

The Hindu Organ.

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H. 61.

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Wanted two first class trained and experienced Tamil teachers for the Women's Training School attached to Ramanathan College to assume duty on the 15th of November 1927. Applications may be sent to the Principal, Ramanathan College, Chinnakam, before the 12th of November 1927. Mis. 1086.

NOTICE.

Laws of markets in the Jaffna District for 1928 will be sold by tender on the 19th November 1927. Tenders should reach the office of the Chairman, District Road Committee, Jaffna, not later than 12 noon on the 19th instant.

For further particulars—vide notice posted up at the Jaffna Kachcheri or apply to the Chairman, D. R. C. Jaffna.

L. A. NORTHCROFT
for Chairman.
District Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna, 2nd November, 1927.
G. 888.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927.

SIR P. RAMANATHAN
AND
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

THE SPEECH WHICH THE HON SIR P. Ramanathan delivered at the meeting of the Ceylon Tamil League on Saturday last is rather an expression of his personal pique than a sound and judicious pronouncement on the subject of responsible government. It is a weakness of Sir P. Ramanathan to imagine that he alone possesses the monopoly of political knowledge and wisdom while the others who are working in the field of politics are either novices or men of no balanced judgment and reason who would go wrong unless guided by his own wisdom and judgment. Sir Ramanathan is neither a democrat nor does he appear to have faith in the virtues of democracy or in the capacity of the people of this country to work democratic institutions. In one of his American lectures he characterised the working of democratic institutions as an "enthraling game." It is no wonder that the demand for full responsible government is looked upon by him with some alarm. How Sir Ramanathan is out of touch with Tamil opinion in this matter even in Colombo was made evident by the enthusiastic applause which greeted the announcement of Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan at the very meeting of the League regarding the unanimous decision of the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference to demand full responsible government.

Sir Ramanathan's suggestion that in the event of self-government being established in Ceylon every portfolio should be in charge of three Ministers is indeed very amusing and entertaining. It is a clear evidence not merely of his lack of faith in the capacity of Ceylonese to undertake responsibilities of administration but also of the groundless mistrust and suspicions which he has allowed his mind to be possessed of.

Sir Ramanathan is an experienced Councillor and for sometime he was also the head of a department. His illustrious brother the late Sir Arunachalam was, too, the head of a department for several years. Does he think that if two other officers had been associated with him or his brother, he or his brother would have tolerated it? Or does he think that such an arrangement is feasible or practicable or will be conducive to efficient administration of a department.

It is reported that Sir Ramanathan declared that there were few righteous men in Ceylon who could deal with complicated questions without their minds being entangled by fear, favour or ill-will. Sir Ramanathan desired to perpetuate the "wise" administration of the country by European Civilians. Where did these civilians acquire the so-called balanced reason and judgment which is wanting in the Sinhalese or the Tamils who were trained in the same culture as Sir Ramanathan. We only regret that the University Site Debate has upset his equanimity and warped his vision and judgment.

It is said that at this meeting Sir Ramanathan declared that Governor Manning and the Secretary of State adopted the Minorities' Memorandum of which he was the sponsor. It is far from truth. At the Reform Debate of 1922 it was agreed that a Committee of the Legislative Council should decide on the allocation of seats. There were two schemes before the country at the time of the appointment of the Allocation Committee—viz., the Congress scheme and the scheme contained in the Minorities' Memorandum. The Allocation Committee by a majority rejected both and submitted a scheme which was adopted with the support of Governor Manning and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The present constitution was based on this scheme. The Minorities' Memorandum provided for 19 territorial seats while the majority report of the Allocation Committee submitted a scheme providing for 23 seats. Sir Ramanathan's Memorandum provided for a Council of 45. While the Allocation Committee decided in favour of a Council of 50. It is clear that the present constitution was not at all based on the so-called Minorities' Memorandum.

The people have reverence for Sir Ramanathan's age. They have respect for his opinions. They remember with gratitude the great work done by him in the past. But they cannot support him in his tirade against the grant of responsible government. We hope that he will not undo the great things which he had done in the past by taking up an attitude which will be detrimental to the best interests of the country.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

LEASE OF MARKETS IN JAFFNA.—Everywhere appears a notice from the Chairman D. R. C. Jaffna, calling for tenders for the lease of markets in the Jaffna District for 1928. The last date for the receipt of tenders is 12 noon on the 19th inst.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. Cathravelu, J. P., U.P.M., Crown Proctor, Jaffna, has been seriously ill since Thursday last and is being treated in the house of his son-in-law Dr. G. Candiah, J. M. O. Jaffna. He is improving and will be able to attend to his duties in a week or so.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT.—It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has arranged to leave for Ceylon by the sea route, if a boat is available at Bombay, immediately after his conversations with the Viceroy which was fixed for the 2nd inst. He expects to reach Ceylon some time between the 9th and the 15th instant. If a boat is not available he will travel over land.

