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Y. 62.

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H. 61.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1928

FAMINE IN SIGHT.

THE PEOPLE OF JAFFNA HAVE NOT experienced a shortage of their food-supply for a considerably long time. It is one of the inevitable consequences of living in a dry area not blessed with any perennial source of water-supply except the clouds. When the latter fails, every thing else fails. The behaviour of the north-east monsoon this year has been very whimsical. It rained when not wanted and it did not rain when wanted. The result is paddy crops have been ruined. In some parts of Jaffna, farmers have been so much disappointed that they have allowed their cattle to graze on the crops. It is now quite certain that not only the usual quantity of country-rice will not be available but also sufficient straw cannot be gathered from the fields. Thus man and beast are both bound to suffer.

The Eastern Province and the areas under the major tanks have not been affected but the chief sources of local supply like Poonakari, Maravanpalam, Chavakachechi etc. have totally failed and, unless large quantities of rice are imported from abroad in time, a shortage of food-supply is sure to take place some time this year. Visitors from South India tell us that the prospects of harvest there are not very much better than here. In Burma the price of rice is steadily going up and, unless orders are placed immediately, the supply from Burma cannot be ensured.

In past times, the Jaffna man could stand hardship and even tide over a famine by his economic living. In the times gone by, the average man in Jaffna took only one rice-meal a day. The peasant proprietor usually took some preparations or other of Varaku, Kurakkan or yams in the morning, a square rice-meal at noon and some rice or Kurakkan cakes and yams at night. In place of the afternoon tea, he took porridge prepared from palmyra root and the jam prepared from palmyra fruits. But now-a-days he is accustomed to eat some preparation or other of rice at all meal times. Rice-hoppers in the morning, rice at noon, rice-cakes in the afternoon and rice again at night is his usual programme of meals at the present day. No wonder he is afflicted with diabetes. It is this type of man that is going to be affected by the coming shortage of rice. Unfortunately he belongs to the majority. Providence occasionally warns man when he goes to extremes. The Jaffna man has his limitations which he does not realise at times. That is why in the olden times, the Jaffna man regulated his living so as to suit his environments.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. If we are wise, we can yet avert a famine. We want food for man and food for our domestic animals. We could raise both if we would set about to do it now. During the next sirupokam, there should be extensive cultivation of such food crops as yams, beans, pulses, tapioca etc. There should be a judicious mixture of food crops and fodder crops. No field should be allowed to lie fallow during the next three or four months. Some rain is likely to fall and that will give just enough of water for our wells. Tobacco cultivation should yield place to food cultivation. Only by a united attempt could we help our countrymen.

Government can also help us a great deal. Headmen may be advised to induce farmers to attempt food-production on an extensive scale. The money realised by rice profit during the last rice control, could be utilised to get sufficient supplies of rice and paddy from abroad. This will check too much profit making on the part of rice-traders. Rice control may also be introduced later but prices should be fixed now. We advise the Government Agent to hold a conference of leading man, Chief Headmen, and leading rice merchants at an early date, and consult them as to whether there is any necessity either for action or for urgent measures.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

MR T. B. RUSSELL GOING ON LEAVE.—We understand that Mr. T. B. Russell, Government Agent, Northern Province is proceeding immediately to England on sick leave and that Mr. M. A. Young, B. A. (Cantab) Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary will act for him.

DARING BURGLARY IN COLOMBO.—On last Tuesday night a daring burglary is reported to have taken place in a Colombo shop. About 500 gold watches and several hundred articles of gold jewellery and about Rs. 1000 in cash are said to have been removed from the shop. The burglars effected entrance through the roof.

MEDICAL SUCCESS.—Dr. Saga Tiyagaraja, M. A., M. B., B. S., L. R. C. P. (Lond), son of the late Mr. N. Tiyagaraja, Barrister-at-Law, Colombo, has passed the M.B. and Ch. B. (Cantab).

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND PARTY.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stanley and their party are on a visit to the South having arrived in Galle on Tuesday last. The Gubernatorial party will return to Nawera Eliya on the 9th inst.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. P. Nadarajah, Senior Assistant Postmaster, Avisawella, will be taking up duties, on promotion, as Postmaster, Naula, in the Matale District, from January.

—Mr. C. Arumugam, Secretary of the District Court of Avisawella, will act as Deputy Fiscal, Avisawella, from the 24th December to 10th January. —Cor.

