

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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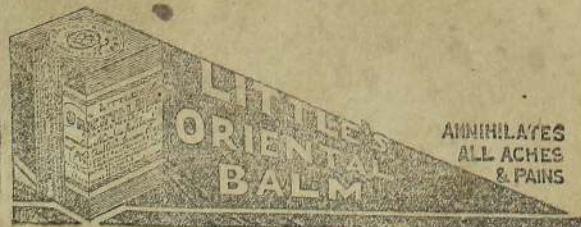
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JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1927

STUDY OF INDIAN HISTORY.

THERE IS NO STUDY MORE ELEVATING to the people and better calculated to create feelings of self-respect and self-reliance among them than the study of their national history.

To the people of this Island the value and importance of the study of Indian History cannot be overestimated.

India is the sacred land of the Hindus and of the Buddhists. Seven hundred millions of Asiatics regard it as a Poojya Bhumi.

Indian History is not merely a record of the rise and fall of dynasties but it is a history of orderly development of great social and political institutions.

To the Tamils of Ceylon Indian History, especially the History of South India is a part of their national history.

The Tamils have made glorious contributions to the arts, literature, religion and philosophy of the world.

It is our duty to see that Indian History is included in the curriculum of studies in the schools and colleges.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REFORM DESPATCHES.—The reply which the Government gave regarding the publication of the Reform Despatches of Sir Hugh Clifford is disappointing and very unsatisfactory.

KOMBAYAN JAYALAKSHMI MATHEW.—Sometime back Mr. R. Sivagurunathan brought a motion in the Jaffna Urban District Council asking for the vote of a small sum of money for the upkeep of the above crematorium.

Governor's Reform Despatches.

REQUEST FOR PUBLICATION.

GOVERNMENT'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday (Monday) the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy asked:

In view of the fact that the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies has specifically asked the Commission on Reform to investigate any difficulties which may have been encountered in the working of the present constitution, will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they, during the Governorship of His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, made any representations regarding any difficulties encountered in the working of the constitution; and

(b) If they did, will they be pleased to state the nature of the difficulties created and of the agency or agencies which created those difficulties; and

(c) In case no such representations were made by the late Governor, or the Government during the regime of Sir Hugh Clifford, have any representations of such a description been made subsequently; and

(d) If so, will Government state the nature of such difficulties and of the agency or agencies which were held to be responsible for the creation of those difficulties; and

(e) In order to enable the Honourable Members of this House, who are not in the confidence of the official records of the House, to know the exact nature of the representations, will Government publish the unexpurgated text of the representations despatched from here to the Colonial Office on that subject; and

(f) In case any text cannot be published without the prior consent of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, will Government telegraph for such authority, so that the text is made available to the official Members of this House and the general public substantially in advance of the landing of the Commission?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied:—The Government regret that it is unable either to publish His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford's despatch, or to recommend such publication to the Secretary of State, or to make any statement regarding the despatch.

The Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy wished to know if the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was sought.

The Colonial Secretary: "No." Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy: (Indignantly) "Why not?" (Applause) — Ceylon Independent.

Training College Results.

The following are among the selected students in the recently held Government Training College Entrance Examination for two year scholarships of Rs. 350 per annum.

- English School Course. Men. J. Gnanaprasadam, V. Nadaraja, B. C. Rajadurai, N. M. Sureshaya Raja, and D. J. Thampapillai. Hindoo Temple School Course. E. K. Sathyanarayana J. A.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER.—Today is the first day of the Tamil month of October (Aipasi) and there is no change in the weather although the sky becomes cloudy at times.

EDUCATION CODE FOR V AND A. V. SCHOOLS.—An amended Code of Regulations for Assisted Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools which has been passed by the Board of Education is published as a supplement to last Friday's "Gazette".

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The adjourned session of the Ceylon Legislative Council was opened at the Council Chamber, Colombo on Thursday last at 10 a. m. and was continued on Friday.

THE LATE SIR S. C. OBEYSEKERE.—The death occurred on Thursday last at Colombo in his 81st year of Sir Solomon Christoffel Obeyesekere, father of the Hon. Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere and father-in-law of Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION.—The Obiwateru Natchanar Vernacular mixed school, which is under the management of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy has been registered as a grant-in-aid school with effect from July, 1926.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. R. R. Crossen of Tambovath is to act as Crown Counsel from October 17, 1927, until further orders.