A SEVENTH SUPREME COURT JUDGE.—The Ceylon Daily News' learns that the Government is now considering the desirability of appointing a seventh judge to the Supreme Court Bench to clear off the arrears. At the end of September, there were 252 minor appeals and 268 major appeals undisposed of.

CYLON TAMIL LEAGUE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Ceylon Tamil League was held on Saturday last in the Tower Hall, Colombo. The Hon. Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, K.O., the President of the League, occupied the chair. After the Report and Accounts had been adopted, the President in the course of a lengthy speech deplored the proceedings of the Legislative Council held last week and said that a great attempt had been made by a section of the Legislative Council to put back the University question, the leader of the opposition being no other than their Colonial Secretary.

KUALA LUMPUR FUNCTIONS ON JAFFNAESE.—The Colonial Restaurant, Kuala Lumpur, was the scene of a Tamil party at 4 p.m. on the 26th October, 1927, in honour of Dipcons of L. R. C. P. & S. (Edinburgh) and L. F. P. & S. (Glasgow) who by Mr. R. Kandiah, Brother in law of Mr. K. Visavalingam, Audit Officer, Kuala Lumpur and brother of late Mr. R. Karthigaiyan, Head Master Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Kandiah, after Edinburgh in the latter part of July, 1927 and, it is hoped, he would be back in April next with further dipcons. Mr. Muthu thanked the host, Mr. Visavalingam on behalf of those present and the latter expressed his gratitude to those who responded to his invitation. After an enjoyable evening the party dispersed about 5 p.m.

COLOMBO ST. PAUL'S WARD Y. M. H. A.—The inaugural meeting of the above association was held at "Dayarama", Andal Street, Colombo, on the 30th of October at 4 p.m. There was a large and representative gathering. Mr. P. Ganthan was voted to the chair. Mr. P. Kanagassabai was appointed Secretary pro tem. The Chairman in a lengthy and inspiring speech explained to the gathering the object of the Association. The following were elected office-bearers:—President: Dr. E. V. Ratnam, M. M. C. and Dr. S. Marish, M. M. C.; Vice-President: Mr. A. O. Ilish; Vice-President: Messrs. N. Naganathan and V. Kanapathipillai; Secretary: Mr. K. Visavalingam; Asst. Secy: Mr. A. Thamizhpalai; Treasurer: Mr. E. K. Kandaswamy; Asst. Treasurer: Mr. A. Visavalingam; Auditor: Mr. K. Kathirgumamalai; Messrs. K. Marish, V. T. Suppiahpillai, K. Velauthampillai, M. Kavipillai and A. S. Saseeraham were elected to serve on the Committee. The proceedings were conducted in Tamil. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

POLLING FOR
RE-OPENING OF TAVERNS.

POSTPONED.

3-11-27.

As we go to press we received the following telegraphic message from the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaretnam:

Inform all that the Legislative Council has postponed polling. This was after a debate today.

Sir Hugh Clifford's Despatch.

HON. MR DURAI SWAMY'S QUESTION.

NATIONAL CONGRESS, TIMELY ACTION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress was held on Saturday last in the Congress Rooms, Colombo, with the Hon. Mr. B. W. Perera, the President, in the chair.

The following resolution among others was proposed and adopted:—"That the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress has read with profound dissatisfaction the reply given by the Colonial Secretary to the question asked in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy requesting the immediate publication of the despatch in which the Ceylon Government moved that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State do appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of the constitution introduced in 1923. This Committee considers the reply to be both inadequate and unsatisfactory, and presses for the publication of the despatch in question so that the public of this Island and particularly the Legislative Council may know the case the Ceylon Government has made out against the Legislative Council."

It was also proposed and adopted to send a telegram to the Secretary of State requesting him to withdraw any embargo which he may have placed upon the publication of that despatch.

Lure of Government Service.

OFFICIAL'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

In giving the toast of Ananda College at the annual dinner of the Old Boys of the College held on Saturday last at the G. O. H. Colombo, the Hon. Mr. Flecker made the following remarks among others:—

"..... You have first rate material in your boys whom solely the lessons that are taught them and very apt to profit by them. But it seems to me that they put rather too much before their face one goal only to the exclusion of others and that is the Government service; not that Government service does not provide an excellent career—and I hope to welcome many boys from Ananda College—at the same time you can perhaps overdo it. The ordinary reason for this is not because the attractions held out by the Government service is one of monetary reward, but of a safe and certain career, in which a definite measure of comfort is assured right through one's working life and up to the time when desire removes us from the scene. Now, this is, so far as I go, very good. But it surely introduces a certain lack of enterprise and a lack of self-reliance and to that extent its influence is, I think, bad. The Government service plays rather an over-insuring part in Ceylon. Take the professions such as, for instance, the medical profession. You have the brains which can compete with any in the world, and yet practically every doctor in Ceylon is in the Government service and you don't find Ceylonese engineers or architects outside the Government service. In the same way one of the banks, the Ceylon Saving Bank is a Government institution transmuted by somewhat less iron rules caused necessarily by the handling of Government money".