BUDDHISM IN CAMBRIDGE EXAMS.—Among the resolutions passed at the All-Ceylon Congress of Buddhist Association held in Anuradhapura on the 25th of December last was the following:—"That the Director of Education be asked to take such steps as may be necessary to have Buddhist Religious Knowledge included among the subjects for the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations in Ceylon."

JAFFNA STEAMER SERVICE FOR STRAITS.—The local agents of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Messrs. J. Cherubin and Brother, have, we are informed, made arrangements with the company to allow their steamer, the S. S. "Lady Blake" to call at Jaffna fortnightly to take passengers for Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore via Nagapatnam. The S. S. Lady Blake is expected to arrive at Jaffna from Colombo via Batticaloa and Trincomalee on or about the 12th proximo and sail the same day for Nagapatnam, where passengers will be transhipped to the Mail Steamer leaving for Straits.

DEATH AT ANYTIME.—An extraordinary case of the death of a man who passed away so quietly, while being shaved, that the barber failed to notice that his customer was dead, is reported from Turin. Giuseppe Dherin, a septuagenarian, living in a village near Aosta, went as usual to his barber. After chatting with the barber for a few minutes, the old man closed his eyes, and the barber kept on shaving. When he had finished, he (the barber) remarked, "There you are, sir." But the old man did not respond. Signor Dherin was dead. A doctor was brought in, and he said the old man probably died at the moment the barber saw him close his eyes. —C. Patriot.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.—The following are among the successful students who have passed the Students Final Examination and who are entitled for 2nd Class Certificates:—(English School Course); Women: S. Subramaniam; Men: T. Kandarasamy; A. T. Vathaparanam; K. V. Mylvaganam; B. Veerasingham; G. S. Chelliah and S. C. Rasaratnam; (One Year Course); J. S. Thuralrajasingham; (Kingsdargazien Course); M. Mathaparanam.

SUSPECTED PLATE THIEVES AT KANDAVANAM TEMPLE.—On the night of Thursday last at about 1 o'clock a number of men were seen in front of the southern gate of the Kandavanam temple by a woman who was sleeping in a Madam with her mother. She saw a powerful light, awakened her mother and told her about it. The latter said they should be people who had gone there too early for the Mergah Tiruvempu Poja. Some time after a boutique keeper on the roadside was awakened by the talk of these people. He is a sailor and knows also some Sinhalese, Hindustani and English. He was surprised to hear them talk in a language not known to him. He therefore lighted his lamp and got out to see a big motor car without lights standing close to his boutique. There were about ten people in the car. When they saw him they immediately disappeared. He raised a cry and went with others to the temple. They saw marks of two pairs of boots. The temple doors were intact. This organised gang which is suspected to have been out for temple-plate robbery seems to consist of people who know foreign languages other than English and who wear coats and shirts with sleeve links. It will be remembered that a pair of sleeve-links was found in the Chulapuram Anaman temple some time back.

WANTED.

A Principal for The Jaffna Hindu College. One with administrative experience preferred. Salary Rupees 4800—6000 per annum according to qualifications. Annual increment of Rupees 240 rising up to Rupees 7200 Free quarters. Apply to Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Manager, before the 15th January. Mja. 1119.

Reviews.

THE "BUDDHIST".

The first volume of the "Buddhist" (New Series) has been out three months or so. This monthly Journal which is published by the Young Men's Buddhist Association, Colombo is edited by the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka M. A. The name itself of the Journal will signify its aim and it is hoped that under the able guidance of its present Editor it will be a source of help in the propagation of the Buddhist religion and the broadness of the various activities of the Buddhists. We acknowledge the copies sent to us.

THE "CENTRAL".

The above is the title of the Magazine of Jaffna Central College, Kilar College and their Old Boys' Association. A copy of the latest issue Nos 1, 2 and 3 of Vol. XXII has been received at this office. The Magazine contains 16 items. The article entitled "By Gons D.ys" by Mr. S. M. Burrows gives the history of the Central College from the year of its inception 1817 till the year 1903. Another item of importance is the account of the Prize distribution that took place on 30th September last and the Report read by the Acting Principals, Mr. J. K. Chennugam, on the occasion.

"THE PATH TO PERFECTION."

