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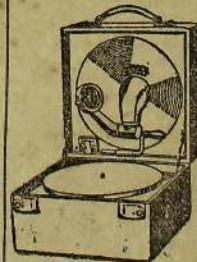
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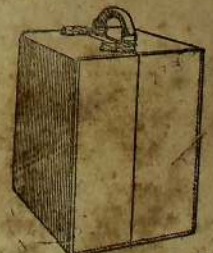
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H. 61.

THE MORNING STAR AND
THE HON. MR. RAJARATNAM.

THE TELLING MEMORANDUM WHICH the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam had submitted to the Special Commission on Reforms exposing the Christian misrepresentations and defending the work of the Jaffa Councillors appears to have created a flutter in the Missionary circles. The Protestant Missionary paper in its issue of the 20th inst. comes out with a laboured and long-winded editorial which so far from establishing the legitimacy of the Christian grievances only confirms our conviction that the Christians can never make out any case against any Member of the Council without resorting to misstatements and misrepresentation of facts and without betraying their chagrin at the rapid progress of the Hindu Education Movement in this country. The laudable efforts of the Hindus to revive their religion and to obtain control of the education of their children in their own hands and the legitimate assistance rendered to them by the Jaffa Councillors in their struggle to put their house in order have been characterised in season and out of season by this Protestant paper as anti-Christian propaganda. No one need be surprised at this. That is the Christian tradition. As pointed by an eminent European student of Christian and Jewish history the Christians always proclaim themselves "as persecuted when they are not permitted to oppress their opponents".

The Editor of the "Morning Star" begins his editorial philippic against the Jaffa Councillors with a desecration on Constitutional Law and History and carries his pedagogic proclivities even into the field of controversial politics. "The very A. B. C. of political representation" says this sapient writer, "is that an elected Member ought to represent the whole of his electorate: he ought to represent even the minority that votes against him." No doubt that is true. But it is also equally true that in the case of any difference of opinion in his electorate on any public question it is his duty to represent the views and opinions of the majority provided that they are in accordance with his convictions and views on those questions on which there has arisen a difference of opinion in his electorate. He should resign his seat not when he cannot agree with the minority but only when he is at variance with the opinion of the majority or when he is called upon by that majority to support measures which are contrary to the dictates of his conscience and to the considerations of justice and reason.

Furthermore a member is returned to Council to contribute his share of doing good and resisting evil. It is absurd for him to renounce his office in order to buy off opposition or gratify the humours of any section merely because it happens to be very noisy. A member is sent to Council to get justice done to those to whom it is due and to promote measures in Council which will remove all kinds of injustice and oppression of one section by another. Obtaining fair and equal treatment to one section may sometimes involve the invasion of the preserves of another section. It may adversely affect vested interests. But fear of opposition from such interests or sections should not be allowed to override claims of justice and fairness. Let us take a historical example, viz. Slave-trade. The slave-owners put forward the same plea and adduced almost the same arguments as does the "Morning Star" today. They said in effect that they had vested interests in the slave-trade; that they were members of the constituencies which returned the Members of Parliament; and therefore no Member of Parliament should be engaged in the campaign for the emancipation of the slaves and that no Parliament should pass any measure to terminate their interests in the lucrative business of slave trade and slave-labour. If the arguments of the slave-owners had prevailed slave trade would have continued even to this day.

"It may be plausibly argued", says the "Morning Star", that the work done for one community may at times indirectly affect the interests of another adversely,

and that it cannot be helped. We maintain that the moment a Councillor sees that his work is prejudicial to the interest of any section of his constituency the only honourable course for him to adopt is either to resign immediately or stop his partition work." Is that so? What then, if the Councillor sees no cause for grievance in the disgruntled section of his constituency. Let us examine a little closely the maxim of this constitutional authority. The Editor of the Protestant paper is a great prohibitionist. Prohibition is an article of faith with him. With commendable zeal and earnestness he has thrown his weight for the support of his movement. But the Editor knows as much as anybody else that there is a section of people in this country who oppose establishment of Prohibition through legislation as it adversely affects their interests. They say that today is necessary for their sustenance; that they have acquired an interest in the liquor trade, and that they are also members of the very electorate which returned the present Councillors, and that their action is prejudicial to their interests. If the argument of the "Morning Star" should be accepted then the anti-prohibitionists, the tappers and renters can as well ask the members either to resign or to stop their partition work. The "Morning Star" forgets that there is a maxim known as the greatest good of the greatest number and that sectional advantages are subordinate to the common good and claims of justice.

