costs on March 19th Saturday 1932 at 3 p. m. at the spot.

1 An undivided 9 Lms. V. C. and 16-1/5 Kls. with its appurtenances out of a piece of land situated at Araicottai called Alady and other parcels in extent 25 1/2 Lms V. C. Do. called Vadakkittulam in extent 6 1/2 Lms. V. C. and Ammaiya Valavu in extent 4 1/2 Lms V. C. The total extent of these parcels is 36 1/2 Lms. V. C which extent of 36 1/2 Lms. V. C together with palmyras old and young, spontaneous and cultivated plantations, Lianthai trees and well and bounded on the East by the property of Nagamuttu daughter of Kandar, Chinnachy widow of Thambiah and shareholders and that of Pallayavalavu Pillaiyar Kovil, on the North and West by lane and on the South by lane and the property of Nagamuttu daughter of Kandar.

2 An undivided 4/5th share with its appurtenances out of a piece of land on the South West of the land situated at Araicottai called Paraiyanpathibi and Uyilady and other parcels in extent 18 1/2 Lms V C and of the ground of a bye lane leading from the said land to the public lane on the West forming one block in extent 1 1/2 Lms V C together with cultivated plantations share of Margosa tree on the western boundary and share of well on the northern boundary is bounded on the East by the property of Arumugam Kathiravelu, on the North and South by the property of Sivacolnutha wife of Veerakatty and West by the property of Sivacolnutha wife of Veekathy and by lane.

V SELVADURAI,
Commissioner

Hospital Road,
Jaffna. 11-2-1932 (Mis 462 15th)

Forest Department Advertisements

The Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, will sell by Public Auction at 9 30 a. m. on Friday the 19th February, 1932, the following lots of timber lying in the Jaffna Depot:

- Lot I 100 Pata logs
Lot II 10 Sata logs
Lot III 888 O.d. common round timber.
V do notice dated 26th January 1932 appearing in Government Gazette of 27-1-32.
Office of the J. D. SARGENT
Conservator of Forests, Conservator of Forests
Colombo, February 10, 1932. Forests
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(B)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction (No. 7981.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagaratham Maheswary of Vaddukoddal West

Deceased.
Candappah Thamboo of Vaddukoddal West presently of Gampola

Petitioner.

- Va.
Minor 1. Nagaratham Subramaniam of Vaddukoddal West

Guardian ad litem 2. Sithamparappillai Nagaratham of do presently of F. M. S.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 12th October 1931, having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 30th day of November 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Bgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
November 5, 1931.
Order Nisi extended for 19-2-32,
O, 829. 11 & 15.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932.

"INFINITE IS THE MERCY
OF GOD"

—O—

THE FACT THAT THE EVENTS ARE taking place in our time and almost under our eyes and the field of conflict is so near us and dear to us by reason of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and spiritual affinity which exist between India and ourselves, is likely to deflect our perspective of the struggle, its progress and purpose. It is difficult to peg ourselves down to a position of detached calmness, for our problems are not different from those of the suffering millions of India. Moreover, some of the news allowed to reach us are disconcerting and not infrequently revolting to our sense of humanity. The cinema has lowered the prestige of the Britisher in the East but not so much as the present methods to restore "law or order." It is not unnatural, therefore, that when one takes his morning sheet in hand, he turns to the Indian news column and avidly reads with feeling every available bit of news from India with the Sino-Japanese news and the Disarmament Conference in the offing. Who does not know that passion and prejudice obscure vision and cloud judgement? A man who permits his feelings to run away with him may find himself running away with them. We could never intelligently follow the progress of the movement and much less its implications and final purpose if we allow our emotions to over-bring.

