

# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

(M. P. Cor.)

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction [No. 8022.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Aramugam Elliamby of Moolai late of  
Kuala Lipis in the F M S.

Deceased.

Visaladeby widow of Aramugam Elliamby of  
Moolai

Vs. Petitioner.

Minors (1. Yokempikal daughter of Elliamby  
2. Elliamby Balasingam

3 Aramugam Visalvingam all of  
Moolai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition coming on for  
disposal before D. H. Balfour Esq., District  
Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. V.  
Nagalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner  
on the 16th day of December 1931 and the  
affidavits of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of  
December 1931 having been read. It is ordered  
that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian  
ad litem of the minors the 1st and 2nd Res-  
pondents and that Letters of Administration to  
the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted  
to the Petitioner as his lawful widow less the  
Respondents or any others shall on or before  
the 26th day of February 1932. show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the  
contrary.

Sgd. D H Balfour  
District Judge.

February 12, 1932  
O. 882 18 & 22

Y. 14. 12—11.3-32.

## R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.)

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(Adjoining Kilner College)

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anything wrong with it, and con-  
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to carefully.

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other lenses and Frames of different  
kinds in stock;

Consultation 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and  
3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

## Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7630.

In the matter of the Last Will and  
Testament of the Late Mudaliyar  
V M Muttukumaru of Jaffna

Deceased.

Under and by virtue of the Com-  
mission issued to me in the above case I  
shall sell by public auction the first  
undermentioned land of 83½ Lms. V C  
in lots of 5 and 10 Lms V C on Saturday  
12th March 1932 commencing at 10 a.m.  
at the spot. The second mentioned land  
on Saturday 5th March 1932 at 4 30 p.m.  
at the spot.

### Properties Referred to Above.

1 All that piece of land situated at  
Tirunelvely in Jaffna called Vethandyan-  
valavu, Balasurya Mudaliyar Valavu,  
Vallipattarvalavu, Kakkenpadai Aradchya-  
valavu and Vallipathar Valavu in extent  
81½ Lms V C Punnaiakylaktheruroku,  
Chinnayan Chetty Valavu and Punnai-  
addy in extent 16½ Lms V C Total extent  
98½ Lms V C of this 83½ Lms V C.  
The House and Compound situated at  
Inuvil in the parish of Udnuvil in extent of  
10 Lms V C belonging to the abovesaid  
deceased.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

"Sethupathy Vasa." Commissioner.

Jaffna.  
Mis. 466 22.

## The Chemist

knows—

let the Consumer

also know the

truth

Indias First and  
Best Remedy for  
Aches and Pains

LITTLE'S  
ORIENTAL  
PALM

MADE by Indians  
IN INDIA  
Since 1885.

(28 11/2—10/2/33)

(D)

## Gandhi's Millionaire Backers

Continued from page 3

And these are the men who have provided  
Gandhi and Congress with its essential funds.  
Unquestionably Gandhi is not blind to their  
motives, but he cannot do without their financial  
support.

Edward Thompson in his book "The Recon-  
struction of India," which was quoted by an Indian  
at the opening plenary session of the Round Table  
Conference, writes that Gandhi is reported to have  
said that he would rather have twenty Schusters  
or Blacketts than one—(naming a prominent  
Indian millionaire supporter).

"For the worst that a Schuster or a Blackett  
(Finance Ministers of the Government of India)  
could do," says Mr. Thompson, "is to bring in a  
Budget that perpetuated the present regime and  
made as little change as possible, whereas there  
are Indian business circles that would skin their  
countrymen alive if it brought any profit."

### They must be paid

On its unofficial pay roll to day Congress has  
tens of thousands of volunteers—there are more  
than 5,000 of them in Bombay City alone. These  
volunteers are drawn in the main from the edu-  
cated middle classes, among whom unemploy-  
ment is deplorably rife.

They all wear the Gandhi cap and some pre-  
tence at uniform, varying with the district of  
recruitment.

Without Congress funds these volunteer forces  
would certainly disband. Not all Gandhi's elo-  
quence, not all his fervour, could hold them  
together without the party finances as secretly  
administered as those of the Russian OGPU.

The merchants and manufacturers who contri-  
bute to this funds do not always do so willingly.  
Some of them yield to a powerful moral pressure  
which amounts almost to terrorism.

Outside Bombay itself the greatest cotton mill  
centre is Ahmedabad. Gandhi himself comes  
from this district and his influence there is na-  
turally particularly strong. Not long ago the  
native mill owners of Ahmedabad contributed  
seven lakhs of rupees—roughly £50,000—to the  
Congress funds.