Further it is urged that as some Christians have worked for the return of some of the present Councillors the latter should cease to help the Hindus in the matter of obtaining recognition of their legitimate rights. The "Morning Star" does not express the entire truth in this matter. The establishment of the Hindu Board of Education and the association of some of the Councillors with its activities are said to be the grounds of complaint of the Christian community. The Hindu Board of Education was organised in October 1923, during the life of the last Council. The Hindu Education Campaign began in December of the same year. The activities of the Board were then bitterly attacked in the "Morning Star". Candidates were invited by Christians to oppose the two leading members of the Movement. But they were returned unopposed. When the present writer was asked both by the Editor and the Proprietor of the "Morning Star" if the Member for the Western Division could not give up his connection with the Hindu Board, he told them frankly that whatever might happen he would never give up rendering assistance to the Hindu Board. When the same request was made to the Member for the Central Division by the present Manager of the American Mission schools, he boldly told him that he would rather lose his seat than give up his connection with the Board. These Councillors made no secret of their convictions at any time. Those Christians who supported them did it with a full knowledge of their views.

The "Morning Star" accuses some of the Jaffa Councillors of carrying on Hindu propaganda. We cannot understand what is the Hindu propaganda complained of. There may be some ground for this complaint if the Councillors ask the Christians to become Hindus, to send their children to Hindu schools or urge them to study the Hindu scriptures. But is it wrong if the Councillors who are also Hindus ask their co-religionists to be good Hindus, to educate their children on Hindu lines and teach them Hindu scriptures and devote their money for the promotion of the Hindu religion and Hindu education?

The "Morning Star" complains that no attempt has been made to bring about a settlement. It is far from the truth. At the earlier stage of the movement the present writer who is also the Secretary of the Board approached both the Editor and the Proprietor of the "Morning Star" and the present Manager of the American Mission schools to come to an understanding with the Hindu Board by handing over their schools to it wherever opening of Hindu schools is decided upon. The same request was made to the same persons by the Councillors also. They confessed that they were helpless as the majority in the Church Council was opposed to such a step. The late Sir A. Kanagasabai who presided at the Madipay Hospital meeting extended a Hindu olive branch to the Christians by requesting them to hand over to

the Hindu Board the Vernacular schools established in Hindu villages. But the Christian paragon hardened their hearts against Hindu educational emancipation, and the Hindus had no alternative but to pursue their work notwithstanding Christian opposition.

"We have said times without number", says the "Morning Star", "that it is a legitimate ambition, yea, it is the bounden duty of Hindus to help themselves in the matter of education without continuing to cling to the apron strings of other religionists. But this legitimate ambition should be achieved by legitimate means." We are thankful for this protestation of sympathy with the Hindu Education Movement. Adversity is sometimes the parent of wisdom. Our contemporary will also see the logical outcome of this admission. Christian schools are situated in villages where ninety-nine per cent. and in many instances one hundred per cent. are Hindus. Hindu school is opened in a village. It is natural that the Hindu children of the village should attend the Hindu school and the Christian school should be depleted of its number. Nothing more than this is being done in any village. Why should the "Morning Star" and its co-religionists shout out that anti-Christian propaganda is being carried on the villages?

"Building on the ruins of another is reprehensible", says the "Morning Star". We are glad that this maxim is profounded by a Christian paper. Protestant Vernacular schools in Jaffa have been built on the ruins of the old Hindu Vernacular schools. Christian community has been founded at the expense of Hindu religion and Hindu society. The Christians hope to spread Christianity in this country on the ruins of Hinduism and Buddhism. They had done similar things in the Roman Empire after they had seized political power.

