

(Registered as a Newspaper.) • PRICE 5 CTS.

(Mis.510. 16—23)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8068,
In the Matter of the estate of the late
Sionamma wife of Sethunathar Velupillai
of Vaddukoddai East.

Deceased

Sethunathar Velupillai of Vaddukoddai East.

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Velupillai Tharmalingam

2. Velupillai Mutturajuh both of Vaddukod

3. Velupillai Sethunathar of Do. presently

4. Sivasampun Manikkam and wife

5. Patilipillai both of Chirikal

Minor 6. Velupillai Kandasamy of Vadduk

koddai East

appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem above-

named 1st Respondent.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of May 1932 in the presence of Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of February 1932 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any person shall, on or before the 28th June 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,

District Judge.

May 2, 1932.

(O. 367, 282 & 27)

Wanted.

An intelligent and trustworthy Agent to canvas for subscribers to The Jaffna Benefit Company. Cash Security essential. Liberal Commission allowed.

Apply to the undersigned
before the 1st July 1932.

S. R. Ignatius,

Manager,

211, Second Cross St

Jaffna.

Mjs 513 23 & 27



The Hindu Organ.

YALPPANAM, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932.

A SOUND MOVE.

WE CONGRATULATE THE LIBERAL LEAGUE on the success of the All-Parties' Conference which met last Saturday and declared in favour of Dominion status as the goal of Ceylon's political aspirations. Bitter experience has taught the leaders of the people the demoralising influence of half measures. There can be no half-way house in the march for freedom. It were better to have downright autocracy than camouflaged despotism. The series of certifications by the Governor has proved to the people that they are now living under a system of Government far worse than the Benevolent despotism of the Governor-in-Council of by gone years. The delegates who assembled at the conference did truly reflect the views of the people of this country when they stood up as one man for Dominion status. This, in itself, is a great advance on the diffidence of an earlier generation which always counselled to make haste slowly. As the insolence of Lord Curzon provoked the Indian movement for freedom, Sir Hugh Clifford and his Commissioners have stirred up our sense of national self-respect.

The conference was useful in other ways as well: it brought together leaders from all quarters of the Island who have hitherto pursued their work without the steadying and sustaining influence which agreement as to purposes and methods brings to workers. Each one, toiled on with his band of workers in the way he and they thought best and not knowing what his

fellow-workers elsewhere are doing. A central organisation of workers with objectives clearly defined and methods examined in the light of experience and in an atmosphere of co-operation cannot but prove a source of strength and inspiration to every leader. This, the conference have resolved to bring into being and have appointed a representative provisional committee to take steps therefor. Now that the suspicion which had lurked in many minds that the Liberal League, the National Congress and the Labour-Party were rowing independently of each other has been dissipated by the frank and thoughtful pronouncements made at the conference by the respective leaders of each of these parties, the door has been opened for waverers, poltroons and the faint-hearted to step in and enlist in the national cause. We have no doubt that the Provisional Committee which meets on the 28th inst. will take steps to advise the formation of a Working Committee drawn from each of the provinces or districts. Each such province or district which is represented on the Working Committee should be thoroughly organised not merely to express itself on any question but to be able to take effective steps to carry out the decisions of the Working Committee. For this purpose one cannot think of a better model than the Indian National Congress with its provincial and district organisations. Fortunately for this country, we have men who are ready to offer their services and who having worked in the Congress, and suffered imprisonment could claim an intimate and inside knowledge of the working of that body.

So far as this province is concerned, the Tamil Nad Congress Committee will be only too glad, if it were necessary, to release from his duties an English educated young man whose term in jail has only enhanced his capacity for work.

It should be borne in mind that the choice of method for the realisation of self-government will depend on the perfection of the machinery the Working Committee will be called upon to fashion and breathe life and vigour into it.