This was not a free will offering. The money  
was paid on the distinct understanding that Con-  
gress would arrange to keep the Ahmedabad mills  
free from strikes.

### Trade war chest

They have been kept free from strikes. They  
have been able to go on working when many of  
the Bombay mills were closed. But it has not  
been established that the mill owners there are  
offering their hands any better rates of pay or any  
more favourable conditions than obtain in other  
parts of India.

As regards the mills under British control Con-  
gress has in effect issued an ultimatum which  
has driven many firms out of business and has  
forced some others to accept humiliating condi-  
tions.

The terms offered to British firms have invari-  
ably been: "Indianise your business throughout  
—capital, directorate and staff, and use nothing  
British if Indian or foreign substitutes are avail-  
able. Do this, contribute to our fund and you will  
suffer neither from boycott nor strikes. Refuse,  
and you will be ruined."

To sum up, the real power behind Gandhi is the  
power of the secret rupee war chest. And the  
Mahatma himself must realise that he is using  
dangerous allies, men who would shake off the  
yoke of the British Raj only to place the people he  
loves under the power and dominion of a new  
native plutocracy.

JOHN BULL of 1.16.1932.

### 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.



## ORDER NISI.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8015.

In the Matter of the estate of the late  
Velloppillai Kuddimby of Palai in Tellip-  
palai, late of Achuvally,  
DeceasedSuppgramam Rajaratnam of Achuvally  
Vs.  
Petitioner.Miscr. { 1. Kuddimby Singhi Arjaramnam  
2. Kuddimby Segarasasegaram3. Kseppillai Rajakulasuriar, all of  
Achuvally  
Respondents.This matter coming on for disposal before  
D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge on the  
29th day of December 1931 in the presence  
of Messrs Sivaprakasam & Kalibren, Proctors  
on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit  
of the Petitioner dated the 31st day of October  
1931 having been read.It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Res-  
pondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the  
minors 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters  
of Administration be issued to the Petitioner  
accordingly unless the Respondents above-  
named shall, on or before the 3rd day of Feb-  
ruary 1932 show cause to the satisfaction of  
this Court to the contrary.Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

January 26, 1932.

Extended for  
29th February 1932Sgd. D. H. Balfour  
District Judge.

O. 833. 2g &amp; 25.

## The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

## FALSE FOUNDATIONS.

THE KBB TIDE OF PROSPERITY WHICH  
now laps prince and peasant and  
threatens to scoop out the sense of eco-  
nomic security leaves high and dry the  
bottom on which our hopes and self-  
complacency have sailed in the past.  
We have not given thought to the very  
roots of our economic well-being as we  
should have; for, otherwise, it is difficult  
to account for the precarious nature of  
our economic situation. We have never  
been masters in our own country and  
never had an effective voice in shaping  
the policies of executive government.  
The will of the people was ignored and  
flouted and where compliance seemed  
expedient, Government were careful to  
see that a stone was given not bread. Half  
a loaf may be better than no loaf for a  
hungry man; but, half a loaf will not do  
for a man who wants to live. Existence  
itself is certain to become an intolerable  
burden to such a man and if, perchance,  
the happy ending to his sufferings is  
postponed to some years, his develop-  
ment is bound to be along abnormal  
lines. Denied that degree of comfort  
necessary to look around himself and ad-  
just himself to his environments, the  
poor wretch is condemned to a life of  
dreary dependence. Should we wonder if  
such a person, limping and helpless in  
life, yelps in eager anticipation of favours  
yet to come and begins to regard the  
hand that throws crumbs to it as the  
hand of Providence itself? The good  
people of Kosgoda persuaded their school-  
children to offer their hearts to fix the  
Governor's footstool on. The trained and  
untrained teachers of some other village  
hailed an officer of the Education De-  
partment on the eve of his transfer "as  
their father". The members of govern-  
ment encourage this servility, for, it  
saves them from the possible discomforts  
of having to deal with thinking, liv-  
ing men and women. Docility is reckoned a  
virtue in bureaucratic circles. Moreover,  
this attitude on the part of the people  
or their leaders tickles the vanity of the  
top-dog and breeds flunkeyism and sycop-  
hancy all round. It is not unnatural for  
a Government so placed to begin to  
regard itself as the father of the people  
and possessor of the wisdom to know  
what is good for the people. This com-  
fortable feeling grips the Government so  
completely, that the trusted leaders of  
the people are often regarded as inter-  
lopers, agitators, even hot-heads. It is  
never so difficult to make a government  
to feel that they are servants of the  
people, but when the Government puts

forward its claim for paternal wisdom and  
solicitude for the welfare of the people,  
it is vain to cry "Hands off."