The great leader Gandhi never missed any opportunity to protest his love for the Britisher. In England, in India, to British audiences, to his Indian followers and co-religionists the Mahatma has solemnly declared his love for the Britisher and in his last message to his people has adjured them not to "feel any bitterness" or hate against the officers of Government. If this is the admonition he gave his followers who, he knew, were this time, in for severe repression and even bullets, it behoves us, who adopt resolutions of sympathy with the Indian struggle, to strictly follow the Mahatma's injunction. The whimpering, whining form of sympathy may safely be left to old women. The sympathy of the on-looker of a tragedy on the stage is futile and has an element of selfishness in its make-up. True sympathy strengthens and blesses him that gives and him that receives. The struggle in India is pre-eminently a conflict between the forces of hate on the one hand and those of love on the other; physical violence is pitted against willing suffering; the soul of India is at grips with the armed forces of England. The object that each of the contending parties has in view is almost identical—understand each other. It may seem on the surface that interests are at war. In a sense this is true, but the thoughtful will see in the movement the age-long "urge" of self-expression and self-realisation which has been called by a variety of names: struggle for existence, for domination, for markets. Harmony has been sought in the affairs of nations by the application of brute force, compulsion and other destructive methods. Victors and vanquished have paid the penalty for it. Was not the warning given to the world, two thousand years ago that, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword"? The warning has gone unheeded and a war-weary world which prostituted the gifts of knowledge to invent deadly weapons to strike the weaker members in the great brotherhood of nations, grovelling in economic ruin and social chaos, is looking up to Heaven for guidance.

The rabid patriots of the West are meeting at a Conference to worm out each other's plans and fix the auspicious hour for the next conflagration. This would seem to be the outcome of the Disarmament Conference now sitting. There is no change in the view point of any of the nations now engaged in hammering out a *via media* for the adjustment of self-assertion and self-restraint.

That the highest demand of self interest is best served by subserving the interests of others—be they nations or individuals—continues to guide only the humanitarian worker who is probably relegated to the shelf of cranks and faddists and dreamers who find no place in the shaping of modern policies.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Sannyasi-politician, is God's messenger to prove that force is an impotent weapon in settling the affairs of men and that lathi blows and bullets galore cannot confine or crib the soul which does penance in suffering for the wrongs of the aggressor. It is fitting that India was chosen for the experiment and Gandhiji to inspire and lead the movement. His sincerity, his realisation of the oneness of life and his supreme faith in divine guidance entitle him to be acclaimed the Messiah of Peace.

The Dharma of Ahimsa which the half-clothed Sannyasin with 'Kamandala' in hand proclaimed under the shadow of the snow-capped peaks of the Himalaya has found in Gandhiji the "half-naked Fakir" an exponent who is bold enough to apply the Dharma to the conflicts of nations.

The Britisher is honest in his faith in the efficacy of his methods. He cannot break away from the teachings and tradition of his past history.

He that has the heart for the profound vision will see in the struggle in India the birth pangs of a new facet of the Eternal Truth, struggling for expression. Already signs are not wanting to show that the fist is chafing under the mail.

Let us remember that Swaraj for India is only an incident in the experiment Mahatmaji has inaugurated in India. Our duty in the circumstances is clear: to profit by the flaming example of India and eschew violence in any form in our individual or co-operative life.

WILL THEY FAIL US?

The insistence of the Governor to secure all power unto himself and shift responsibility on the State-Council is certain to put the Councillors on their mettle. The amendments introduced by the State-Council to the Income Tax Bill and the Enabling Bill (Salaries Levy) have resulted in creating an impasse out of which the State Councillors cannot extricate themselves without shamelessly giving away some of the cherished rights of the people. Ever since the fatal decision to give the State Council a "fair trial was taken, the peoples' representatives had to face the humiliation of having their powers clipped, and their influence in the administration pruned. The Governor found them soft and yield and drove his wedge deeper and deeper. The rebuff over the Passage Allowance made the Councillors sit up and stare in astonishment. Public opinion stirred itself and realised the way the wind was blowing. The Officers of State flushed with victory on the first round challenged the claims of the Council to participate in the administration of the Income-Tax-Bill. The argument of the Financial Secretary with regard to the probable effect on the English money market, if interest on Government loans is taxed, was not convincing. The laborious pleading of the Governor to exempt commuted pensions has failed to move the Council. The right of the Council to decide upon the percentage of the salary levy and its duration is being resisted on the constitutional plea. The experience of the past eight months fully confirms the views of Dr. Lanka Sundaram who says:—

"The new Constitution in Ceylon is a medley of administrative and legislative arrangements. In order to impress the people with its importance, the old Legislative Council has now been named the State Council. It consists of 55 members. Actually the Jaffna Tamils having boycotted the Constitution as being unjust, only fifty members partake of its proceedings now. A few of these are ex officio members of Government such as the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer. A few again are nominated by the Government to represent special interests. There are a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. The normal life of the Council is four years.