Asperior on Tamils Resented.

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S MISSTATEMENT.

A resolution expressing disapproval of a statement by the Solicitor General, in the Legislative Council, regarding Tamils and their "alleged lack of culture," was passed at the annual meeting of the Ceylon Tamil League on Sunday.

In the course of the University site debate, Mr. Akbar said: "I have been a lecturer for twenty years in the Law College, and what struck me was that for moral brilliance I very rarely found the equal of the Jaffna Tamil youth. They passed the examinations at the top, but there was a dead stop after that! Why? Because there was no culture. Surely our young men ought to be taught what proper culture is."

Mr. V. M. Saravananmalai, in moving the resolution, characterized this statement as "objectionable, unnecessary, unwarranted and provoking to the extreme."

Matrimonial.

SUBBAIAH—VALAMBIAKAL.

The marriage of Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor S. C. and Notary Public, with Miss Valambikai Ammal, daughter of Mr. S. Mutummaraswamy Chettiar, Merchant, was solemnised at about 9 p.m. at the residence of the bride at Vannarpannai West. A reception was held by the bride's father on the second day. As the parties are well-known and influential both the wedding and the reception were well-attended by the élite of Jaffna. We wish the married couple all prosperity, happiness and long life.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

JAFFNA FARMERS HANDICAPPED

The following is the full report of the Address of Mr. S. Kandiahpillai, President, Village Committee, Uduvil, delivered at the All-Valligam North Conference held a few days back at the Kanderodai Hindu English Institute:—

The subject which I am called upon to address you today is an important one concerning matters relating to village administration. But the time allowed is very limited. I shall however endeavour to put before you an outline of the different aspects of the question. First of all I shall deal with the public lanes. You all know that the public lanes with the exception of few, were never repaired hitherto. In some lanes there are large rats and holes. No carts can be taken without serious risk. In some lanes encroachments have been made. The lanes are so narrow that carts with loads or loads with straw can pass through them without serious obstruction by branches of fence-sticks. In most of the lanes there are casses or other wild overgrowth. Thus you will see there is plenty of work to be done. Encroachments have to be removed, lanes cleared of stones, and repairing and graveling have to be done. The advent of motor car has added to our problems. The lanes get worn out and rats and mice are formed more quickly. The need for repair is much greater now. But before doing all these, the first thing to be done is a survey of the lanes and removal of encroachments. We have neither the funds nor the machinery to do it. Therefore we now ask the Government to have a survey made of the public lanes to facilitate the removal of encroachments now and also to prevent future ones.

PUBLIC PATHS, CHANNELS AND TANKS.

Then there are the public paths. These lie mainly through paddy fields. They have now been blocked up or otherwise obstructed in most places especially by those owning lands by the side of lanes or roads and thereby those owning lands in the interior are denied their right to take manure to their fields or to take produce from the fields to their home. The width of the public paths have been very much narrowed and people find it difficult to pass along these paths especially during the wet season.

Drainage channels have received the attention of the Government recently. Some trunk channels have been repaired and others have been pegged out but much remains to be done. Attempting to do irrigation and drainage works in this division in air tight compartments is dangerous and is likely to be harmful to the interests of the people. Formerly the rain water drained from the villages into the tanks through channels and from the tanks after meeting the requirements of the paddy fields, the surplus water was drained into the sea. But now many of the channels have been choked up. Some channels have become silted up and encroached upon. Similarly the tanks also have become silted up and encroached upon. There is now not sufficient water in the tanks for agricultural and other village uses. On the other hand saltwater stagnates in some villages. The best thing is to prepare a combined scheme for conservation and drainage of rainwater and irrigation and to carry out the deepening of the tanks and channels and the re-opening of the channels choked up or blocked up. The only the whole scheme will work satisfactorily. Sufficient water for irrigating the paddy fields when there is drought will be conserved in the tanks. Villages will be drained properly and some channels will be very useful both for drainage and irrigation.