Mr. E. W. Perera's motions will decide the starting point of the national work and though the nation has reason to hope for the best, it should prepare for the worst. There are certain to be obstacles in the way. Let us view them as opportunities to test our strength of will and not succumb to them in despair. Diogenes of old rolled up the street an empty barrel and did not realise that he was impeding the march of his country's army. He was a great patriot. Even so, Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam, Advocate, was a little too previous in airing his apprehensions and might have bottled up his ardour for a less solemn occasion. Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara K. C., has not spoken a bit too strongly in protesting against the hysteria which proceeded from certain quarters.

It is our duty to congratulate the delegates who went down to the conference from this province and on behalf of their countrymen pledged their co-operation and support to the All-Parties Conference.

Reform of the Constitution.

MR. E. W. PERERA'S MOTIONS
TAKEN UP.

Mr. E. W. Perera's motions for the reform of the Constitution were taken up on Tuesday at 4 p. m. in the State Council before a crowded house.

It was decided that the vote on each of the seven motions would be taken separately.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, President of the National Congress, seconded the motion.

The debate is proceeding.

Origin of the Name
Yalppanam-

BY "AGRICOLA"

I have read with interest the contribution by Mudaliyar Rasanyayagam under the above heading which appeared in your issue of the 13th.

Would the Mudaliyar kindly enlighten your readers as to whether there is any authority (except his own word for it) that "Sempahap Perumal ruled Yalppanam under the Sinhalese name 'Bhuvaneeka Vahu'". Is the name Bhuvaneeka Vahu alias Puveneeka Vahu really Sinhalese? Would he also tell us as to whether that name, if assumed while a Viceroy at Yalppanam, would not have been rejected as unsuitable to denote his position as Emperor of Ceylon when he mounted the throne at Cotta?

Would he quote a single instance in Ceylon history where a Viceroy or prince carried his old name to his new position of Emperor?

An attempt was once made to identify the Puveneeka Vahu on the Kattiyam of the Kandaswamy Temple of Nellore with Sapumal Kumareya alias Sempaka Perumal merely on the coincidence that the latter subsequently at Cotta assumed the name Bhuvaneeka Vahu. But the Mudaliyar seems to contend that Sempahaperumal had assumed the name in Yalppanam.

Would the Mudaliyar kindly refer me to the authority for fixing the date of composition of *Kailayamalai* which he says was composed 130 years before that of *Vaipavamalai*?

The inscription at Ramnad bears no date but the date can be approximately fixed from the reference in it to Gampola, a royal seat, which according to the inscription was attacked and subdued. Turnour places the date of Gampola Royalty between 1300—1350 A.D.

Some Hindu Customs.

Dr. S. C. Paul, M. D., F. R. C. S., says in the "Harbinger of Health":—

When now people spend large sums of money in obtaining artificially prepared articles containing the various vitamins, both in India and Ceylon natural foods supplied all the necessary vitamins without further cost. Rice was eaten with the red pericarp containing vitamin B. Green leaves entered largely into the dietary giving a good yield of vitamin A and D. Fruits, both green and ripe were used supplying Vitamins A and C. Nuts, and germinating seeds of Palmyrah and Coconut were used giving Vitamins A, D, and E. Fresh toddy containing less than 2% of alcohol but full of young developing yeast cells whose bodies are rich in vitamins A and D were largely consumed by the working classes.

The habit of chewing betel with chunam and arecanut was another form in which vitamins were taken. The green leaf of betel has Vitamin A and D and the chunam supplies calcium necessary for the growth of bone in association with Vitamin D. But now the habit has been greatly abused. The chew of Betel was indulged in, only after mid-day meal. But now it is chewed with scarcely an intermission leading to digestive disorders, and probably causing cancer of mouth and tongue. It also leads to insatiable habits of spitting round about the house.

Towards Slave Status.

Mr. L. E. Blaze in the course of a lecture entitled "Malays in Ceylon" says:—

He persuaded them not to be led away by the vague idle talk about the supposed sin of communalism. All communalism was not political in its aims and purposes, and white communalism of any kind had its dangers, it had also its utility and its benefits. There was no decent reason why communalism should be the monopoly of the larger communities. If communalism was good enough for the Englishman, for the Sinhalese and for the Tamil, it was good enough for the Moor, the Burgher and the Malays, and every other definable group whose members had a common history and common tradition.