"The State Council is divided into seven different Committees: Education, Health, Local Government, Agriculture, Labour and Industries, Communications and Public Works from the portfolios held by Ministers, while the Colonial Treasurer and the Colonial Secretary are in charge of the economic and financial policy of the Government and of the Civil Service and the Army. Each of these Committees elects a Minister, and these individual ministers form the Board of Ministers which is the Cabinet in the land.

"The Civil Service of the Government is outside the control of the Board of Ministers, much less that of the State Council. The Governor has complete control of the purse and the salaries of the Civil Servants are statutorily declared to be inviolate by the Council. The work of the State could only be carried through the Civil Service. That is to say, a petition from the people urging a particular line of policy, could, according to a recent Government House Order, only reach the Minister concerned through the medium of the Civil Service. Over and above the Governor, whose reserve powers such as those of dissolution and certification are extensive, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London rules as the great Moghal.

"This medley of constitutional arrangements has given rise to several administrative and political difficulties during the past six months of its actual existence. The Ministers are responsible to their respective Committees, and only a secure motion of the whole House could dislodge them from their office. The principle of collective responsibility has only been fugitively recognised in the face of a grave political crisis such as the recent Income Tax Bill which was ushered in by the Colonial Treasurer. The Civil Service is more powerful than ever and can carry on the administration of the Island even in the face of strong opposition from the Council;—that is, the State Council is almost impotent before the Civil Service which swallows forty per cent of the Island's revenue. Finally, the Board of Ministers who have to deal with the Council on the one hand and with the Civil Service on the other, drop between two stools and are utterly helpless in the administration of the country."

The Councillors are tired of this game of "peaceful penetration" on the part of the Government, the people are disgusted with the results of the experiment and the Board of Ministers (excluding the Hon. the Chief Secretary) have been disillusioned. We are gratified to learn that the Congress Party is whipping up its members to resist the invasion of the rights of the people. We have no doubt that the new Customs duties will provide the stimulus necessary to keep public opinion alert and watchful.

It is not too late yet to retrace our steps and cry halt to this process of political emasculation. Enlightened and honest opinion is in favour of scrapping the whole scheme and reverting to the old system of Government. We are so tired of the experiment that we can no longer be parties to a farce calculated to amuse us and deprive us of our most valued privileges. It is not thus that nations are trained in the path of self-government. One need not attach much importance to the threat of delaying self-government which Lord Pasfield held over our heads in the event of our refusal to swallow the Donoughmore pill. Self-government is in us to achieve and not in the gift of any one. The Government should be satisfied that the pill was swallowed willingly and that the people cannot stomach it and its implications.

National Reform.

Mr. K. Sivapatham of Malala writes:—
The recent constitutional change in Ceylon has given room for much speculation among the various peoples, as to whether the new order of things is a progressive or a retrogressive step in their political evolution. The opinion on the subject is sharply divided. The political body which once jubilantly proclaimed that the Donoughmore reforms have conferred on Ceylon "seven tenths self Government" has now so numerous a constituency at present as it had a few months back. The majority of the people, however, think that the present Council is almost powerless in controlling the finances of the Island, that the Governor enjoys the plenary powers of a Tudor potentate, that the newly created Board of Ministers is responsible neither to the Council nor to the electorate, and that the three Officers of State occupy a position of extreme ambiguity in the administrative machinery. Thus the present Council, which was admitted by the Secretary of State for Colonies to be a constitutional experiment, takes away from the people even the little power they enjoyed under the old Council, and none but the politically blind could still persist in saying that we have taken a progressive step.

These anomalies, however, have opened the eyes of the right thinking Ceylonese to a realisation of how years of uniring agitation for reforms which were to lead them towards self government have ended in a crushing disappointment. We are steadily beginning to realise that Swaraj cannot be achieved by what politicians who plead for caution and compromise call, constitutional agitation, since the nature of reforms granted to us on the "instalment system" has been such that it has merely taken us from one form of slavery into another state of bondage. We are given a constitution on trial, that when it is found unworkable, we may be given another. Thus we are mere children in the hands of the British constitution-makers, and it like Oliver Twist we summoned courage to ask for more, they might give us another "boy" to keep us quiet. Then indeed will our national pride be wounded, and we shall grow indignant and utter protests on quite constitutional lines, but the powers that be will merely laugh at our excitement. It is therefore time that we ask ourselves, 'Where do we stand?'