With its undisputed strength and  
unplumbed wisdom, the Government  
evolved an economic policy which con-  
demns us to spend a hundred million  
rupees each year for our food. There  
was a time when this Island was self-  
supporting with regard to her food. To-  
day, the vigorous policy of Agricultural  
development leaves us helpless with re-  
gard to our food. Enormous sums of  
money have been spent in restoring village  
tanks and dykes the people have to de-  
pend on foreign supply. For food, cloth-  
ing, lighting, this country has to look up  
to the outside producer and manufac-  
turer. Schemes of peasant proprietor-  
ship are being launched with the enthusi-  
asm of the pioneer who brings the torch  
of civilization to the nose of the savage.  
We cannot hold to blame the soil for  
the spoliation committed on the holding  
and occupation of the peasant.

Agriculture has ceased to be the back-  
bone of the nation and the petrol-pump  
threatens to usurp the charm and attrac-  
tion of the village well. Our vaunted  
prosperity in the past based on the  
balance of trade was a fiction, in as much  
as the exports were largely the result of  
foreign capital and foreign endeavour.  
Our prosperity might justly be compared  
to that of the way-side dog which feeds  
on the leavings of the caravan which  
penetrates the village and carries away  
the wealth of it in return for tinsel and  
tawdry.

It is time that the people of this  
country examined their economic founda-  
tions with some care and took steps to  
put them on unassailable ground. The  
people clamour for self-government not  
for the mere glory of it, but, because they  
realise that politics and economics are  
bound up together and that the one  
cannot help the country by itself and in  
the absence of the other. The two are  
better than twice one of either of these  
branches of national endeavour.

## Jaffna Kachcheri.

Mr R J Wilkinson has been appointed, in  
addition to his own duties, as Assistant Gov-  
ernment Agent, Jaffna District, for the  
months of May and June 1932.

## Assistant Accountant.

Mr A Sabaratnam, clerk in Class I. of the  
General Clerical Service, has been appointed  
Assistant Accountant (Supplies) General  
Treasury with effect from February 1, 1932.

## Income Tax Department.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Mr T D Perera has been appointed Assis-  
tant Commissioner of Income Tax under the  
Income Tax Ordinance 1932, and Acting  
Commissioner of Income Tax from February  
15, 1932.

Mr O E Arndt has been appointed Ad-  
ministrative Secretary of the Income Tax  
Department from February 17, 1932.

## Murder at Kaladdy

## ALLEGED MURDERERS ABSCONDING.

News is to hand of the alleged murder  
of one Nagan of Kaladdy, Vannarponnai,  
by Arumugathan, Maniccan and  
Velasi, the latter's mother, on the evening  
of the 20th instant.

It is alleged that about noon the  
same day there had been a quarrel  
between the deceased and Arumuga-  
than, in which the latter is said  
to have been assaulted with a rice-  
pounder. At about 4.30 p.m. Aru-  
mugathan with Velasi and Maniccan is  
said to have gone to the house of the  
deceased. Velasi called out to the deceas-  
ed who was then having his  
meals. Leaving his plate of  
rice, the deceased came out to the  
yard where it is said he was stabbed by  
Arumugathan on the back and the abdo-  
men. The deceased turned back towards  
his hut, and had just gone near it, when  
Maniccan is alleged to have got hold of  
him by the waist. Arumugathan is then  
said to have given the fatal stab on the  
left chest, which felled him down. The  
deceased died instantaneously.

Velasi was arrested and is now in re-  
mand, while the other two accused are  
absconding.

Smugglers Assault  
Customs' Officer.

## INCIDENT AT VALVETTITURAI

Information has been received that Mr. R.  
K. Sivasubramaniam, Sub-Collector of the  
Port at Valvettiturai was seriously assaulted  
by some smugglers whom he had gone out to  
arrest on the night of the 19th inst. It ap-  
pears that on receipt of information that a  
gang of smugglers was expected to land at  
Valvettiturai with Opium and Bedee, the  
Sub Collector despatched a party of Cus-  
toms peons to watch proceedings from the  
shore. When the smugglers made for the shore  
and were about to make good their escape the  
Sub Collector rushed forward with his peons to  
arrest the offenders. The smugglers who were  
brought to bay had no alternative but to assault  
the Officer and his men. We understand that  
Mr. Sivasubramaniam received a grievous injury  
on his forehead which felled him to the ground.  
The culprits are under arrest and the injured  
Officer is progressing fairly in hospital.