—Mr. J. Kadramatamby to be Additional Police Magistrate, Batticaloa, from October 16 to 22, 1927.

POST OFFICE ORDINANCES.—Last Friday's Gazette publishes certain amendments to the "Ceylon Post Office Ordinance, 1908" regarding Post Office Savings Bank Deposits and Withdrawals.

ROYAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—The same Gazette notifies that an examination for Governor's and Lorens Scholarships will be held at the Royal College, Colombo on Friday and Saturday, November 25 and 26, 1927 beginning at 9.30 a. m. The terms, regulations and syllabus are also published.

SPECIAL APPRENTICES IN THE RAILWAY.—The same Gazette notifies that applications are invited till November 1, 1927 for enlistment as special apprentices for training for posts in the Minor Supervising grades of the Ceylon Government Railway.

HALF YEARLY GAZETTE INDEX.—Index to the Ceylon Government Gazette for January to June, 1927 is published for the information of the general public in the same Gazette.

FRANCE GOING DRY.—France is going "dry". The prohibition will be voluntary, as the result of high prices that are being charged for wines.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—29 Catholics, men and women, suspected of revolutionary activities, have been arrested in Mexico City. The Police searched the homes of other suspects, as they believed that the alleged Catholic rebellion against religious laws which it was previously asserted had been crushed, has broken out again.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE.—At Theethangady, historically a very important place near Kottayam, Travancore, a cave was recently discovered on the slope of a hill known as Thilakotta. This place is traditionally an important one since it was here that the Raja of Thekkumkoor had their seats.

TURKEY AND KURDISH ACTIVITIES.—The Turkish Government has drawn the serious attention of the Persian Government to the grave consequences which might result from continuation of Kurdish activities on the Turco-Persian borders.

REMOVAL OF THE NAIL STATUS.—It is understood that as many as 15 members of the Madras Legislative Council has given notice of an almost identical resolution recommending to the Government the removal of the Nail Status from the pub to view.

AROLD CANADIAN TELEPHONE SERVICE.—Telephone service between Great Britain and Canada has been inaugurated by a conversation between Sir Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Mackenzie King, British and Canadian Premiers. The charge will be \$15 for a call of three minutes duration and \$3 for each additional minute.

All-Ceylon Tamil Conference.

ELOQUENT PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

STATESMANLIKE VIEW OF REFORMS.

The following is a report of the excellent Presidential Address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy at the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference, which assembled at Tower Hall, Colombo, on Saturday the 15th instant at 3 p. m. We reserve our comments on this for the next issue.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside over this Conference. I wish, however, that this gathering would have comprehended all sections of the people that compose the population of this Island.

There is, I feel, a crisis in the history of this nation. Only by united action upon the part of all the communities in Ceylon can this crisis be met.

Though the sectional action of some of the other communities, have driven us Tamils to meet here by ourselves, let us, Ladies and Gentlemen, refrain from talking any action tinged with sectional prejudice. Our future—our destiny—are bound up with the future and destiny of other communities in the Island.

Since it was not possible for all the communities in this Island to hold a joint session and deliberate together, let me congratulate the organisers of this Conference at the success they have achieved in bringing together so large a meeting.

Tamils have been on this soil from times immemorial. They have contributed not a little to the material, intellectual, moral and spiritual progress of the Island. I am firmly convinced that our task is by no means ended—that we have an important contribution to make in the future acting in no sectional spirit as I have already said but in concert with all the other communities in Ceylon.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should probably not have had the privilege of addressing you today, but for a certain action taken by Sir Hugh Clifford shortly before he made a tearful good bye to the scenic charms and lavish hospitality of Ceylon for Malaya, his first love, where people, according to his notion, are well content to be ruled by a Pater Familias instead of insisting upon ruling themselves as we, true to the British traditions of self-government that have already become a part of our heritage, insist upon doing.

I do not know what facts our late Governor adduced—what arguments he advanced—in support of that request. As you are no doubt aware, an attempt was made by me from my seat in the Legislative Council to secure the publication of the despatch in which those facts must have been adduced—those arguments advanced. The Government which in season and out of season is constantly harping upon "laying all the cards on the table", however, refused to divulge what those facts were—what those arguments were.