The answer comes from the Youth of the Nation. Conscious of the fact that they are standing at the threshold of a new era pregnant with possibilities, the younger generation is taking a lead in National service. These very young men and women who hammered relentlessly at the constitution a few months back and clamoured for reforms in Government, have given up in despair wasting their time over theories of Government, and are now engaged soberly in bringing about a national reform which is calculated to regenerate Lanka and bring into the lime light all her spiritual and material resources. The spontaneity with which the youth of the country responded to the call of parliament recently, when the self-respect and welfare of Ceylon depended on the decisions made by the so-called leaders of the people is greatly to be admired. Further, the courageous way in which these same young men and women expressed their views on the subject of reforms in opposition to society expounded by the self-seeking and in a way superannuated politicians, does stir the hearts of all true lovers of the Island. But such outbursts of eloquence might still be considered a dangerous symptom of the age if unaccompanied by sincerity of purpose, self-sacrifice, a spirit of service, and the desire to translate spoken words into actual deeds. Signs are not wanting however, that our younger generation is quite capable of rising to the occasion to serve the Motherland. Nothing is more encouraging than the determined efforts of these young men and women of the soil, to organise a wide spread agitation among the people for national reform which consists in the revival of language and culture, dress and industries.

A few months ago a society by the name of "National Reform Society" was formed at Colombo at the instance of many prominent men and women which had all these laudable objects in view, but since its inception nothing more about its progress in any of these branches of activities is known. Perhaps the same deplorable fate which overtook similar national movements in the past pursued this Society too, when after a spell of lengthy speeches has languished and died. Let us however remember that national reform is a slow and protracted process, and that it is unwise to expect any spasmodic change. There is a continuous rhythm of ebb and flow in the life of any movement with periodic outbursts of popular enthusiasm followed by a lull in popular support. The Youth Congress of Jaffna and the Youth League of Colombo are a protest against this tendency to allow enthusiasm in national affairs to fritter away. These two organisations are doing splendid work towards national reform, and the former specially deserves to be heartily congratulated not so much for taking the initiative in boycotting the Council, but for the excellent work it is doing at present towards village reconstruction.

(Continued on page 3)

The Youth Congress, Jaffna. ANNUAL SESSION AND EXHIBITION. COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, was held on Saturday the 13th instant at the Congress Office. It was decided to hold the Annual Session in April in Jaffna. The election of the new President was considered and the Secretaries were authorized to correspond with certain gentlemen to get their consent before the Committee could formally elect one.

Increased Customs Tariff.

MOION PASSED IN STATE COUNCIL.

The State Council on Friday last passed the increased Customs tariff, which was brought into force in the first week of this month.

The new duties imposed on estry stuffs, dried chillies and milk foods were withdrawn, while onions will go back to the old rate. The new duty on manures was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent, and unwrought mesha was exempted.

The alterations which the State Council effected in the schedule will reduce the expected revenue from the new duties by over six lakhs.

Jaffna Co-operative Central Stores Ltd.

This is a business undertaking on a Co-operative basis inaugurated by the various Co-operative Societies in Jaffna. It has been registered under the Co-operative Ordinance No. 34 of 1921 with 900 as its registered number.

All intending members can get further particulars from: Mr. V R Murgesan, Secretary, Tellippalai or Mr. K Nesiab, Treasurer, St. John's College, Jaffna.