Mr. Sivasubramaniam is a son of the late R.  
Kantalya Mudaliar J. P. and son-in-law of Mr. V.  
Salvadurai, Pensioner of Vannarponnai.

Ceylon Civil Service  
Examination.TO BE HELD IN COLOMBO IN  
JULY AND AUGUST.

A Press communique issued on Saturday  
states that an examination for admission to  
the Ceylon Civil Service will be held in July  
and August 1932. Colombo will be a centre.

Nominations of candidates sitting in  
Colombo will be limited to those who have  
passed the Honours or Pass Degree examina-  
tion of the University of London or any other  
public examination which may be deemed to  
be of an equally high standard.

In the event of there being no vacancies,  
any fees paid by intending competitors will  
be returned.

## Northern Assizes.

ALLEGED MURDERER  
SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS

Subramaniam of Thavady who stood  
charged at the Northern Assizes with the  
murder of Mylvaganam of the same place was  
found guilty of culpable homicide not amount-  
ing to murder. His Lordship, the Chief  
Justice, sentenced the accused to 15 years'  
imprisonment.

## Public Meeting at Chulipuram.

—O—

NECESSITY OF A LIBRARY AND  
READING ROOM.

A public meeting of the residents of Chulipuram  
was held on Sunday, the 14th instant at 5 p.m., in  
the Saira Iykiasanku Vidyasalai, Chulipuram,  
under the presidency of Mr. S Velayuthar to  
consider what steps should be taken to establish a  
library and reading room. Messrs N. Benahir-  
rajah, and K. Thilaisambalam, B. A., delivered  
speeches on "The necessity of a library and  
reading room." Contributions were then raised  
from the well-wishers of the noble undertaking  
which, it is hoped, will materialise within the next  
three months. The meeting came to a close at  
about 8 p.m. with the singing of Thavaram and  
Tatrunnamam. —Cor.

## Paddy Commission.

## RECALLED BY GOVERNOR

A notification appearing in the latest  
"Gazette" states that the Governor has by  
virtue of the powers vested in him by article  
93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order-in-  
Council, 1931, recalled the Commission issued  
by him on February 18, 1931, for an inquiry  
into the measures necessary to assist Paddy  
Industry in this Island.

## MATRIMONIAL

—O—

## NADARAJAH—THAMBIAR.

The marriage took place on the 11th inst.  
according to Hindu rites of Mr. K. K. Nada-  
raja, Sub editor, "Veerakesari" with Miss  
Annapoorani Ammal, daughter of Mr. Tham-  
byah Upathyayar of Navaly. —Cor.

## Personal.

Mr. V Chellappah, Assistant Auditor,  
Audit Office, Kuala Lumpur, has retired and  
returned to his residence at Chunnakam.

## A SHORT STORY.

The Rocks of Kon Esan.  
(An Episodé.)

BY M A MASILAMANI

## PREAMBLE.

It was by the merest accident that I met  
the hero of the story. The venue was  
Tiruchendur where I had gone to spend the  
Christmas Holidays of the year 19—attracted  
by the fame of the great shrine and poetry  
of its situation. One day just after sunset I  
was seated in the vestibule of the temple.  
The "Bhagavath" or evening worship was  
just finished but the door was open and the  
lights were still burning in the inner shrine.  
The temple was practically deserted but for  
a few Brahmans who were seated some dis-  
tance from me making small packets of  
Sacred ashes to be sent all over India to the  
devotees of Senthilnathan. They were a  
remarkable group with the hair cropped in  
the fashion of the disciples of St. Francis of  
Assisi and seemed to be devotees of some  
far off land where hunger and longing no  
longer darkens the sky and makes the earth  
unfriendly. I was seated on the cemented  
floor and my mind sank into silence lured  
into ecstasy by the divinity of the hour.  
On one side even from the steps of the  
temple the Indian Ocean was thundering its  
eternal diapason to the Infinite. The breeze  
that was blown from its bosom surged  
through one's being like the elixir of immor-  
tality. I sat there rigid and motionless quite  
oblivious of myself or my surroundings.  
When I came out of my waking trance the  
temple was completely deserted but for a  
strange figure that stood by me. He was  
almost a giant, tall and graceful with the  
gold complexion of the Brahman but with a  
pair of dark penetrating eyes with that  
curious glint that denoted the knower of  
truths.