We are thus called upon to deal with a case without being told precisely what that case is. Speaking as a lawyer of some experience, I would say that the procedure adopted is not fair to the official Members of the Council or to the voters who have sent those Unofficials to the legislature. Even a criminal under indictment is told what the charge against him really is, so that he may know how to defend himself. But that elementary right has not been extended to the Legislative Council which is to be tried, so to speak, by the Commission which is to be here shortly.

Sir Hugh Clifford might have had reason to withhold the despatch from publication while he was still in London. But why should the Government of his successor persist in a policy which on the face of it is unfair?

The refusal of the authorities to publish the despatches compels us to fall back upon such statements as the late Governor permitted himself to make semi-officially. Fortunately for us Sir Hugh Clifford was not of retiring disposition. At dinners and other public functions given in his honour shortly before his departure from our shores, he discussed this matter again and again.

At all occasions, Sir Hugh emphatically stated that he did not desire to take away any power that the people of this country already possessed—that he did not desire to share the Legislative Council of any rights and privileges that it possessed and exercised under the present constitution. His only aim in moving for the Commission was, he declared, to get certain defects removed from the present system, which gives us the "power of the purse" without giving us any executive responsibility.

We might well remind Sir Hugh Clifford that if this system is faulty in that or any other respect, the fault lay with the men who made this system. This system so far as I know was made by our friends the Officials in this country and at the Colonial Office in London. No Ceylonese had any hand in its making.

If any one among us had been asked to assist in the task of constitution-making he would have insisted upon the devolution of executive initiative and administrative responsibility upon us in addition to the confirmation and consolidation of the "power of the purse". We all are convinced that legislative authority and administrative responsibility cannot be divorced one from the other. For that reason none of us would have ever dreamt of asking for a legislature with unofficial majority and "power of the purse", without asking, at the same time, for executive initiative and administrative responsibility.

To return to the statements made by Sir Hugh Clifford just before his departure for Malaya, far be it for me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to question those statements—to question the *Bona Fides* of Sir Hugh Clifford.

If we take those statements at their face value they can merely mean that Sir Hugh Clifford wished to secure to us full self-government, such as Canada and other self-governing dominions enjoy. He could not have meant anything else, for, as he knew, our power over the purse is not limited in any manner or to any degree; and if he was not going to abridge that power in any way but merely to correlate the executive with the legislature, on a basis of responsibility, he would have to place all the Departments of State, and the public servants who man those departments under legislative control.

Any person who knows aught of the diarchical system that prevails across the narrow Palk's Strait would not, I am sure, wish to impose that system upon us. He could not do so and profess at the same time his desire to leave our "power of the purse" untouched without laying himself open to the charge of his insincerity, for in a diarchical system the legislature possesses the power of the purse only in respect of expenditure to be incurred upon certain specified departments, and not upon the entire administration. No system of division of functions—of bifurcation of government—can be devised which will not in any degree or any extent abridge our money powers.

If the late Governor has recommended to the authorities in London that we should be given executive initiative and administrative responsibility in addition to the "power of the purse" that we already enjoy, as his statements give us every reason to think that he did, then the Royal Commission which is now on its way to this country is coming here merely to find the ways and means of giving effect to that recommendation. Is there anyone among us, Ladies and Gentlemen, who would like to give that Commission the notion that we are not prepared to assume those responsibilities?

From certain speeches that have recently been made and from some matter that has been published, it would appear that there are some among us who fight shy of receiving certain attributes of self-government. It has been whispered, if not actually said, for instance, that we should have nothing to do with the defence. What nonsense, Ladies and Gentlemen? Any nation which shirks the duties of defending its liberties is, in my judgment, not fit to have any liberty.

What course did Canada or Australia or New Zealand or South Africa follow in this respect? Did they tell the authorities in White Hall that they were ready to take charge of the administration of all affairs save defence? They might well have said to themselves that they formed part of a political system which possessed the largest navy in the world as also an army which in numbers and efficiency occupied an important position among the military forces of the world; and therefore why should they bother with separate navies and armies? But being self-reliant, they set on, as soon as they could, to organize, by bit, such naval and land forces as they felt they needed for their defence, and could afford.