Continued

Now, it may quite reasonably be asked whether the leadership of our country could be left in the hands of inexperienced Youth without endangering our national welfare. It is my firm belief that when a course of rigorous action is needed the country should turn towards the younger generation, because Youth responds to an emotional appeal much more spontaneously than grown ups. This certainly does not mean that we should accept the creed of Mr. Bernard Shaw that all politicians past the age of fifty should be pelized. Ceylon is too small a country, and unless there is a harmonious blending of interests of old and young, rich and poor, public servants and tillers of the soil, this tiny island will never be able to get out of its political bondage. It will be regarded by others as a mere inferior appendage to a mighty Empire. The freedom of Ceylon does not depend so much on any miraculous "change of heart" of the Englishmen, but on the capacity of the indigenous people of the Island whether they be Sinhalese or Tamils or Mohomedans to unite and build up village organizations each of which will form a healthy unit of the nation. Our freedom can be worked out in the villages and not in the metropolis; and hence the labours of the national reformers should not be confined to the four walls of the Council Chamber, but rather be extended to villages where works of rural reconstruction should form the main plank of activity. Men of culture and education can serve their country best by living among the villagers and instilling into them the fruits of their learning and erudition. The system of education that is in vogue in Ceylon to-day should be thoroughly overhauled, and a new system to suit our particular needs and culture should be introduced early. Unless the vernacular is made the medium of instruction in schools, there is the positive danger of the English one day replacing our mother tongue as the spoken language of Ceylon. Our national culture which has preserved from times immemorial, and which makes us distinct from peoples of other nations, should find a fuller expression in all our creative efforts, and should permeate throughout the length and breadth of our social structure.

It is a lamentable fact that the two important communities of our Island are not as united as they should be. Let us hope that the present happenings in and out of Ceylon will make us wiser and will pave the way for a better understanding and closer cooperation. It is then that we can hope to achieve even a certain measure of success in our endeavour to disseminate the idea of national reform among the masses, which alone will lead us towards a bright, real and lasting.

Northern Assizes. 3 YEARS' R. I. FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

A LESSON TO MOTOR DRIVERS

Before Sir Philip Macdonell, Chief Justice and an English-speaking Jury with Mr. A. C. Charles as Foreman, Pillayar Nanny of Chavakachcheri stood charged with attempt to commit murder on Kanagar Sinnappu of the same place. Crown Counsel Mr. M. F. S. Palle conducted the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

The story for the prosecution was that Nanny was under the employ of Markandu and he discontinued him on the 21st of July at about 6.30 p.m. Nanny chased Markandu with a knife. Markandu took to his heels and while he was chased, Sinnappu happened to pass that way and he was stabbed. The accused was overpowered by one Senathirajah and the knife was snatched from him. His hands and feet were tied up and he was taken to the Maniagar.

The accused giving evidence said that he was a servant under Markandu and he was treated well. Markandu was in intimacy with a woman called Sinachchy. The witness was also in terms of intimacy with Sinachchy and Markandu resenting it, he was dismissed. On the day in question Markandu, Sinnappu, Channugam, Senathirajah waylaid witness and assaulted him. When he was assaulted, a knife fell from the waist of one of his assailants. He took that knife and in self-defence waved it. He did not know on whom it alighted.

The Jury found the accused guilty of grievous hurt. His Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' R. I.

FATAL MOTOR BUS ACCIDENT

DRIVER SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' R. I.

Before Sir Philip Macdonell and an English-speaking Jury with Mr. K. Krishnapillai as foreman, Bishamparappillai Arumugam, driver of Bus B 2225 stood charged with causing the death of one Thambinathar Veluppillai on the 11th May at Pattur by rash and negligent driving, and driving at excessive speed. Mr. M. F. S. Palle Crown Counsel conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam assisted by Mr. K. Sabaratnam and instructed by Mr. Sam Babapathy.

The story for the prosecution was that the deceased was an oil monger and he was hawking oil that day. He went along with another own the Jaffna-Point Pedro Road, seeing the bus coming at a tremendous speed he got afraid and went near the fence and clung to the fence. The bus struck against him, and the man died in a few minutes.

The story for the defence was that the deceased was going from Point Pedro to Jaffna. Seeing the man on the road, the driver sounded the horn. The deceased went to his left and then darted to the right. The bus driver swerved more and more to the right and the buffer knocked down and he he was pinned under the bus.

The trial lasted three days. Mr. Ponnambalam addressed the Jury for two and a quarter hours. His Lordship summed up for one and a quarter hour. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty of a rash act but guilty of negligence. The Jury also added a rider that the deceased was also responsible for the accident, and recommended the accused for mercy. His Lordship in sentencing the accused said he agreed with the verdict of the Jury. In the interests of the public and to teach drivers of motor vehicles that they should be more careful, he sentenced the accused to six months R. I. and suspended his license for five years.

Notice of Revocation of Power of Attorney.