We are in receipt of a copy of The Path to Perfection being the reprints of a lecture by Swami Ram-krishnananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission. This is the 3rd edition of the lecture in book form published by the Ramakrishna Math, Mysore, Madras. The author solves admirably the problem of life and advises those who seek happiness to search within. In his own words "to go to God you do not need any money, you do not have to buy a ticket..... He is inside you..... To see Him you must shut your eyes, to hear him you must close your ears, to go to Him you must give up all outer activity..... since from Him alone can you get the highest bliss and the highest wisdom." This is really the essence of Hindu philosophy. The book is worth the price which is only 25 cts. We thank the publishers for the copy sent to us.

WEATHER.—There seems to be no change in the weather for the good. At times the sky is over-cast but the clouds are being swept away.

RAIL MOTORS IN JAFFNA.—Commencing from today (January 2nd) Rail Motors are running between Kankesanthurai and Pallai and vice versa. On week days the Rail Motors will run daily four times up and down and on Sundays six times stopping at important level crossings along the line. The Motors in appearance resemble "Buses, minus the front part, and have accommodation for about forty to fifty passengers.

HINDU EDUCATION AT PUNGUDETIVE.—The Second Annual General Meeting of the Pungudutive Educational Association (சங்கடடுவது) was held on Thursday, December 22, 1927 at the Sri Subramaniya Vidyalai, Pungudutive West. The Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam presided. The Secretary presented his report of the first year and the Treasurer submitted the statement of receipts and expenditure for the previous 1 1/2 years beginning from April 1926 to the end of September 1927.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

The above College reopens on the 12th proximo. The admission examination for students desiring to join the London Matriculation class will be held on the same date.

There are a few vacancies in the College boarding houses. Preference will be given to small children living at great distance and to boys coming from out-stations. Applications should be sent to the Principal immediately.

M. SABARATNASINGHE, for Principal.

Hindu College, Jaffna, 26-12-27.

Mja. 1125

"Ancient Jaffna."

A HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

(A CRITICAL REVIEW BY MR V. CUMARA SWAMY B. A., PROCTOR S. O. TELLIPALAI).

Continued from our issue of 24 11 27.

In my last article I have gone as great length into geographical details not quite relevant to the subject I am dealing with; and my object in doing so was to bring together all materials available from Tamil literature, the South Indian inscriptions and other sources on the point, not merely to prove that the terms Kadaram, Saccakam and Kalakam are mutually convertible and refer to one and the same region; or even to show the extent of Tamil maritime enterprise, and the vast expanse of colonial conquests of the Chola empire, in the far east during its zenith, but merely to get the readers acquainted with the geography of these places in detail. It is perhaps, the lack of such detailed geographical knowledge or the patriotic zeal or both combined, that induced the author of "Ancient Jaffna" to suggest and make a serious effort to maintain an utterly untenable theory that Lankalou and Kalas of El Edirisi are ports in Ceylon and the former of the two viz Lankalou is identifiable with Dondra Head in south Ceylon, and that the latter viz Kalas with Kovilam in Jaffna (A J 193-201).

ISLAND OF CAMPHOR TREES.

The reader would have noticed that in my last article I have located Kalas Island as being situated between Coles and the Lesser Saccas Inles and I further pointed out that the species of natural camphor called *camphora* referred to by the commentator of Silappadikaram derives its name from this island; and I am supported in this contention by a Mohamedan writer of the fourteenth century Ibn el-Wardee quoted in A J page 201. He describes this island as abounding in camphor trees one tree of which shaded a hundred men and more. But this is explained away by Mudaliyar Rasnayagam as being due to a confusion between the camphor tree and the bayao tree. The Mudaliyar offers a similar explanation of confusion for the tin mines spoken of as abundant in the said island both by El Edirisi and the writer quoted above. I have since endeavoured to identify Lankasokam of Rajendraraja Chola's conquest with Lankalou of El Edirisi and the island of Lankas of the modern maps. Further we must not fail to note in this connection that there is more than one place by the name of Lanka in and about the island of Sumatra. A portion of Sumatra itself is called Sama Saka and there is a town in the island by the name of Lanka; and scholars are not wanting who would locate the capital of Ravana, the piece of Sita's exile and all other scenes of the Lanka of Valmiki's Ramayana in the island of Sumatra itself.

NOT DONDRA HEAD AND KALAPOOMI.