LACK OF PROPER IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Now I come to wall irrigation. Of all problems that confront the farmer in Valligam North how to irrigate his crops is the greatest. The common form of irrigation of garden crops and fruit trees in this division is by means of well-sweeps; but a living unit under the present conditions cannot be cultivated by irrigating by well-sweeps. For instance a man cultivates on an average about 8 lachchams V.O (2000 plants area). If you examine the reason why such a small area is cultivated it will be found that on an average about 4 men are required to irrigate by means of well-sweeps. The area cultivated by these men comes to 4 x 8 = 32 lachchams. The crops have to be irrigated every other day. Four men cannot irrigate this area in two days. That is the reason why such a small area is cultivated. The income from this area is not sufficient to maintain a family under the present conditions. That is why people give up cultivation and take to other walks of life. That is why young men hesitate to take up cultivation. This is not all. Formerly the dwelling compounds were small fruit gardens. Now it is not so on account of the difficulty of irrigation as the farmers' efforts are concentrated upon tobacco gardens. Some farmers practise irrigation by water-lifts known as Persian wheel or double Mechanical Boggies etc. Others are contenting. The causes for abandoning them are not known. No expert advice was available for the people in fixing them up or working them or investigating into the cause of the failure. I fully believe that these water-lifts can be improved.

Continued on p.

CEYLON TAMIL LEAGUE.

A RETROGRADE SUGGESTION

SRI P. RAMANATHAN ON SELF GOVERNMENT.

During the course of his presidential address the Hon. Sri P. Ramanathan made the following remarks on self-government.

"..... It strikes like that were introduced to the Legislative Council for the purpose of winning a victory irrespective of the dictates of reason and justice what were they to do. They could only say that they were not ripe for the complete transfer of the administration of their country into their hands with such people who were likely to do that when they entered into the Ministry. It appeared to him that a way out of those difficulties was in the case of a person to appoint one Minister in charge of each department to a popular whom man in charge of portfolios as the Judges of the Supreme Court did when they formed a Bench of three Judges. A Minister by himself was very likely to go wrong unless he was a judicious man, full of balanced reason who could not be perverted by fact, favour or ill-will. But only two such men out of 100,000 would take part in politics."

After relating how the minorities came to him during the last reform of the constitution and the memorial he drew up was accepted by Governor Manning as his own, Sri P. Ramanathan added that the University site discussion was no example which should be a lesson to them in regard to their conduct in the future. Let them advance their ideas by itself. Tamil League had discussed the matter in Committee but had not arrived at a decision. They had, however, decided against their ladies taking part in politics and abandoning their houses and substituting themselves to asperations of various kinds. He had found in a newspaper a report that the League had decided in favour of self-government. That was not correct."

Mr. H. A. P. Sandarasegar: That is the Tamil Conference, Sir.

Sri P. Ramanathan said that he read that the Tamil League had accepted self-government.

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan: Which is that paper, Sir?

Sri P. Ramanathan: I have got a cutting of it. I am not interested in names. I am interested in the justice of seeing the Tamil League not coming to such a conclusion.....

CIVICS IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan in moving the following resolution "That Civics should form a part of the curriculum in the schools of the Island" said that he believed that Sri P. Ramanathan had been misinformed when he said that there was a newspaper report that the Tamil League had committed itself to self government. It was the Ceylon Tamil Conference that had adopted it unanimously. His only idea in bringing forward that resolution was to place before the League a subject of extreme importance at the present stage of their political development. They were getting day after day a larger and larger voice in the administration of the country and at least the younger generation should form an intelligent idea of what the future government of the country was going to be, and what their rights were and what their duties were.....

Continued.

There are some local blacksmiths who claim to have effected improvements on these water lifts. But how far they have been successful have to be investigated. Then there is the oil engine pump. There cannot be the least doubt that beyond a certain limit irrigation by these pumps will be cheaper than by these water lifts. Where is that limit? What is the acreage that can be irrigated at this point? What is the minimum quantity of well required? Those are also matters for investigation. A question is often asked where are the wells for installing high power water lifts or pumps. Now it must be noted that irrigation was hitherto carried on by means of well sweeps and the existing wells were sunk with a view of irrigation by means of well sweeps. Now if more water is required the wells can very well be deepened or broadened. In Vellore North there are many wells which can be successfully deepened.

Then another question is asked where is the land for cultivation if every one begins to cultivate larger areas. The answer is simple. There are undeveloped lands in many parts of this division and they can be developed and brought under cultivation. Supposing the entire land has been brought under cultivation, do you think that our sturdy farmers are going to sit with folded hands? No. They will move on little by little to other neighbouring places and bring more lands under cultivation. These farmers, the backbone of the country, have been until recently drifted into chronic indebtedness and living on almost famine rations. But a little rise in the price of tobacco enabled them to extricate themselves from the miserable position in which they were a few years ago. But even now they do not get sufficient return for their labour. It is an economic loss to them and to their country. By reducing these wants to the minimum, they may appear to get on well, but the fact is otherwise. Comparatively the artisan classes, the labourers and those in all other walks of life get on better than the farmer even now. He must be enabled to cultivate a larger area and thereby earn living wage. If satisfactory results are obtained, the farmers will be enabled to cultivate larger areas. The general prosperity of the cultivator will be increased and agricultural industry will expand and in fact there will be an agricultural revolution in this district. The key to agricultural situation lies in solving the problem of irrigation. No cry of "Back to the land" will make young men to take up cultivation. It is proved to be paying, every one would prefer to take up this time honoured nob's profession.