When the other communities were eagerly inquiring into their history and consolidating their social and political position, he asked them not to be slack, but to do their duty by themselves and their children, not in a hostile spirit, for they were not engaged in warfare of any kind, but striving to do their best for the general progress of the country, and not in a spirit of boastfulness but with a proper pride in the story of their national history and achievements and with a reasonable confidence in the possibilities of their future.

Jail for Proctor.

Mr. W. A. P. Jayatilake, Proctor who along with six others was found guilty of unlawful assembly, house trespass and hurt to Ellen Perera and Muttu Menika was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Justice at the Kandy Assize Court.

Fallen Tree Trunk
Stands Up.

IN MADAKASIRA VILLAGE.

WAS IT PRAYING?

Day by day reports are confirming the rumour of a strange incident that happened at Haresamudram in Madakasira taluk about the beginning of this month. An aged "juvai" tree had fallen down in the village and the same had been auctioned by the revenue Department as a dead tree and the purchaser had cut off its branches and leaves and left the bare trunk to dry. A few days after this one fine morning when the shepherd boys were grazing their cattle near the old trunk, it suddenly raised itself making a big noise and stood erect. The boys saw this rising of the trunk and got up frightened thinking that it must be the work of some strange demon. News of this spread all over the neighbourhood and villagers came and saw the bare trunk of the old tree standing erect.

Addendum to the Honours
List.

TASTING HONOURS.

We understand that G. C. F. Ratnasakern, butler of the Ceylon Light Infantry for over 13 years, was invested with the rank of Aratchi by the Government Agent, Western Province.

We offer the new Aratchi our congratulations.

Kalanilayam, Jaffna.

RESEARCH ADDRESS.

Pandit V. Ramasamy Sarma will address today at 6 p. m. on the Machinations of Mantarai in the Ramayana.

Manipay V. C. Elections.

The Manipay Village Committee elections took place last Saturday at 7 a.m. The Government Agent Mr. E. T. Dyson presided. All the 45 names proposed by Mr. E. Murgasampillai on behalf of Mr. S. Somasundaram, Broker, were unanimously elected. The opposing party withdrew convinced that discretion was the better part of valour.

Effigy Incident.

POLICE TO THE RESCUE.

As a sequel to the burning of the effigies of the seven Ministers of the State Council at the mass meeting held in Victoria Park, Inspector A. I. Weinman of Cinnamon Gardens filed a plaint yesterday before the Municipal Magistrate of Colombo, charging Mr. P. Givendrasinghe, President of the National Service Society and Mr. Walter Perera of the New Colonial Hotel, with having on June 8th, in Victoria Park, whilst using the Park, behaved themselves so as to annoy other persons using the grounds, and deposited the ashes of the burnt effigies in the Park. The Magistrate allowed summons returnable on July 1st.

House Burglary.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT Rs. 2000

It is reported that the house of Mr. Aruliah, a vernacular teacher of Navaly had been burgled on the night of the 21st instant and the inmates relieved of cash, jewellery and clothes to the value of Rs. 2000. The burglars appeared to have effected entry by letting themselves down into the room through the roof. The police are making inquiries.

Hindu Anglo Vernacular
School, Veyavil, Karainagar.

The annual price distribution of the above school will take place on Saturday the 25th inst. at 6-30 p. m.

Mr. J. T. Sadasiva Iyer, District Inspector of Schools, has kindly consented to preside and to distribute the prizes.

Sinnathamby Pulavar
Memorial Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged

	Rs. 25 00
Mudaliyar S. T. Chittampalam	5 00
Mr. S. Adchalingam	5 00
M. S. Eliathamby,	
"H. O. C. Sines"	

23-6-32.