The affiliation of Lankalou with Dondra Head and the location of the island of Kalas in any part of Ceylon or its identification with Kalapoomi in Karadiva is therefore clearly untenable and shows only to what extraordinary lengths we may be driven to by allowing our patriotic zeal to get the better of our historical acumen. But in fairness to the author of "Ancient Jaffna" it may not be out of place to mention in this connection two other identifications dealt along with Lankalou and Kalas. Mudaliyar Rasnayagam's identification of Malet and Sumantha (of Chinese orthography) with Jaffna and Adam's Peak are probably correct. Marco Polo after describing Ceylon in Book III Ch. 19 again reverts to some matters about the island in chapter 23 and therein he states that in 1281 A. D. Kubla Khan having heard from certain Saracens the fame of the relics belonging to our first parents sent an embassy to the King of Ceylon demanding the relics; and he further adds that this embassy reached Ceylon after a tedious journey and obtained from the King "two large black teeth together with some of the hair and a handsome vessel of porphyry". When these valuable ornaments reached the city of Khanbali the grand Khan received them with great pomp and ceremony. This probably is the homage received by China in 1285 A. D. and referred to in "A J" PP 202 & 203 and it may be left to our Mudaliyar to investigate still further to find out whether this embassy proceeded en route through Jaffna and whether the King of Ceylon who sent these relics was also a King of Jaffna.

One more identification of the Mudaliyar viz—the Sabage (of the Mohamedan historians) with Jaffna which might be dealt with here, is left for consideration after I conclude this portion of my review of the Kudumkaval inscriptions and its bearings on contemporary events in Ceylon and advert to some matters bearing on the possibility or otherwise of this identification.

(To be continued.)

MOTOR FATALITY AT NAVANTHURAI.—This morning a car belonging to one Ponuthurai of Jaffna while being driven along a road at Navanthurai is said to have knocked down a small girl and ran over her causing death instantaneously. It appears that this girl seeing the car approaching ran to the rescue of a small child who was playing in the road and thus fell a victim to this mishap.

Continued from page 3.

NEED FOR VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA.

The Congress has given a definite lead. It has prescribed a potent remedy to eradicate the communal cancer which has been eating into the very vitals of our body politic. It is now for us Congressmen to carry on a vigorous propaganda to explain and popularise these resolutions and to bring them home to the Hindu and Muslim public all over the country. I earnestly appeal to every well-wisher of India, irrespective of his political creed to lead a helping hand to the Congress in this noble cause. Specially do I appeal to the Press of the country to realise its great responsibility in the matter. There is no other agency which plays such an important part in the moulding of public opinion and the regulation of inter-communal relations. It is the powerful instrument for good or for evil and I regret to say that throughout this unhappy communal crises, our press, especially the vernacular press, has not exercised its influence for the good. With very few noble exceptions it has actually fanned the flames of conflict and lamentably failed in the discharge of its duties. I cannot have any complaint against the Anglo Indian newspapers. They naturally serve the interests that maintain them. But is it too much to expect from our own journals and journalists that they will subordinate their selfish considerations to the supreme interest of common national good and ally themselves with forces working for the restoration of concord and unity? The conduct of News Agencies in the country has not been altogether satisfactory either. Let us hope that they too will contribute their share to the restoration and maintenance of unity in the country. Let us all realise that it is a matter of life and death for us and on the success of our efforts to achieve unity in the country depends the whole future of India.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to urge that the country should lose no time in preparing itself for the next move forward. I urge that all our energies and resources be concentrated on fighting the enemy residing inside our body politic, namely, communal and political discord. I beseech Hindus and Muslims to accept the settlement of the Congress, which is just and fair to both and to sink their differences. I press for an immediate and countrywide reorganisation of the Congress and cordially invite all communities and political parties to join the national organisation in a body in order to strengthen it and make it truly representative and national. I appeal to all those who still desire to go to the Councils to close their ranks and form one People's Party of Opposition on the basis of the Congress Programme. I strongly advise the Congress and the country to stand aside and have nothing whatever to do with the Statutory Commission. I reiterate the demand of the Congress for a Round Table Conference of Indian and British representatives with plenipotentiary powers as the only method in which we could cooperate with Great Britain regarding the settlement of the future of India. I recommended the speedy preparation of a future constitution of India and the calling of a National Convention for its adoption. I suggest to my people that we should consider Indian pro-

Continued up.