"To be sure", says Theodore Ziolkowski in his book, *The Religion of Ancient Greece*, "this Hellenization of Christianity advances hand in hand with the destruction of Hellenism; the struggle of the two religions which begins in the third century, is accomplished by frightful losses of the cultural values of humanity, at the very thought of which the heart bleeds. Amazement seizes us at the sight of that senseless suicidal fury with which a people turned against all the most beautiful and most noble creations which it had itself fashioned from the very beginning of its existence on earth. The 'pagan' temples might have been adapted to Christian services—the example of the Parthenon proved this. Not the shrines of 'devils' must be destroyed. The feasts of the incarnation of Pallas, Proxites and other artists might have been preserved as museum curiosities; an edict of the most Christian Emperor Theodosius even required this. Not the statues of devils must be demolished. This visual beauty perished; and there perished also a whole literature that was related to the 'pagan' worship, all the liturgical hymns, all the writings of the theologians and exegeses. The Hindus are trying to save the Hindu religion from the catastrophe which overtook the Greek religion in the past. They are only trying to make their children good and devoted Hindus. They refuse to allow Christianity to be built on the ruins of Hinduism. This is regarded by the Christians as a challenge to their religion. They show their determination to meet it by a campaign of calumny against the Hindu leaders which we are sure will only recoil on them.

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER:—There fell a refreshing shower last night.

OFFICIAL:—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the appointment of Mr. A. Chellappah, late of the P. W. D., Colombo, as Assistant, Colombo Port Commission, with effect from December 15, 1927.

—Mr. F. J. Smith is to be Additional Controller of Revenue from January 11, 1928.

—Mr. J. N. Vathavaoam is to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, and Additional District Judge, Avissawella.

E. S. L. O. EXAMINATION:—Last Friday's Gazette publishes the detailed results of the English School Leaving Certificate Examination held in October, 1927 at different centres in Ceylon.

—Chinnathurai, V. of Thondamannar Hindu Boys' English School and Rajesulugam, P. of Vignathswara English School, Karavaddi, are among the successful students having passed in the Second Division in the above examination, the results of which were published earlier. The Supplementory Pass List which is published in last Friday's Gazette, contains the above names.

PROMOTIONS IN CIVILIAN SERVICE:—The following are among the Officers in Class 'I' of the Civilian Service who have now passed the examination qualifying them for promotion:—Messrs K. Aiyadurai, S. Elangabavaigam, A. Kanagasabai, V. Kanthasamy, M. Manikavasagar, A. Mayiladiganam, A. Natarajulu, V. Nallath, V. Paramanathan, M. Rajulu, R. Sathasivan, V. Sathasivan, S. G. Tambram, R. J. Raju, and S. Vadivelu.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

A public meeting of cigar merchants and factory hands numbering over 8,000 was held on Tuesday at 7 p. m. at Nallur, under the auspices of the North Ceylon Cigar Factory Hands' Union. Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai presided at the request of both the sections.

It was unanimously resolved "That no action is necessary on the lines of the memorandum presented by the cigar merchants of Jaffna to the Government and that the factory hands do renounce work on hearing a reply from the Colonial Secretary." The resolution was moved by Mr. S. Gurusawami and seconded by Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam. Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy and Mr. C. Navaratnam, the President of the Union, were mainly instrumental in bringing about this settlement.

Notice to Correspondent.

K. SINNATHAMBY:—Your contradiction is too belated; hence not given publication.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE:—An entrance scholarship examination will be held at the University College, Colombo on March 29, 1928. Copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained from the Registrar. Last date for the receipt of applications is March 8, 1928.

LAST WISH AND LIFE'S END:—Lord Gianesk dropped dead when operating at Brecon, the War Memorial Hospital, of which he had been the prime mover. He said, "I thank God for sparing me to see this day," His then collapsed and did not recover.

RUSSIAN UNION TO HELP BRITISH UNION:—It is reported that Russian Unions have acceded to the request of British Miners Union to lend the latter £50,000 without interest to pay debts incurred during the strike.

LARGEST AIRSHIP UNDER CONSTRUCTION:—The airship, R 100 which is under construction for the Air Ministry at the Howden Works will be the largest in the world. The airship is 703 feet long and is to be driven by engines developing a total of 4,200 h. p. She will have accommodation for 100 passengers and a crew of 50.

CIGARETTES SMOKE IN ENGLAND:—It is said that at least 300,000,000 cigarettes were smoked daily in England.