It is hereby notified that Mr. E. N. Subramaniam of Point Pedro who had hitherto been acting as my attorney in Ceylon in respect of recovering certain debts due to me and in respect of other matters affecting my properties, has ceased to be so, and that the Power of Attorney granted by me on 4-9-25 and attested by Mr. S. Cumarasuriar, N. P. under No. 330 is hereby revoked and annulled.

SINETHAMBY VISUVALINGAM, Chandicudy, 11-2-32. M/s. 463 15 & 18

WANTED.

An Auditor for the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd. Applications addressed to the Manager should reach this office on or before the 20th February 1932.

MANAGER, J. M. B. F. Ltd, Jaffna. M/s 15 & 18

Convassing for Appointments. A DISQUALIFICATION.

MAKING THE U. D. C. EFFICIENT.

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday last at 9 A.M. Mr. R. R. Nalliah Chairman of the Council presided. Others present were: Messrs R. Subramaniam, P. Moses, R. Rajadurai, K. Aiyadurai, A. M. Brodie, Sam Sbabapathy, R. Sivagurunathan, Nathanielz, Dr. S. O. Thurelsirjeh and Mr. E. T. Hitchcock the Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting held on the 23rd January were confirmed.

Pursuant to notice Mr. R. Rajadurai asked eight questions and Mr. K. Aiyadurai seven. The Secretary read out the replies.

Mr. Rajadurai then moved: That a Copy of minutes of the proceedings of this Council be sent to the Vocalesari. In doing so he said that it was very necessary that the minutes of the meeting of the Council should be made known to the Ratepayers. There is a cry in the Urban area that the Ratepayers are in the dark of all the doings of this Council. The people must know the various improvements that are being considered by the members. Since the majority of the ratepayers are not educated in English, the minutes of the proceedings should be advertised in the Vernacular papers. Mr. A. M. Brodie seconded, Carried.

Mr. Rajadurai then moved: Any vacancy in the Urban District Council be filled in by duly advertising in local and daily papers and the applicants should be selected on merit, by the Council and any canvassing by or on behalf of any prospective candidate be advertised as a disqualification.

In doing so Mr. Rajadurai said that a band of temporary clerks had been appointed by private arrangement and there have been debarred able hands from getting into the Council Staff. If these vacancies be advertised several applicants both from Jaffna and elsewhere would have been received and the best men could have been appointed. Owing to retrenchment several efficient hands were thrown out of work, and they would have a chance to apply for such posts.

Mr. Brodie seconded and said that in the interests of the Ratepayers they should get efficient people to make the Council efficient. By taking temporary hands the Council took up a moral obligation to employ such hands again.

Mr. Nathanielz in supporting the resolution said that getting appointments by the backdoor should be stopped.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Rajadurai then moved that in all junctions electric lights should continue to burn throughout the whole night and that brighter lamps be used. Mr. Moses seconded. Carried.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai moved that in order to secure efficiency in the various branches of works by this Council standing committees be formed for the following: Sanitation, Works, Finance, Law and Light.

Mr. Rajadurai seconded.

Mr. Nalliah pointed out that the Finance Committee would hamper the work of the Executive. Under the Local Government Ordinance the Chairman was empowered to spend sums less than Rs 100/ without waiting for the Council to be consulted. If the mover did not press for the appointment of that Committee, he supported the appointment of the other committees. The mover withdrew the Committee on Finance. The resolution was carried.

The meeting adjourned for Saturday next.

OBITUARY.

MR. S. W. COOMARASWAMY.

The death occurred on the 9th instant at Tellippalai of Mr. S. W. Coomaraswamy Retired Chief Clerk, Police Office. The funeral was largely attended and the remains were interred in the family burial grounds. Mr. Coomaraswamy was a well known Tamil scholar, who had specialised in the etymology of Tamil words.

Fatal Fall of tree. TWO MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

CLIMBER THROWN ON MANGO TREE

Two deaths due to fall of a tree on a cigar factory occurred at Nearaviaddy. On Friday last a man went up a Palmrah tree to fall its parts. He chopped away at a portion of the tree and having attached a rope came down the tree. While he was coming down the chopped part gave way and it crashed on the cigar factory which was close by. Two cigar rollers who were working in the shed were crushed to death. The vibration of the tree threw the man on to a Mango tree. From there he fell on a roof and then rolled down on a heap of rubble. He escaped with slight bruises. Two other cigar rollers in the shed were also injured.

Law Examination Results. ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS FIRST.