MR SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex President. Indian National Congress, on the 2nd day (Tuesday, December 27th) at the Congress session moved the following resolution:—

Whereas the British Government have appointed the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of India's right of self-determination, this Congress resolves that the only self-respecting course for India to adopt is to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form. In particular (a) this Congress calls upon the people of India and all Congress organisations in the country (i) to organise mass demonstration on the day of the arrival of the Commission in India, and similar demonstrations to the various cities of India which the Commission may visit; (ii) to organise public opinion by vigorous propaganda so as to persuade Indians of all shades of political opinion effectively to boycott the Commission. (b) This Congress calls upon non official members of the Indian Legislature and leaders of political parties and communities of India and all others not to give evidence before the Commission nor cooperate with it in any manner, public or private, nor attend or participate in any social functions given to them. (c) This Congress calls upon the non official members of the Indian Legislatures, (i) neither to vote for nor serve on Select Committees that may set up in connection with this Commission; (ii) to throw out every other proposal, motion or demand for grant that may be moved in connection with the work of the Commission. (d) This Congress also calls upon the non official members of the Legislatures not to attend meetings of the legislatures except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant or for the purpose of making the boycott effective and successful or for the purpose of throwing out a ministry or of opposing any measure which, in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress, is detrimental to the interests of India. (e) This Congress authorises the Working Committee to confer with and secure the co-operation, wherever possible, of other organisations and parties with a view to make the boycott effective and complete.

Dr. Annie Besant seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously—Ud.

Continued.

blems in their international setting and cultivate cultural relations and maintain friendly contact with Asiatic countries. I call upon my countrymen not to relax their efforts until they have secured the release of the detenus of Bengal and made repetition of a similar outrage on the elementary rights of citizenship impossible. I draw the attention of the country to the alarming condition of our national health and earnestly appeal that effective measures be devised to check the causes which are leading to its steady deterioration. These in my opinion, are the lines on which we can weld India into a nation with an irresistible will and determination to conquer all obstacles in the way of the realisation of its great ideal and occupy its proper place among the Nations of the World.—"Hindu."

MR MARDY JONES' VIEWS

INDIA NOT LIKELY TO BE THE ARENA.

"I do not think for a moment that the seat of the next war will be in the North West Frontier," declared Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M. P., (who is at present on a visit to Ceylon) in an interview to a representative of the Free Press of India when asked about the latter meaning of the extensive military preparations which are now going on in the North West Frontier Province and which formed the subject of heated discussion in the Subjects Committee meeting of the Indian National Congress. He said: "In my opinion I see no possible danger of a war breaking out in the Frontier provinces either from Afghanistan or from Russia. I think that the far more danger of war breaking out in the near future is in the Far East as a result of the commercial rivalry among capitalist and Imperialist nations in their gamble for the exploitation of the natural resources of India, China and Straits Settlements restricts them in their attempting to exploit the oppressed people of the Asiatic nation in the Far East. Capital, as it now is, has become international in its scope and activities and capital can now concentrate its forces in a very short period of time in any country which is endowed with rich natural resources and also occupied by large masses of oppressed and cheap native labour. The capitalist, whether European, American or Indian, exploits the patriotism of his own country. He seeks to secure control of the political machinery of his own country to foster Imperialist and capitalist undertakings anywhere and everywhere in his attempts to secure monopolist control of the raw materials of the earth."

For these reasons, said Mr. Mardy Jones, "I do not think for a moment that the seat of the next war will be in North-West Frontier. The seat of the next world war is more likely to be in the Pacific Ocean."

THE SINGAPORE BASE.

About the Singapore base, he said the building of the Singapore base by the British Cabinet is a very shrewd preparation by the naval experts of the Imperialist forces in Great Britain. It is done in anticipation of the next world war which will break out in the Far East. All modern wars have been waged for commercial purposes and the mad gamble for world markets is the chief source of danger of war in the future as in the past. Great Britain as a naval power and as a country which is mostly dependent upon foreign food supplies and cotton and other raw materials has to maintain the protection of the trade routes of the world in defence of the food supplies and raw materials for her industries. Until there is agreement among the chief nations of the world upon simultaneous disarmament, there is very little likelihood that Britain will give up her naval supremacy. It is these Imperialist interests which dominate the Tory Government and to some extent also influence the Labour Party that stand in the way of granting India's demand for complete self government. This will also be a stumbling block to the recognition of India's complete independence in the near future. It is evident that the Imperialist interests of Great Britain are even more concerned about keeping their grip upon India for the strategic purposes of a possible war in the Far East than even her interest in the Indian markets for British goods. Home Rule for India, even if it involved the fiscal policy of protection against British and foreign goods to build up infant industrialism in India itself, would not seriously injure British trade and that danger is not the real objection which the British Imperialists have to the granting of Self-Government to India. They look upon India as a great breakwater in the troubled waters of Asiatic politics which enables them to anchor in safety in all the trading ports of the Far East and as a pivot for the exploitation of the countless millions of the oppressed peoples in the interior of Asia.