DEFECTS OF CROWN COLONY ADMINISTRATION.

The late Sir. P. Arunachalam said in 1917:

But the inherent defects of a Crown Colony administration remain. It answers well enough so long as you have only to police a country, collect taxes, make roads, administer justice &c. But much more is needed if Ceylon is to be a self-reliant, self-respecting unit in the British Empire. Tied as we are to the apron strings of a bureaucracy and deprived of all power and responsibility, our power and capacities are dwarfed and stunted, we live in an atmosphere of inferiority, and we can never rise to the full height to which our manhood is capable of rising. We have hypnotised ourselves into thinking that we are weak and inferior. No greater disaster can overtake a people. We must regain our self-confidence. We must feel that nothing can daunt us.

The swaddling-clothes of a Crown Colony administration are strangling us. They have begun even to disturb the equanimity of our European fellow-subjects. Engrossed each in his business, looked forward to frequent trips home and to the time when the dust of Ceylon will be shaken off their feet, they ignored the duty ever present to earlier generations of their countrymen under the inspiration and leadership of such men as George Wall, remained indifferent to their responsibilities as citizens of Ceylon, and were rather pleased to see the Ceylonese "kept in his place." But "none are safe until all are safe."

The discontent of our European friends is of good omen for the future, for we need their co-operation in reforming the administration. Its continuance is inconsistent with the great traditions of England. It is in having to do things that one learns how to do them, and develops a sense of duty in regard to them. Denied the opportunity of training in governing ourselves even in the smallest matters, we are told that we are unfit for anything better than a paternal despotism. But time after time England has shown in her own history, as in her dealings with dependent peoples, her staunch faith in the healing and ennobling power of popular institutions and has found in them the only sure remedy for the ills of the body politic.

Jaffna Urban District Council.

QUESTION OF REPLACING WORKS INSPECTOR.

At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Jaffna Kacheheri, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, the Chairman, presiding, Mr. S. Rajaratnam moved:

"That the services of the present Works Inspector be terminated and that the Chairman take steps to appoint a British qualified man with knowledge of electric engineering for three years on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem and Rs. 50 car allowance per mensem with the option of continuing the officer at the end of three years as a pensionable officer. That the continuance of the officer for three years be on a probation for six months."

Mr. Rajaratnam in moving the resolution said that they had to consider seriously what was happening in the U. D. C. Their roads had not been looked after carefully and all ordinary works had been bungled. They all knew that their Inspector of Works was not able to do any engineering work but he could say that he was an honest man and he knew surveying. In the interest of the ratepayers he would move that the services of the Inspector of Works be terminated and another man be appointed with engineering qualifications.

Mr. A. M. Brodie seconded. A committee was appointed to go into the question.

Objection Again.

COLOMBO NORTH ELECTION PETITION

Two Muslim voters in this electorate have filed petition in the Supreme Court against the election of Mrs. Naysum Saravanamuttu who was returned by a thumping majority in place of her husband Dr. R. Saravanamuttu whose election was declared void on petition, by Dr. H. M. Pieris the defeated candidate. Dr. H. M. Pieris was defeated again by Mrs. Saravanamuttu by a broad margin.

PLAIN-LIVING.—II

Discretion in Diet.

By S. Shivapathasundaram, B. A., Principal Victoria College.

But it is important to remember that food must also contain substances which cannot be assimilated and which ought to be rejected so that the evacuation of the bowels may be satisfactory. This is what is called roughage. Almost all vegetables are unsimilable and therefore form roughage. Great economy can be practised by remembering this fact. Brinjals and drum-sticks are sometimes bought for four cents or five cents which exceed the price of rice that a man eats at a meal. It is unwise to spend so much every day on roughage. The same purpose can be served by any preparation of 'Palmyrah Oiliyal' worth one cent besides being nutritious. One or two drops of castor oil used for flavouring the curries secures the same end. It is wise to use the cheapest vegetables of the season for roughage.