In this matter, Ladies and Gentlemen, we should take a leaf from the book of the self-governing dominions. Let us not say of our own accord that we are unwilling or incapable of organizing, by degrees, our own defence. I am confident that Great Britain will not require of us in this matter greater "preparedness" than she required of Canada and other self-governing dominions. I am equally confident, Ladies and Gentlemen, that Great Britain will not refuse to give us the benefit of her strength in as great a degree as she does to the self-governing dominions.

With these words let me pass on to the next point. I have heard—and you have heard—certain other statements which would give the impression that the Ceylonese people do not deem themselves competent—or at least are not desirous of—assuming full executive initiative and full administrative responsibility. It has been suggested, for instance, that what the British people call "permanent officials" should not for the present at least be placed in Ceylon on a footing similar to that assigned to them in Great Britain and the other self-governing dominions. The proposal, as I understand, is to make at least three Civil Servants ministers and yet not make them responsible to the legislature, and to associate with them other ministers who will be accountable for their actions to the legislature, which can dismiss them if they forfeit its confidence.

If some such proposal is carried into effect it will saddle upon us a "hotch potch cabinet". It will be neither the one thing, nor the other, neither entirely bureaucratic nor frankly outside the legislative control as is the case today, nor subject to legislative control as is the case in the self-governing dominions and in Great Britain. In those countries the man who lay down the policies of administration and who supervise the working of those policies are the ministers who are strictly accountable to the people—who can be punished by the people if they prove themselves to be unworthy of the trust that the people have placed on them. The "permanent officials" serve under the ministers. That is the very essence of self-government as it is understood in the British Commonwealth of nations.

What is the reason that impels some of our friends to ask us to depart from that system? They may tell us that we are inexperienced in matters of administration. Granting for the sake of argument that we are inexperienced, whose fault is it? Are we to blame? No Administrative experience has been denied to us.

But how are we to acquire administrative experience? "Learning by doing" say the Americans. That sort of experience can only be acquired by running the departments. The sense of initiative—the sense of responsibility—cannot be acquired in any other way.

It will however be said that we are likely to make mistakes. Doubtless we shall. Such an argument was advanced, it was said, by a distinguished British statesman in conversation with a distinguished Indian. The distinguished Indian promptly told the distinguished British statesman, "But, Sir, why should the British reserve to themselves the monopoly of making mistakes?"

The British have tried to shield our neighbours across the Palk's Strait from making mistakes in respect of certain important functions of government. That was the reason, we are told, why that present system known as Durbey was invented. But what has happened? Confusion has been created in more than one Province of India. Even in those provinces where confusion has not actually been created what has happened? The people through their chosen representatives have been deprived of assuming the responsibility of running the more important departments, such as the one charged with the protection of life and property. They have thereby been deprived of acquiring experience of running those departments. The consequence is that in 1927 they are no better off in this respect than they were in 1921, when the diarchical system was introduced.

If Indians have been granted full responsibility there is no doubt that some of the Indian Ministers would have made blunders, but those ministers, would, in time, have learned to do better. At least their successors would have. By now in any case the Indian Ministers as a body would have acquired a considerable experience of managing such affairs of primary importance and they would have been in a much better position to run their departments than they are as the result of the system that has denied to them that opportunity has kept them in the stage of supposed incompetence.

Continued on Supplement.