"I'm sure you hail from Jaffna" he said  
"and from all that I see you have the true  
hall mark of the followers of the Light."

"I come from Jaffna no doubt but as to the  
light it has always eluded me."

"I too come from Jaffna but at present I  
permanently reside at Trincomallee."

We wondered over the sand with a full  
moon shining overhead and the light of a  
distant beacon flashing occasionally over the  
line of the horizon. Both of us became very  
intimate and I understood that he had come  
to Tiruchendur to consign the ashes of his  
deceased Gura and father of his wife to the  
waters of the Vaybacaramban as that part of  
the ocean that surrounds the temple is called.  
Then followed days of blissful carefree  
rambling and wanderings over the sands of  
the holy place sacred to millions and millions  
of Hindus all over India. The atmosphere  
of the place permeated through and through  
me like a magnetic overflow replacing the  
old and stagnant cells of my brain with new  
ones pulsing with life and freedom. In those  
days I never took one thought for the mod-  
ing crowd out in the world striving after lust  
and wealth and fame, nor the nightmare of  
ordinary everyday life but moved in the  
realms where the Amrutastha Putra lived  
beyond the darkness of this world.

The quest of pleasure? pah! were hogwash  
compared to the brimming cup that the  
Angel of Immortality offers to the matter-  
free. I was a frequent visitor at the sarava-  
sarai—a canvas-tent pitched within sight of  
his beloved sea where he took his abode with  
his wife during his stay in Tiruchendur—But  
his wife? Words are but pale reflection of the  
living reality. She was to me the symbol of  
Siva—Anaiya—and Dharmayanti all put to-  
gether. A creature of light and loveliness,  
who moved among the stars and scorned the  
mud and slush of the earth. Even Patma-  
nathar would revise his opinion of women if  
he but sees her and knows the attitude in  
which her soul moved—How can woman be  
the enemy of emancipation who is by nature  
more finely built, more sensitive, more  
spiritual than man who is so gross, so cor-  
poral and so unspiritual. It is only the ego-  
centricity of man that speaks in this manner.  
What did the poet say:

"Thou art mated with a clown

And the grossness of his nature

Will have weight to drag thee down."

It is sufficient to say that the wife of my  
friend gave me a different conception of  
woman than my terrific maleness had hitherto  
given me.

One day when she had gone to the temple  
and my friend and I were seated on the sand  
outside the tent he told me the story which I  
relate below for the pleasure of my readers.

(To be continued).



## Work for Swaraj.

MR. DURAISWAMY'S EXHORTATION.

URBAN BRANCH OF N. C. N. A.

A public meeting of the residents of the Jaffna Urban area was held on the 17th instant at 6.30 p.m. at the Vaideshwara Vidyalyaya, Vanna-ponnai to inaugurate the Urban Branch Association of the North-Ceylon National Association. Mr. W. Duraiswamy presided.

After the notice convening the meeting was read, Mr. T. N. Subbiah moved the first resolution:

Mr. Subbiah said that it was felt after the boycott of the Constitution by the North, that the word "boycott" as applied to the Committee that worked to bring about the boycott suggested only destructive work and not constructive work. It was, therefore, felt that a National Association should be formed in the province and branch associations in various parts of the districts so that when it was necessary to ascertain the wishes of the people on any matter that concerned their interests, these associations could speak with authority, and in a representative capacity.

He wished to answer the charge levelled at them that the boycott was precipitated on the country without people being consulted. That was based on misapprehension. The various electorates were preparing to send into Council candidates to represent their interests. Had the elections run their course four men would have been elected to represent the various constituencies. These four men were among the other candidates who all met and unanimously decided to boycott the constitution. Where then arose the question of people not being consulted and the lack of representative character on the part of those who worked for the boycott?

The various members who went into Council, who proclaimed to the country at large that they had secured seven-tenths of Swaraj, who went about threatening to resign their seats if Government did this thing or that, when matters came to a head, clung shamefully to their seats. Those members felt that their seats were more important than the interests of the country or their constituencies. Daily the new Council was witnessing a process of demoralisation of the manhood of the country.

Mr. Subbiah then went on to mention the number of times the Governor and his Officers of State had over-ruled the wishes of the members of the State Council. In the matter of Certification of Passages, on the question of the salary cut, the Income Tax Board and even in the matter of a Buddhist procession involving the use of an elephant, the Councilors and the Ministers were humiliated and insulted and still they clung to their salaries and seats. In the old Council they knew how Mr. Bateman Johnson was treated when he insulted a Councilor. But here was a Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs, being openly flouted by the Chairman of the Colombo Municipality and the Councilors did not and dare not act to save their prestige and the country's.