The following have been declared to have passed the Advocates' and Proctors' First Examinations held in January, 1932:-

Advocates' First. 1. R. G. O. Pereira, 2. S. Aranasayagam, 3. A. H. O. de Silva, 4. R. M. E. de Silva, 5. M. Swaminathan, 6. S. Thambiyajural, 7. T. B. Dissanayake.

Scholarship. Mr. R. G. O. Pereira is awarded the scholarship of Rs. 480 per annum tenable for one year.

Proctors' First. 1. V. H. Aberyatne, 2. E. F. de Silva, 3. S. T. Nadarajah, 4. S. Sivasubramaniam, 5. D. de Silva, 6. D. Rajadurai, 7. A. H. T. de Soysa, 8. R. Kannudurey, 9. H. A. L. Silva, 10. S. M. Wickremasinghe, 11. H. E. M. Karunaratne, Andrew de Silva, 12. V. Ram Iswera, 13. J. E. Ilangothickal, 14. F. D. Jayasinghe, 15. V. S. Nathan, 16. A. T. Bannayake, 17. J. L. Tamby Bejib, 18. G. E. de Chickera, 19. J. G. de Silva, R. A. S. Perera, 20. C. O. Sthambo, 21. V. M. Sathis, J. G. L. Swaris, 22. P. Nagalingam, 23. V. H. Gunasekera.

Scholarships. Mr. V. H. Aberyatne is awarded the Scholarship of Rs. 360 per annum tenable for one year. Mr. E. F. de Silva is awarded the scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum tenable for one year.

Answer to Correspondent.

V. K. Singam, Kuala Lumpur: Why cry before you are hurt. We are keeping back your letter for the time being.

WANTED.

Agents to collect shares for the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd. One for Jaffna. One for Colombo and Up-Country. One for F. M. S. & S. S. Please apply to the Manager for terms.

V. SCMASUNDRAM, Hon'y. Secretary, The Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd. Jaffna, 3rd February 1932. M/s. 459. 11 & 15.

Change of name.

I Vettivelu Kanapathipillai of Araly North, presently of Kuala Lumpur F. M. S., do hereby inform the Government and the public that from the date of publication of this notice I will be called and sign my name as K. V. Nadarajah.

K. V. NADARAJAH, K. Lumpur, 1st February 1932. M/s. 460. 11 & 15.

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.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Ceylon Ayurvedic Chemical
AND
Pharmaceutical Works Limited,
JAFFNA, CEYLON.

(Incorporated under the Ceylon Joint Stock Companies Act 4 of 1861).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ONE LAKH RUPEES.

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NOTE. For applications for one share the full amount due in respect thereof will be payable with application.

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2. C. Rasanayaga Mudaliyar, C. C. S. (Retired) Kynsey Road, Colombo.
3. R. B. Nalliah Esqr., Proctor, S. C. and Chairman, U. D. C., Jaffna.
4. S. R. Sivagurunathar Esqr., Proctor S. C. & N. P., Brown Street, Jaffna.
5. T. C. Rajaretnam Esqr., Proctor S. C. & N. P., Uduvil, Chunnakam.
6. V. Ramalingam Esqr., Proctor S. C. & N. P., Jaffna.
7. Dr. J. Bastiampillai, Principal, Ayurvedic College, Jaffna.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Dr. J. Bastiampillai, Ayurveda Vidya Pandithar, A. V. S., A. M. B.,
Principal, Ayurvedic College, Jaffna.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

No. 5, Main Street, Jaffna.

AUDITOR.

K. Navaretnam Esqr., F. C. I. Sirampadi, Jaffna.

LEGAL ADVISOR

V. K. Gnanasundram Esqr., Proctor S. C. & N. P., Jaffna.

BANKERS

The National Bank of India Ltd., Colombo.

OBJECTS.