Complete mastication of food is a source of great economy. An eighth of a measure of rice well masticated is at least as nutritious as twice the amount swallowed. Teeth are intended not for beauty but for chewing food and must be made the fullest use of. Another advantage of chewing is that the food remains longer in the mouth and gets mixed with more saliva which assimilates the starchy portion of it.

Food must be tasteful and varied so that it may stimulate the flow of the juices that take part in digestion. Unpalatable food leads to underfeeding and emaciation. Over-flavouring of food leads to overeating which defeats its own purpose and leads to the weakening of the digestive organs.

It is wrong to eat more often than three times a day. Even in Europe three times is the rule. But the Lords in England who have no work to do but to eat and kill time eat oftener than three times. The Englishman who comes to Ceylon lives here like the English lords in order to place the Ceylonese in the caste to which they belong in England. The result is that we imitate our English masters and eat too often wasting both health and money. We ought to remember that every morsel of food that we take in excess is snatched by us from some starving man.

The use of food articles from Europe is criminal waste. A tin of barley containing one-eighth of a measure is bought for forty cents. But so much of rice is worth only two cents. A biscuit tin weighing one pound is bought for Rs. 1-25. But one pound of flour is worth only ten cents. Even rusk locally made is doubly deceptive. A pound of rusk is worth forty cents whereas the matter it contains is worth just one fourth. A man eats five pieces of rusk and is satisfied. This weighs only one tenth of a pound and is only as nutritious as one twentieth of a measure of rice. So the man eats only one fourth of his usual meal and deceives himself with the thought that he has eaten enough. It is claimed for such foods as biscuits and rusk that they are available at all times, during travels or an unexpected visit of a stranger. But we have our own preparations that keep for months together and are more palatable and nutritious.

Wastage in Food and Drinks.

We are rice eaters. Eighty per cent of rice becomes sugar. Therefore, it is not necessary for us even to touch sugar. What is called sugar-rice prepared in temples and 'Pongals' is an invention of the devil. The craving for sugar is due to a bad training of the palate. There are some who detest sugar. The sense of taste can be trained to dispense with sugar. The principal occasion for the use of sugar is the use of such poisonous stimulants as tea and coffee. If these are avoided the use of sugar stops by itself. The use of aerated waters is a waste of money. Soda is good for the organs of digestion, but there is not a grain of soda in the so-called soda-water. No man who knows the meaning of ten cents and the worthlessness of soda water will ever pay for it. Lemonade contains perhaps a cent of sugar and that is all. Of this favourite of the civilized man Dr. Peiris says, "In my opinion the small amount of alcohol present in light wines and beers is not more harmful than the boric acid, salicylic acid, sulphates and other chemical abominations used freely as preservatives in many sweet fizzy, lemonades that never saw a lemon... composed of equal parts of wind and humbug." Tea and coffee are in some respects more injurious than arrack and whisky. Tea contains three per cent of theine and fourteen per cent of tannin and no per cent of any useful substance. "Theine stimulates the heart and respiration and increases the reflex excitability of the central nervous system. It deadens the sense of fatigue and is apt to produce sleeplessness. Tannin has a most irritating effect on the wall of the stomach producing a secretion of acid liquid causing heart burn etc." Coffee contains some useful Continued up.

The Malayan Urumparay Union, K' Lumpur.

—O:—

Mr. M. Selvadurai, Secretary of the Union has forwarded the following letter addressed to their countrymen in Ceylon for publication:—

Three years ago we addressed almost all of you in Ceylon on the subject of the formation of a Ceylon Urumparay Union to co-operate with the Malayan Urumparay Union for promoting the general well-being of the inhabitants of our mother village. No serious effort having been made by you to organise yourselves into a society, we venture to address you again on the same subject.