The speaker in conclusion moved the formation of a National Association for the Urban area.

Mr. T. P. Masilamany seconded.

### Objects of the Association.

Mr. O. K. Swaminathan wished to be enlightened on some matters relating to the boycott. What was the aim of the National Association? Was it to continue the boycott? Was it to separate Ceylon into two parts? Was it to create a sort of Utieter of the North with Lord Carson? Was the National Association going to work with the rest of the Island for the achievement of Swaraj or was it going to cut a path for itself according to its own methods of thinking?

The Chairman replied to Mr. Swaminathan by quoting the objects of the National Association which are as follows: (a) to investigate into the prevailing drawbacks in the condition of the country and adopt measures for the amelioration thereof; (b) to promote national progress; (c) to promote the economic prosperity of the country; (d) to promote inter-racial and inter-communal unity; (e) to work for the early attainment of Swaraj; (f) in other ways, to promote the welfare of the country.

The Chairman further said that the Association viewed questions on an All Ceylon basis and was working for the attainment of Swaraj, Swaraj and inter-racial or communal divisions never went together. The Association was a provincial one and would co-operate with other bodies which had the same objects in view. He assured Mr. Swaminathan that the Association was not inspired by such motives as alleged.

The motion was then put to the house and carried unanimously.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows: President: Mr. T. R. Nalliah; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. O. Ponnampalam and Mr. A. E. Tambur; Treasurer: Mr. K. V. Rishah. A committee consisting of the elected members of the U. D. C. and 16 others, two from each ward,

### No Council-entry.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks, said that he had been often asked by his friends about his attitude at present towards the Constitution. He would tell them what his candid opinion was on the subject. It was useless trying to discover defects in a constitution which was fundamentally defective. He had been in the Legislative Council and when he saw what the present constitution was going to be and when he felt that he could not serve his country by entering it, he decided to keep out of it. He would tell them that even if the boycott was lifted and even if others went into Council, he for one would steer clear of it till the country gained complete responsible Government. Until that was gained, no amount of safeguards would help them. They had heard of a good deal of criticism showered on the present Councilors. Whose fault was it? Was it the fault of the Councilors? Was it the fault of the Britisher? It was the fault of the system. And who was responsible for it? All of them, all Ceylonese. There was no use blaming the Britisher. If they, the Ceylonese, worked along right and proper lines, the Britisher of his own accord would release the hold and leave the country in the hands of its people. The speaker would also not find fault with the Councilors. The greatest defect lay in their not having organised the electorate and the country. If there were such organised associations in the country for the people to express their views, the Councilors would never go wrong or do wrong. If they did, the country would take them to task and ask them to resign.

In conclusion he exhorted the people to start the work for Swaraj. They must make themselves fit for Swaraj, and Swaraj would come to their doors. Mahatma Gandhi was undergoing all that suffering to make his country fit for Swaraj. Could one in the audience stand up and boldly state that he had done what he could for his country? He did not believe in high sounding words. What was wanted at present was work on right lines. He associated himself with that Association because he found that it was doing work on right lines. They should always bear in mind one thing; they should not hate or hurt anyone in doing their work, but should on the other hand try to bring all on their side. If they followed that principle their work was sure to be crowned with success. It was in that spirit they must carry on the work of that Association.

He felt he was clear in his conscience as he was out of the Council. The boycott was a great thing. If they wanted members in Council, they wanted Councilors with power and responsibility. Under the present constitution it was useless to enter the Council. Let them, therefore, organise the country and live true lives. If they did their duty, Swaraj would come to their doors, instead of their searching for Swaraj.

(Continued from column 7.)

(2) Those who are of Rajasic temperament like Holy Moses discovered God in a bush! (3) Those of the tamasic class are compared to the cruel nature of the butchers. They cannot realize or feel mercy or compassion for the pain and sufferings of the animals they slaughter, and to that extent the knowledge of God to this class is remote and out of the question.

Now, I come to the more important question that Infinite is above the laws of causation, and to understand it or to realize it, one must be "Gnostic," or beyond all the three "Gunas," namely Sattva, Rajas and Tamas. By giving a form and attributes to God we make Him liable to the laws of the Universe. He is above Senser, Time, Space and Causation. In one word, He is Absolute.