NALLORE KANDASWAMY KOVIL CASE.

HINDU TEMPLE AND TEMPORALITIES.

SUIT AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT.

The hearing of the Nallor Kandaswamy Temple case came up before Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, Jaffna. The case being an interesting and sensational one concerning the Hindu public, the court-house was crowded and the Bar table was full. The Nallor Kandaswamy Temple is a very ancient one having its own tradition and history behind it.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT.

The plaintiffs in the case who make allegations against the management and the Manager of the Temple which they claim as a public temple prayed to the Court that a scheme be settled for the proper control and management of the said Temple, its temporalities and the income derived therefrom as provided for by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1917. Some of the Brahmins who had been Priests in the said Temple have also brought an action against the Manager of the Temple who had dismissed them from service. These Brahmins who claim a hereditary right of *Pooja* in the Temple have been made the added parties in the case.

PARTIES IN THE CASE.

The Plaintiffs in the case are:—Messrs. K. Somasundaram of Trincomalee, O. K. Swaminathan of Nallor, A. Muthusamy of Kokkuvil East, P. Tamboo of Vannarpalai East, C. Nagalingam of Vannarpalai East, A. Coomarasamy of Nallor and O. Navaratnam of Vannarpalai East.

The Defendants are Sri Gangappa Mappanam Modaliyar, the present Manager of the Temple and his widowed mother, Ponnapillai both of Nallor.

The added parties who claim the right of *Pooja* in the Temple are:—S. Sinnamugam Kurukkal, his wife Savitara Leesumai Ammal, Anna poornam Ammal widow of Subramania Iyer, Meiyappa Ammal widow of Vyasantha Kurukkal, Amirthavalli Ammal widow of Appasamy Ayer, and Soudarsvathy Ammal daughter of Appasamy Ayer, all of Nallor.

AN ARRAY OF COUNSELS.

Mr. M. A. Arulandanan with Messrs. M. S. Ranganathan and A. V. Kilasingham instructed by Mr. A. C. Caibarivu appeared for the Plaintiffs. Mr. F. A. Hayley Esq. with the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Messrs. P. Vysilingam and Spencer Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. R. B. Nalliah appeared for the Defendants. Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham with Sri A. Kanagasabai and Hon. Mr. K. Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. K. Kanagasabai appeared for the added parties.

DISCUSSION ON ISSUES.

After much discussion as to which of the issues should be taken up for trial it was decided to try the case first on the issue whether the Temple was a private or public one, since all the other issues were dependent on this had to be decided on the finding of this main issue.

COUNSEL'S OPENING ADDRESS.

Mr. Arulandanan in opening the case for the plaintiffs said the Nallor Kandaswamy Temple as all knew, was one of the most famous and ancient Hindu temples in the Island. As tradition had it was built in 1248 by one Prime Minister, Bavarana Baba. The Counsel on the other side might say that it was all lost in tradition. But many books of eminent authors like the Kalivool and the Vaipanamalai would speak to the facts in the case. Coming down to history in the year 1783 the Temple appeared to have been destroyed during the Portuguese period. One Krishna Iyer Sabba Iyer obtained permission from the Dutch to rebuild the Temple. Thus an agreement on an *ola* was obtained from the Dutch and the Temple had been rebuilt with the assistance of Hindu devotees. Many donations were made to the Temple and its buildings were completed in 1807. An authority was given to the Brahmin Sabba Iyer to exercise all the rights and privileges as Priest of the Temple. The priest nominated Raghunatha Mappanam Modaliyar as Manager of Temple reserving to himself the rights of *poojah*. Coming to facts in the year 1878 a notice appeared to have been issued for a public meeting to consider the Temple affairs. Accordingly a fairly big public meeting was held at the Temple under the presidency of the great Hindu revivalist, Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar. In that meeting Kandish Mappanam Modaliyar, from whom the defendants claimed their descent, was also present. It was resolved at that meeting to rebuild and improve the Temple. Under Arumuga Navalar attempts were made to rebuild the Temple. Arumuga Navalar was a puritan at heart. He wanted the excesses in the Temple to be cast away and the animal sacrifice stopped. The people promised to do as he wanted. He then proceeded to work for the Temple for three or four years. Behold Adam of Superstition had his way. Some superstition Hindus reasserted themselves partly to get rid of the great influence Arumuga Navalar was wielding and partly to oust him, so that they might profit themselves at the expense of the Temple. So they restrained animal sacrifice and such other malpractices. Arumuga Navalar could not stand all that, and gave up his work in connection with the Temple. Meetings had been held in that connection. 1876 a public meeting was held and several charges were made against the then Manager. It was also decided at that meeting to take steps to prevent the various misdeeds that were taking place in the Temple. Some persons were appointed to conduct a case, but they were not able to carry on the work. Finally under the urge of Arumuga Navalar some others were appointed to do that work. But in the year 1879 Arumuga Navalar died. As happened in most of the movements kept up by the earnest zeal of individuals matters