2. A perusal of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Malayan Urumparay Union—a copy of which was sent to you at the beginning of the year—will disclose the fact that we have been, during the past 13 years, making a constant effort to improve the conditions of our village; what we have so far succeeded in doing is practically nothing, and what remains to be done or achieved is no doubt very great indeed. It is our firm conviction that no real and lasting progress can ever be made by our village unless the intelligentsia realise the value and importance of team-spirit and work together for the common good of the people. It is becoming increasingly difficult for a man to live unto himself or by himself. No man can fail to observe the present day political, social and economic inter-dependence of communities and nations.

3. If you and we pull together we can surely do a lot to place our motherland in the front rank of the most progressive villages of Jaffna. If we neglect our duty to our own village who else can be expected to do it for us? Salvation must come from within, and not from without. The power to make our village great or prosperous lies in us. Success depends mainly on the right methods of exercising that power. Pulling together is one of the safest methods and this will ultimately lead us to victory.

4. According to the census taken by the Union there are now in Ceylon not less than 95 English-educated people of our village employed in different parts of the Island. A good number of them are, of course, found in Colombo and a few other important centres. Scattered far and wide as they are, it is not impossible to organise them all into a Society with Colombo as its headquarters. Our members are found all over British Malaya which is more than twice as big as Ceylon.

5. It is to be sincerely hoped that you will carefully and seriously consider our proposal, and, without loss of time, take the necessary steps to organise yourselves into a strong and powerful body. No prophets are needed to foretell that a Ceylon Urumparay Union, well organised and ably managed, will be an immense tower of strength to Urumparay and a justifiable pride to all concerned.

Present Political Situation

Mr. K. Balasingham will address the South Colombo Youth League on the "Present Political Situation" on Friday.

Mr. J. Tyagarajah, M.A., of Colombo is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning to address the Valigamam North Youth League.

Continued.

matter as it is a seed. But it contains the two poisons, caffeine and caffeic acid, besides tannin. Its action is similar to that of tea.

The best drinks are cold rice water, whey, and coriander water. The last of these raises the tone of the blood and prevents and cures malaria. For nutrition milk is the best drink. It contains all classes of vitamins and the food stuffs in the most assimilable form. The man who thinks of a dirty bottle of lemonade must first think of half a bottle of milk which also costs ten cents. If milk is not available at all times diluted curd can always be had. Ten cents worth of milk can give two bottles of diluted curd.

It has been said that we should take fruits every day. The cheapest fruit is the plantain especially of the Kathali kind. It is far more wholesome than the Kappal which costs three times. I believe it is fashion that blinds people to the value of the 'Kathali' fruit. Tomatoes and pine-apples can be used in the seasons when they are available. The Tamil medical works give the highest praise among fruits to the wood-apple and to nelli fruit.

(To be continued.)

Towards Dominion Status.

FIRST MEETING OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Provisional Committee of the All-Ceylon Conference to secure Dominion Status will be held at Cambridge House, Darelly Road, at 4.45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

In addition to other business the Committee will consider (1) the composition and constitution of a National Committee to be elected at the next Conference.

(2) What further action should be taken to secure the support of the State Council for Mr. E. W. Perera's motions.

(3) The lines on which propaganda should be undertaken in the Constituencies for securing the early attainment of Dominion Status.

Lord Irwin on Gandhiji.

—O:—

In his address under the Massey Lectureship at Toronto University in Canada, Lord Irwin delivers himself of Gandhiji thus:—

"Partly, however, through temperament, and often perhaps through circumstance, Mr. Gandhiji has repeatedly disappointed many of his warmest friends by his failure hitherto to evolve, and win support for, a considered and constructive policy. Here is one of the major tragedies of the Indian situation. So long as the Indian National Congress is satisfied with the assertion of its own claims, and is unwilling to make the whole-hearted attempt by compromise or by abatement to meet the indefeasible claims of others, there is little hope of agreement either with Great Britain, or with the moderate elements of Hindu thought that are outside the Congress and anxious to bring the work of the Round Table Conference to practical result, or with the majority communities, or with the Indian States. Yet, quite apart from the adjustment of relations with Great Britain, an Indian nation-state would be no more than a hollow phrase unless founded upon unity between communities and an identity of purpose shared by British India and the Indian States.