At a modest computation it is estimated that on an average three lakhs of rupees worth of Ayurvedic preparations are imported into Ceylon from India every year. In other words three lakhs of rupees are sent out of the Island once in twelve months. With a little enterprise and self-sacrifice, this drain could be stopped and all this money kept within the country which would only increase the national wealth. Again, medicine is indispensable for human existence and from experience it is found that Ayurvedic preparations which are resorted to by 90% of the people of this Island, suit our constitutions better than the Western drugs. Yet, we are dependant on foreign sources for the supply of this most important requisite and it is time we thought of freeing ourselves from this thralldom. Of late there is a wave of nationalism passing through Ceylon and there is a persistent desire on the part of every Ceylonese to go in for Ceylon-made things. But how could this desire be satisfied unless there is an adequate supply to meet the increasing demand? Hundreds and thousands would go in for Ceylon-made medicines and drugs and other requisites, if this could be had. Hence, "The Ceylon Ayurvedic Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd." is not started a day soon.

The immediate object of the company is to keep an up-to-date Chemical Laboratory for the manufacture of Ayurvedic Medicines and drugs with the available materials in the country by utilising Ceylon talents. It is also the object of the undertaking to revive and improve Ayurvedic medicines with the aid of modern inventions so that they may be manufactured on scientific lines eliminating waste and high cost. It cannot be denied that due to various causes, too numerous to mention here, the system of Ayurveda has not only been for a considerable time at a standstill, but has actually been degenerating and the present enterprise proposes to remedy this by carrying on research works in the light of modern science and inventions. The Memorandum of Association provides, not only for the manufacture of medicines and drugs but also for the manufacture of toilet requisites, medicinal food, tonic and articles of similar nature on scientific and hygienic principles. Ceylon cannot boast of even a single factory for the manufacture of these

requisites and the present object is to establish such a factory in Ceylon and we trust that the Ceylon public will show the spirit of practical patriotism by subscribing freely to the shares of the Company and thus encouraging the national venture.

Constitution:—

The business of this company is to be transacted for the present by 7 Directors, 3 of whom shall form a quorum.

Directors' Qualifications and Remunerations:—

The qualification of a director shall be his holding at least 25 shares in the Company and that of the Managing Director shall be not less than 50.

The question of paying any remuneration to the Directors shall be considered only at the meeting of the Directors when they meet for the purpose of declaring dividends to the share holders.

Managing Director:—

In view of the services rendered by Dr. Bastiampillai for the promotion of the aims and objects of this Company he has been appointed Managing Director for life from the date of incorporation of the Company, and he can only be removed from the said office by a special resolution of the share holders of the Company of which at least two-thirds of the share holders present should vote for the removal and that only if he is found guilty of misconduct or fraud in the management and discharge of his duties as Managing Director. Dr. Bastiampillai is one who has had more than thirty five years experience in Ceylon and in Malaya as an Ayurvedic Physician of repute. He is also the founder of the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College started about 6 years back in Jaffna, and it is the first institution of its kind conducted on organised lines in the whole Island. Further, Dr. Bastiampillai has by his untiring research works patented up to date 62 varieties of medicines all of which have a large sale in Ceylon, India and in Malaya. Dr. Bastiampillai is a man with a broad vision; a man with a desire for the advancement of Ayurveda and hence is just the type of man to be entrusted with such an undertaking as ours.

Remuneration of Managing Director:—

For the services to be rendered by the Managing Director he is to be paid an adequate remuneration which will be decided by the Board of Directors.

Allotment:—

No shares will be allotted unless and until 500 shares have been subscribed.

Commission:—

A commission of .50 cents per share will be paid by the Company to those who canvass for shares.

Preliminary Expenses:—

The preliminary expenses are payable by the Company and it is estimated that the expenses for the formation and flotation may not exceed Rs. 3,500/.

Profits:—

The Directors expect on the most conservative basis to produce a return large enough for the payment of fair dividend almost from the beginning. The estimates have been prepared in detail and economies so arranged for, in every direction that while the undertaking will effectively help, promote the programme it has in view, it would be a sound paying proposition in itself and hence a gilt edged investment.

Application for Shares:—

Application for shares must be made in the prescribed form, and addressed to the Company's Registered Office or to their Bankers, "The National Bank of India Ltd." Colombo. The allotment of shares is entirely at the discretion of the Directors and they may decline to allot any shares to any applicant. When no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full. Failure to pay the balance when due as stipulated in the prospectus will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected by the applicants for shares, at any time during the usual office hours at the Registered Office of the Company, and every person subscribing or applying for shares in the Company will be deemed to have inspected and read the same and to have full knowledge of the contents thereof and to be bound by the same. A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company on payment of .50 cents.

Copies of prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained free at the Registered Office of the Company.

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