To project Him outside the phenomenal world and to address Him as: Father, Mother, Brother or our dearest Friend, are attempts to objectify God; which is degrading Him. Thus, we have limited Him in our thought and we have denied His infinite glory. In every particle of matter and force He is immanent. He is Infinite and indivisible. From the initial molecule germ-plasm, to the highest being, exists in and through that infinite substance.

This may be a startling theory to many; but the truth cannot be denied.

Now, comes the question, how are we to love Him? We must love him for love's sake and not for the fruits thereof. Salvation, Freedom, Nirwana—all are thrown away; who cares to become free while in the enjoyment of beatific divine love? "Lord I do not want wealth nor friends, nor beauty, nor learning, nor even freedom; let me be born again and again; and be Thou ever my love."

This is the Eternal tone of Vedanta. Among the true Vedantists in Ceylon at present, I may religiously mention the holy name of Yoka Swami (of Jaffna)—the living Tej of Vedanta—whose moral afflictions are in a state of beatific serenity, and above all is the majestic light of his divine intellect.

## A Glimpse of Vedanta Philosophy.

BY M. SOMASUNDARAM.

The dawn of intellect upon the horizon of the human mind, has kindled the fire of knowledge of man for a definite enlightenment of that formless One Brahman.

The Agnostics call it "the Unknowable," while the Vedantists realize, it as: "that which is more than knowable."

The question naturally arises, what made man to take up the search for this obscure substance, who is beyond all darkness and delusion? How did he discover the attributes of this most mysterious Being? What is God? Vedanta solves the riddle in a mysterious way as follows: "That from which all animate and inanimate objects have come into existence, in which they live and play like waves in the sea and into which they return ultimately at the time of dissolution; know that to be Brahman, or the infinite substance or God."

This may be right or wrong according to the realization of the man. In the first place man's mind is so wonderfully constituted that dominances of a psychological entity over the physical universe must forcibly have struck him. As an innate hanker makes him believe in the existence of elixir of life, or a panacea for the old and debilitated; or the philosopher's stone.

Secondly, our world is a human world, and therefore, our God or Heavenly Father should be a bigger prototype of the earthly progenitor, and our explanation must also be human; naturally, we give him an anthropomorphic form and call Him the Ruler of the universe. If there be a higher being, with a form and characteristics different from ours, his conception of God will also be correspondingly higher.

For example, we do not know, what conception of God the people of Jupiter have, if it is really inhabited? Then, if they are a race different to human beings, their conception of God will also largely differ from ours. They will point their own God, after their idiosyncrasies and give Him corresponding attributes. On this view point, the doctrine that God created man out of his own image is anomalous; but had better be transformed into an assertion that man creates his God out of his own mental likeness; and this is appropriate.

It has been said in the Bagavat Gita that four types of persons, go in quest of God. Namely: (1) Those who are in danger, (2) Those who have a strong desire for wealth and worldly acquisition, (3) Those who have a thirst for God and lastly, (4) Those who are wise. Those who are wise seek God, because, they are deeply introspective. Therefore, I shall not introduce them into the threshold of this intuitive philosophy, which pertains to the domain in which spirit functions.

The attitude of the man who seeks God, when in danger, or in a sad predicament, or of him who offers prayer, for the furtherance of his worldly prosperity, is easily understood; because, it is quite natural for man to look up for help from outside when all his endeavours fail in this direction, just as a babe looks up for help and nestles itself in the bosom of its mother and feels quite secure. It does not ask its mother, whether she is strong enough to protect it or not. The reason for this expression of weakness is directly traceable to its inborn trait which continues to live in the adult in the subconscious mind. The projection of a Godhead is an inclination of our mind, which is immune from the demands of a reality principle so that, man vests him with all kinds of incongruous attributes like all graciousness and all-powerfulness and call him for help. In the true sense, this is a beggarly idea. There are exemplars who pray to God to grant them this or that and make vows to the effect that they would fulfil them, when their prayers are granted. This is an incentive to shop-keeping with God. Man weeps and wails for he has not been blessed with baby, but how many have cried for having not seen God? What about those who do not care to love their earthly father or mother, whom they have seen. Still, they make an effort to love the Heavenly Father, whom they have not seen.

God being all-powerful and all-gracious, it is advisable for man to love him. This is a sort of love centred upon attention to self interest. The millionaire is loved for his million pounds. The day he loses his almighty dollars, he finds himself discarded. This is love based upon utilitarian reason; and this type of egocentric love is bitterly repugnant to the moral principle of unsophisticated people. Those who seek God, actuated by a thirst, are exactly like the scientific workers, who try to discover the laws of nature, or experiment a scientific curiosity. It must be noted that different men, arrived at different conclusions according to their range of intellectual vision and temperaments. The paths adopted by them may be illustrated in few instances:

Those who are of a satvic genus, are full of the power of introspection. For example, Jesus the Christ realized God within himself. Hence, he said "the Kingdom of God is within you".