"Judged by this test, Mr. Gandhiji's influence and action fail at critical points of the circle of Indian political opinion. And when he talks of independence for India, although he may mean something very different from what the words to Britishers would commonly imply, his words repel the minorities as well as the vast number of all creeds outside the Congress party, and excite the resentment of the Princes, who have given repeated proof in word and deed of their loyalty to the Crown of Britain." UNBLUSHING PROPAGANDA!

Parrots Celebrate Marriage.

—O:—

Amidst the crushing seriousness of life these days come the pleasant news of the marriage of parrots from Aligarh, says the "Rangoon Mail". Some people appear to hit upon the novel idea of celebrating such a marriage. It is reported a marriage party consisting of about 50 parrots in cages, was taken in a procession to the accompaniment of a band at the head of the procession. There was the bridegroom-parrot putting on the marriage crown. At the bride's house the party was given a hearty reception by other fellow parrots. Marriage ceremonies were gone through in the presence of holy Pundits. The next day the parrots and their owners were entertained at a sumptuous dinner and the owner of the Bridegroom parrot was given a substantial dowry.

Prison Labour for Colonisation

—O:—

MOTION IN COUNCIL.

"It is the opinion of the Council that arrangements should be made to utilise prison labour for opening up of lands for colonisation purposes" is the text of a resolution, notice of which was given by Mr. George E. de Silva in the State Council on Tuesday last.

Obituary.

MASTER YOGALINGAM.

The death took place last Sunday night in Colombo of Master Yoganathan, a seven year old son of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, Nallur. The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. We tender our sympathy to the bereaved parents.

"MY PRISON EXPERIENCE".

(BY THE LATE BIRIN CHANDRA PAL)

I spent about seven months as a political prisoner in British Indian jails. My first conviction was upon a charge of contempt of court in this case I was given the maximum term provided in the Indian Penal Code. I have not as yet heard that in any other instance any prisoner was given the maximum sentence. It was six months' simple imprisonment.

About the middle of 1917 when the anti-Partition and Boycott agitation in Bengal was running at high tide and there was a general campaign both in the press and from the platform against the policy and character of British rule in the country, many Nationalist Newspapers commenced to be hauled up under the sedition section of the Indian Penal Code. Most of them refused really to put up any defence. Some indeed went so far as to refuse publicly and in open court to recognise the jurisdiction of British judges to try Indian patriots. The "Bande Mataram", the Nationalist English daily of Calcutta, was also hauled up under what is known as section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. So far as I remember the charge against this paper was not based upon anything that it had itself written, but upon translations of some offending Bengali articles that formed the basis of a sedition case against the Editor and Printer of a Bengali weekly. I think it was the "Yugansathar".

SRI AUROBINDO'S ARREST.

Sri Aurobinda Ghose was arrested as the Editor of the "Bande Mataram". Two other gentlemen connected with the paper, one as Manager and the other as Printer and Publisher, were also arrested and put on their trial.

It so happened that in searching the "Bande Mataram" office the police discovered a letter of mine addressed to the Editor. I was at that time the Editor of the English weekly "New India".

A photograph appeared about this time in the commercial weekly "the Capital" (Calcutta), in which the writer said that he had a visit from a prominent Bengali editor and in course of conversation on the tone and spirit of the Indian press, the gentleman frankly told him that they had to write against the Government to command a sale of their paper and earn their livelihood. The suggestion was that there was no honesty in the Bengali press.

This prompted me to write to all the leading Indian editors of Calcutta asking them if they knew the writer of this statement who signed himself "Max" and was a well known figure not only in the English press of Calcutta in those days but also in the local European society and the mercantile community and if any of them responsible for the statement made by him.