FRANCE CANADIAN AGREEMENT:—The French and Canadian Governments have signed an agreement creating a Canadian Legation in France and French Legation in Ottawa.

LARGEST ASIAN VOLCANO ACTIVE:—Krakatau, Asia's largest volcano, is reported to be active again emitting eruptions at intervals of thirty to two seconds. Violent disturbances have shaken the locality.

RAILROAD TICKET PRINTED AS YOU PURCHASE IT:—An automatic machine which will print railroad tickets as you step up to the window and name your destination is the latest development of science. Not only does the machine print the point to which the passenger is designated but it prints the mileage and the fare, keeping a record of each ticket printed. The new machine is designed to save the stocking of thousands of tickets in every railroad station and subsequent loss through theft.

BLIZZARD KILLS SEVENTY:—A severe blizzard swept over Turkistan killing over 70 people.

INDEPENDENCE FOR ALBANIA:—An Anglo-Yugoslav agreement has been reached ensuring absolute independence for Albania.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WIRELESS:—A new wireless discovery is claimed by Habibollah Khan, the Indian student, after years of research. The inventor will release a book shortly explaining the theory.

IMPENDING FAMINE IN BOSNIA:—Owing to terrible famine conditions in Bosnia, now belonging to Jugoslavians, the inhabitants are leaving their hearths and homes in hundreds and migrating into different parts of the country.

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA:—Dr. Anand, Congress President, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya intend to tour in different parts of India to make the boycott of the Simon Commission successful and prepare their countrymen to attain Swaraj.

BRITISH-ABYSSINIAN DIFFERENCE:—A serious situation, it is stated, threatens to develop in the region of the Abyssinian border owing to the accumulation of recent differences of opinion between British and Abyssinian Governments over the Lake Tana Dam.

SENSATIONAL ITALIAN DUEL:—The report of a sensational duel between Sgr. Mussolini and Count Orsini, son in law of the King of Italy, is published by the Central News, on a suggestion that the new coins should bear the head of Mussolini as an emblem in the place of that of the King of Italy.

RESEARCH WORK LABORATORY IN BENGAL:—Dr. D. B. Dhar, who worked with Professor G. G. Lehar, the greatest living Pathologist in Europe, and Professor Max Koberzinsky on serology and bacteriology, has started research work on the same line in the Biogal Immunity Laboratory in Calcutta.

Views of The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai.

Memorandum Submitted To Special Commission.

The Hindus are the Aggrieved and not the Christians.

The following is full text of the memorandum submitted by the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai, to the Special Commission on Constitutional Reforms in Ceylon:— (Concluded from our last issue)

MISSTATEMENTS TO GAIN REPRESENTATION.

To support their demand for separate representation, the Christian leaders have made certain statements with regard to the attitude of Hindu leaders towards Christian candidates for election which require correction:

(a) The statement of Mr. Nevis Selvadurai that the Hindus did not support a Christian candidate for one of the five territorial seats is untrue. In the general election of 1924, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, a Christian, whose sister is working as an honorary Bible woman in the Mo Leod Hospital, Jaffna, was returned without a contest as Member for the Eastern Division of the Northern Province as the Hindu candidates including the Hon. Mr. Sabaratnam retired in his favour. The Hon. Mr. Balasingham has been the President for many years of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna College, membership of which is by law confined to Protestant Christians. Even under the most adverse conditions, the Hindus have never shown any hostility to the Christians in social and political matters.

(b) The statement that, at a big meeting held in the Hindu School at Chavakachcheri, Hindu leaders made speeches against the wisdom of voting for the late Mr. Homer Vanniasingam, a Christian candidate, is also untrue. This statement is a gross misrepresentation of a prize giving presided over by the Hon. Sir P. Ramaswathan, at which no reference was made to the election by any of the speakers. The real fact is that Mr. Vanniasingam was supported for election by Hindu leaders even against the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva now representing the Western Province Tamil, the son of late Sir P. Arunachalam and nephew of the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, to both of whom the Tamil community owes a deep debt of gratitude for their manifold services to it.