of public meetings at the instance of the Manager in order to indicate that the Temple was a public trust. From 1873 to 1878 when Arumuga Navalar was carrying on work for the Temple, much money appeared to have been collected and granite stones brought from India to rebuild the Temple. In 1883 another public appeal was made. About that time one Arumana Parashy appeared to have been instructed by Kannian Mappanam Modaliyar to collect money. He was suspended on account of some alleged guilt but was later found to be faultless and reinstated to carry on the collection. A large number of notices issued by the Manager were broadcast throughout the land and large sums of money appeared to have been collected and utilized for rebuilding the Temple. All those facts indicated that it was a public trust. The very conduct of the defendants' predecessors showed that the Temple was a public trust. The plaintiffs had a series of documents to show that large number of donations had been made to the Temple for the purpose of carrying on festivals etc. From 1873 down to very recent times all those things were done by members of the Hindu public not those who were connected by family ties to Don Juan who appeared to be a Christian founder of a Hindu temple. Various members of the Hindu public had contributed for the building of various parts of the Temple buildings. He (Mr. Arulandanan) was informed that even his father himself had built a certain part of the Temple in the belief that it was public trust. The judgments in such cases in the Ceylon and Indian Courts and the facts in the present case viewed in the light of those judgments showed that the Temple in question was a public trust. First: there were enough documents from the founders of the Temple, such as appeals made to the public in which they claimed themselves as trustees. There was one important fact,

LIST OF TEMPLE BELONGINGS.

In 1873 when the then Manager of the Temple sought the help of Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar in connection with a public meeting, the latter appeared to have asked the former to make a list of the property etc. belonging to the Temple since the public might want to be informed of the matters connected with the Temple before they would go to help it. Such a list was accordingly prepared and read at the public meeting by Kannian Mappanam. It was then handed over to Arumuga Navalar. When Arumuga Navalar spoke away his connection with the Temple on account of the impious practices observed in it, he got hold of Mr. Kallaiappillai to copy that list for filing in a case. That would indicate that various donations had been made to the Temple by the public and that the site where the Temple now stood was the very spot where Bavarana Baba had built a Hindu temple.

It was one of the clearest of cases known to all that that Temple was a public trust. It was because of the Trust Ordinance and because of the many important facts just had come to light in connection with the schooner case that happened between the present Manager of the Temple and some others, that some public men who were engaged in educational work had begun to take interest in the Temple. They had come to the Court under the power of the Ordinance, to see that the Temple was well conducted. It was a scandal to all Hindus to allow such a state of things to continue one minute longer.

In recent times they (the Manager's party) had become bold and had some deeds made with the help of some Lawyers in Colombo by which they (the defendants) claimed to be the owners of the Temple. According to Hindu Law, the manager of a Trust should not take anything from the trust property for his own personal use. It was a disgrace to allow such a state of things to continue in such a famous temple as the Nallor Kandaswamy Temple.

FIRST WITNESS EXAMINED.

Mr. T. Kallaiappillai, 72, Nallor, Manager, Savapaksha Vidyaalayam and Manager, Kallaiappillai Temple, was the first witness examined. You are a nephew of Arumuga Navalar.—Yes. His brother's son.—Yes.

You were his pupil and always accompanied him and took part in all his activities in regard to religion.—Yes.

You remember the year 1873.—Yes.

Who was the Manager and trustee of the Kandaswamy Temple?—Kandish Mappanam. Was he friendly with Arumuga Navalar?—Yes; at that time he was very friendly.

You used to be studying under him and did Kandish Mappanam visit Navalar?—Yes.

Did he speak to your uncle on any important matter in connection with the Temple?—Yes.

What is it?—Kandish Mappanam came to Navalar and said.....

Mr. Hayley objected to this question.

Mr. Arulandanan:—This is to show, Sir, how the Manager looked the Temple.

You know well that Navalar and Kandish Mappanam discussed certain things in connection with the Temple.—Yes.

As a result of which what happened?—Kandish Mappanam sent out a notice under his hand to convene a meeting of the Hindu people.

You produce a notice.—Yes.

Mr. Hayley objected and said that they (1st and 2nd defendants) were not the direct descendants of Kandish Mappanam and they were not responsible to what he had done.

The notice was produced by the plaintiff.

Mr. Arulandanan:—To the witness, the Manager locked the Temple.

You know well that Navalar and Kandish Mappanam discussed certain things in connection with the Temple.—Yes.

You have seen this notice before.—Yes.