That Ridgeway Hall Fiasco

The opening sessions of Mr. X's effusions in the Catholic Guardian of the 15th instant, begin with a lie. If Mr. X was a fair critic or a careful man or even if he had read the issue of the Hindu Organ in which my report was published he would have been aware of the fact that the issue in which my report appeared was the next issue of that paper after the Ridgeway Hall Meeting. The words that the Hindu Organ has managed to secure an "eye witness" to give a lurid account betray his predilections and prejudices. The heading itself shows that Mr. X is an embodiment of suspicion. The second sentence of Mr. X shows the depth of Christian Catholic Charity and paternalism. Mr. X is evidently out to bolster up an unorthodox cause. If you have no case against the plaintiff's attorney, they say, and Mr. X has followed that advice to a certain extent. The 3rd sentence shows him at his best as a past master in the despicable art of deliberate misrepresentation and vilification. Filthy words from both Mr. X is, I suppose, a voracious reader of magazines, and an unorthodox picker up of picturesque phrases and Americanisms. I was not anxious to set up anyone on any pedestal or cast down any one from it. To Mr. X's jaundiced vision and prejudiced mind dark will seem black and grey will seem dark. I was informed by a responsible person that Mr. Anketell was a retired L. O. S., and so mentioned it in my report. If I am wrong let Mr. X correct me and inform your readers what Mr. Anketell is. My report of that meeting is substantially correct. I have not set down aught in malice nor have I extenuated. My report contains the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I was as harsh as truth and uncompromising as justice. The mischievous suggestion that I may perhaps be an understudy of Mr. Channamkam is a piece of cold calculated frigid falsehood. I was there as a disinterested spectator and not as a partisan. I do not belong to any clique cabal or coterie. It seems that Mr. X belongs to a certain camp as his writing amply testifies. It does not lie in the mouth of Mr. X to shift the blame on to the other side and thus exonerate his party. The disturbances began when Mr. Channamkam commenced to speak and the disturbers were seated in the body of the hall in the back benches. I challenge Mr. X to deny these facts. If he has a conscience and considers truth-telling a virtue he dare not deny these facts. But if he is one of those misguided persons who fondly believe that the end justifies the means and that to do a great right you can do a little wrong, I know what he will do. I mentioned in my report that Mr. Tisserovasinghe was an ex U. D. C. member. It is a fact, and I stated that fact not to hurt a gibe at Mr. Tisserovasinghe but to distinguish him from the rest. If Mr. X with his mind warped by prejudices and judgment distorted by suspicion makes a mountain of a molehill and degrades it into a gibe I cannot help it. To the pure all things are pure. The thief thinks each bush an officer. So let Mr. X think that every epithet is a gibe. If Mr. X is a person who is unattached to any clique or camp, who is guided by reason and his still small voice, conscience, whose mind is free from cant and prejudice, and who knows what correct constitutional procedure in the conduct of public meetings is, he need not wonder at what the eye witness thinks of Mr. Channamkam's pose. True and brave men do not resort to questionable means. Upright men will not utilize a quibble to gain their ends. Men who champion a righteous cause will not condone rowdy scenes and acts of hooliganism to subvert their purpose. I challenge Mr. X to deny that there were rowdy scenes and acts of hooliganism at that meeting. Let him who is pure cast the first stone. First remove the beam in your eye before detecting and removing the mote in your brother's eye. It would have been patent to the meekest intelligence that the party who brought people in cars to use them as pawns to gain their ends were bent on converting a protest meeting into a meeting to clear for Xian representation and that to further this object they were prepared to go any length, short of violence. The moment they achieved their object by capturing the Hall and making it impossible for the convenors to conduct the meeting as they intended, their work was practically over and they did not go further out of the way to obstruct and use violence to prevent the Protestants from holding the meeting under the banyan tree. Perhaps at the back of the mind of the majority in the Hall was the fear that the convenors might call in the police if they went further and that they might go further and fare worse. I was not at all anxious to make a distinction between those in trousers and those in veshties because the distinction was already there. The manner in which they were accommodated and made to yell and hoot at a given signal further accentuated the difference and the distinction. I am myself a person almost always dressed in veshty and am a resident of Vannarppan and know the veshty here. His preaching at me is preaching to the converted. But I do maintain that those who were in the back seats in the Hall and were in veshties and belonged to the so called lower orders were mostly tollow of the deep, tapers of trees, and rollers of ocher. These were mostly ignorant and illiterate people. More than 75% of them were not qualified to vote. These men who would have in normal times been necked out of the hall were accommodated there because the wire pullers wanted by hook or crook to swell the number of their supporters. They were not considered as men, as human beings, possessing the franchise but as units to swell the major-

Continued on Supplement.

Auction Sale of A Valuable Property.