(c) With regard to the candidature of Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegaram at a by election, it may be safely said that he has never enjoyed the confidence of the Tamil community as a whole. He is an able advocate, but he has never been considered a safe politician. His utterances against the introduction of the study of Tamil literature into English Secondary schools and his systematic ridicule of everything Eastern made people think that he was an opponent of national culture. In spite of these disqualifications the majority of the voters in Vadamaradubi and Pachchalaipali divisions voted for him without showing any religious bias against him. His candidature was opposed by many Christians, both Catholic and Protestant, and according to his own admission he was defeated by the Mullattivu votes which are solidly cast for his rival. It is wrong therefore to attribute his defeat to religious prejudice. The Editorial article on this subject published immediately after the election in the "Morning Star", edited by Mr. J. V. Oshelish, one of the spokesmen of the Christian League before the Commission, fully supports our view. Referring to the result of the election, the Editor said, "And as to the charge that the people of the division did not rise above religious prejudice, the election figures rather show that a large number of people did rise above it." (Vide Annexure D)

These facts show that, in spite of differences of opinion on the Education question, Christian candidates for elections have received a very large measure of support from Hindu voters in the past even in the Northern Province. There is nothing really to divide the two communities as their social and political interests are the same, and the demand for separate representation coupled with plural voting cannot therefore be maintained.

THE SO CALLED "DEPRESSED CLASSES"

Our Sabai feels it also necessary to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that some of the Christian leaders besides

[The Annexures referred to in the text of the Memorandum have been crowded out of this issue and will appear in the next.—E. H. O.]

A CADET IN THE C. C. S.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies having selected Mr. W. D. Gunaratne as a Cadet in the Ceylon Civil Service, he has been attached to the Galle Knochery.

SPED LUMIN FOR MOTORS.—The Motor Car Ordinance of 1927 restricts the speed limit of all motor vehicles, viz Cycles, Cars, Omnibuses and Lorries, to 12 miles per hour within the Jaffna Urban District Council area.

REDUCED RATES OF POSTAGE ON POST CARDS.—From the 1st of February the inland rates of postage on post cards will be as follows:—Single Post Cards, 2 cents for each card. Reply (or Double) Post Cards, 2 cents for each portion.

asking for separate representation and plural voting have been considering themselves as champions of the so called "depressed classes" and workmen of North Ceylon and trying to exploit the political situation for their personal ends.

The North Ceylon Workmen's Union does not really represent labour in Jaffna. All craftsmen, factory labourers and almost all farm labourers are outside this Union. It is composed of people drawn from the class of toddy drawers and toddy-venters belonging of the same class. Their object is to nullify the beneficial work already accomplished by temperance workers in the direction of making Jaffna a dry area, by restoring the old toddy trade closed by local option polls.

The Jaffna Depressed Tamil League consists of the above mentioned toddy drawers along with some other persons of the lower classes who have come under the influence of the League of Christian Citizenship The Hindus, who form the majority of the "depressed classes" had founded, before the formation of this League, a separate organisation known as the "Jaffna Depressed Classes Association" under the leadership of Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, Editor of the "Hindu Organ." They are working harmoniously with the Hindu leaders for their social and intellectual advancement. They are not asking for separate representation because they find that the Territorial Members of Council are safeguarding their interests satisfactorily.

CHRISTIANS TOO, OBSERVE CASTE SYSTEM.

The present caste system as a part of the social organisation of the Tamils is being observed by the Christians of all denominations. Cases that have come up before the Courts of Law in connection with caste troubles show that they are very strong upholders of caste in its worst forms. They therefore have no right to say that the Hindus are keeping down the lower classes. Feeling as they do that the advancement of the Hindu community and the country depends on elevating all classes, the Hindu leaders are doing all they can to uplift the "depressed classes" by extending to them facilities of education and befriending them in every way whenever they have any social difficulties in the village. Social problems are always difficult to solve, and the process of elevating them will take some time; but the leaders are determined that this should be done.

IRANAIMADU MURDER CASE RECALLED.