Though, truth to tell, I had my own suspicions regarding the identity of this Bengali journalist, I knew he was not the editor of any paper and could hardly claim a prominent position in the profession. So I wrote to all the Bengali editors of Calcutta asking them to authorize me to publicly contradict in my paper "New India" the statement made by "Max". It was a copy of this letter which the police discovered in the office files of the "Bande Mataram" during their search.

After the institution of the case against the "Bande Mataram" the late Binod Behary Gupta, Inspector, Calcutta Police called on me with this letter to verify if I had written it and when I admitted its authorship he told me that they would summon me to give evidence in this case.

HISTORY OF BANDE MATARAM

The "Bande Mataram" was first started by Babu Haridas Halder and myself. Babu Kshetra Mohan Sinha, young man of Sylhet came and joined us almost immediately after the publication of the first issue and put a little money into the enterprise.

The story of the origin of this paper is exceedingly interesting and would read like some medieval romance in these days. We had been feeling the want of a daily organ almost from the very commencement of our Nationalist campaign of Swadeshi and Boycott. There was already a cleavage between the older leaders and ourselves. Their prudent politics did not suit our temperaments, nor appeal to our political instinct, supported as they were by the study of the freedom movements in other lands. We were out for a more courageous propaganda. We believed in truth more than in diplomacy. We did not believe that the diplomacy of a subject nation like ours deceives any body or serves any useful purpose. We did not believe in generosity in politics. We were convinced of it that the British rulers of the country would do that only in regard to us which was reasonably calculated to promote their own interests and consequently we held that as long as these interests were not threatened there could be no change of policy in the British Government in India.

POLITICAL MENDICANCY.

Every Indian politician more or less believed with us in these matters. But the older politician did not like to take the risk of bringing down the mailed fist of the British power in India upon all our political activities by throwing out this open challenge to it. Mr. Ashutosh Choudhury (later words Sir Ashutosh) speaking as President of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Bardwan held up the old methods of political agitation in the country to ridicule by considering them as political mendicancy, and called for a new and vigorous programme of political work built upon self help and self-reliance. The old ways of sending up prayers and petitions and memorials to the Government for the redress of specific grievances were condemned as futile and, worse emasculating. The people were called upon to turn their back on the Government and work out their own salvation themselves through co operative endeavours.

This new movement, with which the "New India" was particularly identified received a new impetus and impetus from the anti Partition and boycott agitations. It captured practically the entire Bengali platform. But it had no English daily as yet to carry on the new message beyond Bengal and at the same time compel attention from the Government and the ruling class in the country. We all keenly felt the need of an English daily. But we were a poor party and had not the wherewithal to meet this

(Barrackpore Mail)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6044.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Murganathar Karthigesu of Chankanal.
Deceased.
Sabapathypillai Ganesaratnam of Chankanal.
Vs.
1. Ramalingam Thillampalam
2. Ramalingam Saomogam
3. Kathiravelpillai Somasundram and wife
4. Nagammal all of Chankanal
5. Manikkam Somasundram of Manipay
6. Chinnathambi Subramalam
7. Wife Nagammal all of Kaddadal.

The 2nd Respondent is a lunatic appearing by his guardian-as litigant, the 1st Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of June 1932 in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of December 1931, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 29th day of June 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 1932, (8d) D. H. Balfour,
O 865 23 & 27 District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8126.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Athinarayana Ganesha Ayer Sabaratna
Ayer of Thavaday
Deceased.

Karthigesu Kandiah of Alaveddy
Vs.
1. Savondara Amma widow of Sabaratna
Ayer of Thavaday.
2. Bathasiva kurukkal and wife Visaladjee
Amma of Perumal Kovil Jaffna.
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sabaratna Ayer Krishnasamy Ayer of Thavaday praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Athinarayana Ganesha Ayer Sabaratna Ayer coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, on the 6th day of June 1932 in the presence of Mr. V. A. Harichandrar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of June 1932 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 8th day of June 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 6, 1932, 'Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
O 866. 28, & 27. District Judge.

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Manager.

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Aiyankovilady, Vau: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

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