Under instructions from our owner, I shall sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th October 1927 at the respective spots commencing from 2 p. m.
1. All that allotment of land called "PAVADDAMKADU" fully planted with coconut trees and Palmyra (most of it in bearing) situated at Thampuram in the Parish of Changanai of the Vellamam West Division in the District of Jaffna in extent 250 Lams V. C.
2. All that allotment of land called "BOHAMKADU" half of which is planted with Palmyra and the other half is cultivated with vegetables situated at Thampuram as aforesaid in extent 104 Lams 21 perches. "Setuppathy Vasa".
Bankhall Street, Jaffna.
(No. 1073) Jaffna, Auctioneer.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA, Testimentary Jurisdiction No. 6461.
In the matter of the estate of the late Michael Jacobs of Nallore Deceased.
Benjamin Jacobs of Nallore Petitioner.
Vs.
Mrs. Rosalie Jacobs of Nallore Respondent.
The 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by her Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of Benjamin Jacobs of Nallore praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Michael Jacobs of Nallore coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge on July 18, 1927, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasadam & Kairasa, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 11, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son 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 August 30, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
July 29, 1927.
Order Nisi extended for 27th September 1927.
Egd. G. W. W. D. J.
Order Nisi extended for 25th October 1927.
Egd. G. W. W. D. J.
O. 1329.

WANTED.

Health Visitor with Midwifery and General Nursing Certificate.
Salary Rs 80 00, & Rs. 20-00 Rickshah allowance—monthly.
Apply—
The Hon'y. Secretary,
Jaffna Women's Health League,
Mis. 1080. Vembady, Jaffna.

The Ceylon (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1923.

Constituencies of the Mullaivittu Revenue District, Northern Provinces Eastern Division, European (Rural), Muslim, and Indian Electorates of the Mullaivittu Electoral District.
Notice is hereby given that the revision of the registers of voters for the following constituencies has been completed and that such registers are open for inspection at all reasonable hours at the Mullaivittu Katchery:—
1. Mullaivittu Revenue District, Northern Provinces Eastern Division.
2. European (Rural) Electorate of the Mullaivittu Electoral District.
3. Muslim Electorate of the Mullaivittu Electoral District.
4. Indian Electorate of the Mullaivittu Electoral District.
Any person claiming to have his name inserted in such registers, or, if entitled to do so, objecting to the name of any person appearing therein should make application to the Registering Officer hereinafter mentioned.
Such application must be made within four weeks from the date of the publication of this notice, or on the grounds of application, and give an address for the receipt of notices.
P. SARAVANAMUTTU,
Asst. Govt. Agent, Mullaivittu District, and Registering Officer.
G. 822. for the above mentioned Electorates.

Ceylon Government Railway. NOTICE.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR POSTS IN MINOR SUPERVISORY GRADES.
Applications are invited for entrance as Special Apprentices for training for posts in Minor Supervisory Grades of the Ceylon Government Railway (Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon, and Road Shop, and Running Shop).
Candidates must not be less than 16 or more than 21 years of age on the date of examination, must be of good physique, unmarried, and have previously passed the Cambridge Senior Local or other higher examination.
Further particulars can be obtained from the General Manager.
Applications from intending candidates should be addressed to the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, and should reach him not later than the 1st November 1927.
T. E. Dalton, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Ceylon Government Railway, Colombo, 10.5.03, 1927.
G. 821.

Jaffna Urban District Council.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following are the Minutes of the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday the 8th October 1927 at 9 a. m.

Local Government Board.

HEALTH VISITOR FOR JAFFNA.

The following are the minutes of the seventy-eighth meeting of the Local Government Board held at the Colombo Kachcheri on Thursday, October 5, 1927, at 9.30 a. m.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6510. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappu Venkathambay of Vaddokkudai West Deceased.

August 28/24, 1927. Extended to 18.10.27. O. 1927.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6478. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithamparappillai Subramaniam of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

July 5, 1927. Order Nisi is extended for 18th October 1927. Sgd. G. W. W. D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6468. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Emily Retnam daughter of Veiramuttu Vethamanicam Ariyacuody of Copeny. Deceased.

September 2, 1927. Order Nisi extended for 25th October 1927. O. 1888. Sgd. G. W. W. D. J.

Notice.

"The Asiatic Home"

The "ASIATIC HOME" 86-4, facing Tank Road Railway Station, two storeyed building and most delightfully situated with commodious rooms.

NOTICE.

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being a Research into the History of JAFFNA from very Early Times to the PORTUGUESE PERIOD BY Mudlr. C. Rasanayagam, C.C.S.

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