Who showed this to you?—It was read out at the meeting.

At that time you saw the notice.—Yes.

Before that the notice was broadcast in Jaffna.—Yes.

You attended that meeting along with Arumuga Navalar.—Yes.

Kandish Mappanam was present.—Yes.

He was present when the notice was read.—Yes.

(To be continued)

INDIAN & FOREIGN

WOMAN'S RUSH AT JAPANESE EMPEROR.—The Police seized and arrested a woman who was attempting to thrash a petition to grant women the full suffrage on the Emperor as the latter was leaving the palace.

BOLSHIEVIKS' BROADCASTING STATION.—The Bolsheviks have established a powerful broadcasting station at Valdivosk, from where propagandist messages will be sent out to all parts of the Far East.

HOLLAND TO JAVA AND BACK.—Lt. Koppen landed at Amsterdam, Holland completing his return flight from Batavia and proving the possibility of performing the trip to Batavia and back within a month.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO SWITZERLAND.—A Telephone Service is said to be now available between all the principal provincial towns in Britain as well as London and all the principal towns in Switzerland.

Trade Notice.

WHITE BURLEY PIPE TOBACCO.

We acknowledge receipt of two sample cakes Tobacco, manufactured by M. B. P. A. Bates. We submitted the samples to a local connoisseur, who reported:—"The sample supplied compares very favourably with any of the imported varieties. The tobacco burns well, though rather quickly, gives a pleasant and mild smoke and leaves no unpleasant odour after smoking. The flavour is very acceptable. It keeps well during not less than days. The strength is rather mild and the flavour could be improved with advantage. It is, however, excellent value for the price that we pay for it, which is only 80 cts." As it is an ingenious enterprise, we wish the manufacturer every success.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the post of Stamp Vendor, District Court, Jaffna on a salary Rs. 80/- per annum.

Applicants should be prepared to furnish security.

Applications should reach this office not later than November 10, 1927.

District Court, Jaffna, 31st October 1927. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. G. S. 837.

Grand Investment

FOR A

Small Capitalist.

Auction Sale OF A

Coconut Estate "Kathyeduthan", situated at Eluthumadduva about 20 miles from Jaffna Station.

Under instructions from the owner P. R. M. S. A. Rengasamy-pillai of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna, I will sell by Public Auction on the spot the above Estate which is 19½ acres in extent more or less and situated about 2½ miles from Eluthumadduva Station on Saturday the 26th November 1927, at 3 p.m.

For particulars and inspection of Title Deed please apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,
Auctioneer.

"Sethupathy Vasa"
Buckhall Street,
Jaffna. 1-11-27 Mis. 1083.

The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE - MADRAS.

Wanted capable Agents on a monthly salary of Rs. 50/- and travelling allowances of Rs. 25% in Jaffna and Batticaloa to popularise our Cheap Insurance Scheme. The Company paid claims recently with 600% profits to policyholders in Ceylon. Cash Security of Rs 200/- is essential. Apply to Messrs. K. S. Durai & Co., Branch Secretaries, Kandy or to the Managing Director, Royapuram Madras.

(To be continued)

4 92.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by me till 10 a. m. on Saturday the 12th November 1927, for the following services from 1st January to 31st December 1928.

- 1. Lighting Streets.
 - 2. Supplying five Scavenging cart bulls with drivers.
 - 3. Supplying Rice.
 - 4. Supplying Materials.
 - 5. Lease of Markets, Gala and Pasture lands.
- Particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Local Board, Trincomalee.
- Local Board Office, W. G. Willpursam, Trincomalee, October, 1927. For Chairman L. B. G. S. S.

HEARING RESTORED.

Many people, especially those suffering from deafness, noises in the head, or nasal catarrh, will be interested to learn that a very ingenious little instrument, called "Tinnitus Inhaler" has recently been invented for the permanent relief of these distressing ailments, and which has already been the means of successfully overcoming hundreds of very severe and apparently incurable cases.

Any sufferer desiring further information regarding this remarkable appliance, should communicate with the Secretary, "Larmalene" Co., Deal, Kent, England, who will gladly send full details, together with testimonial proofs, and press notices; or to save valuable time, the Instrument, with necessary medications, etc., will be immediately mailed to any address, post paid, upon receipt of money Order for twelve Shillings. When writing kindly mention this paper.

M. 57.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. 22742.

1. Velayutti Arunassalum of Chandanpokkady.
 2. Mappanamudali Kanapathippillai Sithamparappillai of Do.
 3. Veluppillai Kandiah of Do.
 4. Aliyampillai Mututhay of Do.
 5. Thillampalam Kandiah Sithamparappillai of Kachch.
- Vs. Plaintiffs.
1. Velayutti Vallipurnattar of Kodigamam.
 2. Karthikesar Sithamparappillai of Do.
 3. Punciar Mututhay of Do.
 4. Pandaram Parampalam of Do.
- Defendants.