Continued on previous Column

## Gandhi's Millionaire Backers.

HOW THE CONGRESS IS FINANCED

The popular view of Gandhi in this country is that of a subtle saint, gifted with political acumen, who is leading millions of half-starved Hindus on a semi-religious crusade against the British Raj.

This view is largely justified, but, behind Gandhi's crusade there are some very powerful financial backers—men who provide the means of war and without whose lakhs of rupees the movement against British rule would never have attained such formidable proportions.

Who are these men behind Gandhi? What, if any, is their power over him? and how far are they truly the supporters of the great cause which he has at heart?

Beyond all question Gandhi and the Indian Congress, which more or less represents his view, need large sums of money to finance their cause.

Pay has to be found for tens of thousands of Congress Volunteers; vernacular newspapers and other means of intensive propaganda have to be subsidised, and the expenses of Congress emissaries and agents in America and Europe have to be met. And there is, of course, the inevitable horde of hangers-on, all drawing money from Congress on one pretext or another.

### His Motive—and Theirs

Though Gandhi be the champion of the Indian masses, he is certainly not financed by them. Their voluntary contributions would represent no more than a fraction of the vast sums required.

Definitely behind Gandhi, backing him ostensibly by patriotic motives, but manifestly to their own advantage, are many of the foremost Indian mill owners, manufacturers, merchants and financiers.

They can hardly be blamed for taking advantage of a unique situation. They represent the "Bay Indian" movement which parallels Gandhi's—provided it were kept within limits—is as legitimate as our own "Bay British" campaign.

But it does not follow in the least that these powerful vested interests seek what Gandhi seeks—the regeneration of his countrymen.

Since Lord Willingdon's energetic action last week, which not only outlawed Congress and its working committees, but also gave the police unexampled powers of arrest and seizure, the Congress war fund has become a matter of vital importance alike to the Government and its opponents.

### Wise Men of the East

Abundant proof of this is supplied by police action in Bombay during the past few days. Banks were visited and Congress funds to the amount of some thousands of pounds were "isolated."

Gandhi himself is in jail and Mr. V. Patel, his successor in the leadership of the Congress movement, has followed him there. Other arrests must take place, and other provisional leaders will have to control the secret funds.

A man of saintly life, who lives like a hermit, Gandhi has no personal interests in money whatever. But he realizes that money is needed to further the cause which he has at heart, and very large sums of money undoubtedly pass through his hands or come under his control when he is at liberty.

It is significant that soon after his return to Bombay from the Round Table Conference Gandhi was visited at his home by a deputation of city merchants representing cotton, gold, rice and other interests. They assured him of their unstinted support of the movement to boycott British goods, banks, shipping and insurance.

Among the first to give the Mahatma an individual welcome were two men whose position in the Indian business world is highly important.

They were Sir Parebottamdas Thakordas, himself a delegate to the Conference, and Sir Chunnilal V. Mehta. The former is a governor of the Imperial Bank of India and president of the East India Cotton Association. The latter is a large mill owner and is also a director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, one of the greatest industrial combines in India.

On the other side of the peninsula one of Gandhi's chief supporters is Mr. G. D. Birla, the great Calcutta merchant, financier and bullion broker, who is a very shrewd business man indeed. He and his friends must obviously benefit from a boycott of British Banks and financial houses.

Among the Congress supporters to-day there is a high percentage of these big Indian business men. Their names would be meaningless to English readers, but they represent every branch of Indian commerce and manufacture which comes into direct competition with this country.

(Continued on page 1)

### A Fourth Pyramid.

Believed to have disappeared under the desert two thousand years ago, a fourth Pyramid has been discovered at Giza near Cheops Pyramid by Professor Selim Hassan in a superficial area. The new discovery is in an area of 3800 square yards. The inscription on the granite door indicates that the Pyramid is the tomb of the first Egyptian Queen whose body may be inside.



# 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.

Divided into Ten Thousand Shares of Rupees Ten each.

Payable at Rs. 2-50 on application, Rs. 2-50 on allotment and the rest to be paid monthly at Rs. 2-50, per share.

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

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### LEGAL ADVISOR

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### 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 has 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 1/50 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 1/50 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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