Following coconut Estates of late Brijnand Mathabail will be sold by public auction on the respective premises and fixed dates.

1. All that eastern portion of all that coconut estate called Yakkachchy estate, with coconut plants together with well, bungalow, kitchen, sheds and other appurtenances, situated at Yakkachchy Kovil-vayal Kottandarkulam and Mullaipattu in Pachchilappal Division containing in extent 176 Acres, 3 Roods and 22½ Perches and bounded on the East and North by Crown Jangle on the West by the western portion of this estate belonging to the heirs of Brijnand Mathabail and on the South by Road on Saturday 4th February 1928 at 3 p. m.

2. All that jangle land called Pikkokkadu, with well and other appurtenances situated at Uruvaakkampattu in Mialkhuva in the Division of Pachchilappal containing in extent 65 Acres 3 Roods and 32 Perches and bounded on the East and North by reservation along Road on the West by Crown Land and on the South by the property of Kairngamar Sinnaddy and Champillai Ponnar on Saturday 4th February 1928 at 4 p. m.

3. All that coconut estate called Iankayanpiddy and commonly known as Kaitbady coconut estate with coconut plants and other appurtenances situated at Kaitbady in Thenmaradchy Division containing in extent 257 Acs, V. C. and 13½ kulis and bounded on the East by the property of Tolagar Sinnathamby and others and lane, North by the property of Sandrasegarr Apputhurai, by Road and on the South by Kandar Ramalingam on Saturday 14h January 1928 at 4 p. m.

4. All that coconut estate called Karanthai, with Coconut plants well, bungalow and spontaneous plants, situated at Serampattu and Malvill in the Pachchilappal Division, containing in extent 319 Acres and 26 Perches and bounded on the East by lane and Crown Jangle and on the North by lane and bank, and on the West by the property of Akkattal and tank and Road and on the South by road, on Saturday the 28th January 1928 at 3 p. m.

5. All that coconut estate and paddy fields commonly known as Ravalai coconut estate, with bungalow, sheds and other cultivated and spontaneous plantations and other appurtenances situated at Kollakandy Navatkuly in Thenmaradchy containing the total extent of 72 Acres 3 roods 16 perches and bounded on the East and North by lanes and the properties belonging to the temple of Ampalavanaswamy at Sittambaram and Kannakalamman temple at Veempirai, West by the Property of Kannakalamman temple and lane and on the South by salt River (Lagoon) on Saturday 14 January 1928 at 3 p. m.

V. A. DURAIAPPAR, Commissioner, JAFFNA.

Mis. 1126.

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Q. 92.

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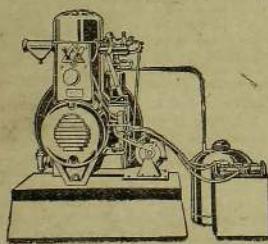
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Mis. 1128.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 889.

In the Matter of the Estate of Allapichai Mohamad Abdoolader late of Erukkilampiddy

Decedent. Allapichai Mohamad Abdoolader of Erukkilampiddy

Petitioner.

1. Mohamad Sulahamma wife of Noor-mohamad
2. Mohamadovane wife of Seguthamby
3. Allapichai Mohamad Oessem
4. Aysamma daughter of Mohamad Abdoolader
5. Mohamad Mariam daughter of Mohamad Abdoolader, all of Erukkilampiddy

This matter of the Petition of Allapichai Mohamad Abdoolader of Erukkilampiddy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Allapichai Mohamad Abdoolader coming on for disposal before P. O. Fernando Esquire, Addl. District Judge, on December 2, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Mudir, Anantham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 2, 1927, 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 said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 5, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings unless the Respondents abovesaid shall on or before the said date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

December 2, 1927. P. O. Fernando, Addl. District Judge. O 1898