Take notice that the Plaintiffs abovesigned have instituted the above styled action against the Defendants abovesigned,

(a) To have the Temple called Alangara Velayutti Murugamothrikovil situated on the land called Veppal in the village of Obandanpokkady, and its properties declared a charitable trust.

(b) To have the Defendants removed from the trusteeship and management of the said temple and its temporalties.

(c) To have the deed of management executed by the Defendants on the 1st February 1927 under No. 9648 attested by V. G. Appadurai Proctor Notary Public declared null and void.

(d) To have the Hon'ble Mr. W. Doraiswamy and Hon'ble Mr. S. Bajraswamy appointed joint trustees of the said temple and its temporalties.

(e) To have the said temple and its temporalties vested in the said trustees.

(f) To have certain scheme prepared for the proper management of the said temple and its temporalties.

(g) To have the 4th Defendant ordered to deliver the things of the said temple and all the documents relating to the temple properties to the new trustees.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

October 27, 1927.

Mis. 1085.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6525.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Meenachchibpillai wife of Kathirgamari Sinnathambuvi of Pathithamby.

Deceased.

Sinnathambuvi Nagamary of Pathithamby Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathirgamari Sinnathambuvi of Pathithamby.

2. Sinnathambuvi Sellah of do.

3. Sinnathambuvi Banvayagam of do.

4. Nagamary daughter of Kathirgamari Sinnathambuvi of do.

Minors. 5. Kanapathippillai Aristheram of do.

6. Kanapathippillai Rajesheram of do.

7. Kander Edward Kanapathippillai of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesigned Petitioner praying that the abovesigned 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and for grant of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesigned deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on August 17, 1927 in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathy Pillai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 16, 1927 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesigned Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 4, 5, 6 and 7th Respondents and that Letters of Administration of the Estate of the abovesigned deceased be granted to him unless the abovesigned Respondent or any others shall on or before September 27, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Time extended till 23rd November 1927.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge,

August 27, 1927.

Mis. 1084.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6509.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Late Kanapathippillai Velmuthum of Vadukkoddai West

Deceased.

Vairamuthu Selvadurai of Vadukkoddai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Veluppillai Sithamparappillai of Vadukkoddai West presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. B. and wife

2. Theyvalappillai of Vadukkoddai West

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesigned deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on July 26, 1927, in the presence of Mr. P. Ganapathy Pillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 21, 1927, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is a son and an heir of the deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before November 17, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. W. Woodhouse,

October 19, 1927,
O. 1837.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6580.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Late Arumugampillai Sammugalingam of Valveddy

Deceased.

Kathiravetpillai Singaravelu of Valveddy

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Annamuthu alias Thanukkody widow of Arumugampillai

Minor 2. Arumugampillai Sivaganasundram &

3. Kanapathippillai Sokkalumallam all of Valveddy. The 2nd Respondent is minor appearing by his guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesigned Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on October 6, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 27, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that the abovesigned 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the said minor the 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his uncle rules: the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on November 17, 1927 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Sgd. G. W. Woodhouse,

October 18, 1927.
O. 1835.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6579.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Namasesiyam Veluppillai of Annapuramai East

Deceased.

Annapillai widow of Namasesiyam Veluppillai of Annapuramai East in Vannarponnai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Namasesiyam Marikkam of do

2. Namasesiyam Visuvalum of Aththabidi

3. Namasesiyam Sathesivam of Anapuththarai presently of G. P. O. Colombo

4. Namasesiyam Sathethurai of Archanthawo in Ven. East

5. Vaithilingam Somasunderam of Aththabidi

6. Vaithilingam Sutanthurai of do

7. Vaithilingam Thambithurai of do

8. Nagamuthu Vaithilingam of do

9. Nagamuthu Vaithilingam of do

10. Sumanthi Kandiah of do presently of Vanniyam

11. and wife Rasmaham of Aththabidi

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesigned Petitioner praying that the abovesigned 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and for grant of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesigned deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on October 6, 1927, in the presence of Mr. P. Ganapathy Pillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 5, 1927 having been read:

It is ordered that the 9th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her accordingly unless the abovesigned Respondents or any others shall on or before November 17, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. W. Woodhouse,

October 18, 1927.
O. 1838.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6549.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangamuthu wife of Montathambu Sinnathambu of Changanai West

Deceased.

Montathambu Sinnathambu of Changanai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Sinnathambu Rasaratnam

2. Naayar Thilliampalan

3. and wife Namipillai all of Changanai West, the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardians ad litem the 2nd and 3rd Respondents

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesigned praying that Letters of Administration be issued to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on October 21, 1927, in the presence of Mr. E. Eshirnayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 9, 1927, having been read,

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and his hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesigned or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22