Most of the present social troubles in the villages are due to Father Gnanaprakasam, a Roman Catholic priest, with ample funds at his disposal. He gives doles of money to influential but needy members of the "depressed classes" to bring them under his control and encourages them to their quarrel with the other villagers. When troubles arise in a village as a result of his activities, he finds in the disturbed area a congenial field for his work of proselytising. There is no strained feeling between the different classes except in places where it has been created by the provocative methods of this priest. The tactics adopted by him for conversion may be seen from the clandestine efforts he made to interfere with the course of justice in the Iranaimadu Murder case. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Government in the Legislative Council, it took a very serious view of his conduct and regretted that the provisions of the Penal Code were not wide enough to reach him. (Vide Annexure E) The interference by Christian propagandists in civil matters only creates a cleavage where none existed before, and retards the cause of the assimilation of the "depressed classes". Any difficulty which cannot be solved easily can be settled by the administrative head of the province with the co-operation of our leading men. The claim put forward by some Christian leaders that the "depressed classes" should be represented by a Christian is merely an attempt to get a Christian seat to serve their personal ambitions.

JAFFNA U. D. C.—The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Knochery on Saturday last. Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, the new Chairman, presided. The minutes of proceedings of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

THE STRIKE IN JAFFNA.—A law of the leading cigar factory owners has issued a handbill to the effect that they would not press on the Authorities to take further action on the Memorial recently submitted to the Hon. The Colonial Secretary. The cigar rollers connected with these factories resumed work today. Work in the rest of the factories remains the same.

"Ancient Jaffna"

A HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

(A Critical Review by Mr. V. Coomaraswamy B. A., Professor S. O., Tripunavathi)

Continued from our issue of 12-1-28

TAMIL NAPOLEON OF ANCIENT INDIA

In Senthamil Vol. IV Pp 491-496 are found a collection of Chidambaram Inscriptions relating to Sundara Pandiya and his co-regents. The historical materials contained in these inscriptions were woven into a connected historical narrative of Sundara's reign of 1251-1260 A. D. by Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar in his "South India and her Mohammedan Invaders" Pp 46-54 and most of the Chidambaram Inscriptions from Senthamil were also cited in his foot-note references in the said book in the course of his narration of incidents of the Pandiya invasion. I said once before and I may be excused for repeating again, that the invasion of the Chola Kingdom and other adjoining territories by the Tamil Napoleon Sundara is a fascinating study for all students of South Indian History; and my sojourn in Chidambaram during two consecutive Christmas holidays reinforced in me a desire to read firsthand, from the walls, pillars and gopurams of Chidambaram the inscriptions especially those made familiar to me by Senthamil and Dr. Iyengar's Mohammedan Invaders.

INSCRIPTIONS RELATIVE TO JAFFNA HISTORY.

I shall not miss this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to my kinsman, Mr. T. Kanagasabapathy Pillai with whom I made my stay in Chidambaram during these two successive Christmas seasons—himself a Tamil Scholar with a sympathetic appreciation of historical research work, he placed at my disposal all conveniences and comforts which his position as Circle Inspector of Police could command, in the shape of guides to take me round and locate the inscriptions, to enable me to decipher them and Pandits to interpret passages in the inscriptions which were obscure to me or of doubtful interpretation; and my labours were amply rewarded in that some of these inscriptions were found to cast light on the history of Jaffna.

CONQUERED KATRA BUT NOT CEYLON

Of these Sanskrit inscriptions in Grantha characters found in the Southern wall of the inner Prabhara of the Nadaraja temple Senthamil Vol IV P. 495 Stanza XIII refers to Sundara Pandiya defeating the Kataka king. It gives us the further information (1) that this Kataka king was of the Vridja Vamsa (2) and that he failed in his attempt to conquer or take possession of Ceylon.

The text reads (transliterated in my own way with apogees to Sanskrit scholars) Sankarajayama hara Kataka Nirupah Vridja Vamsa Vidraya Nahave—"He (Sundara) defeated in battle the king of Kataka, of the Vridja dynasty who was an unsuccessful invader of the Ceylon kingdom (or to render it literally the phrase Sankarajayama hara—means who attempted but failed in his attempt to obtain possession of or conquer the kingdom of Ceylon)

MAHAWANSA'S RECORD OF CEYLON'S INVADER.

We know from Mahawansa that Chandrabahu was the unsuccessful invader of Ceylon at the time of Jadvaraman Sundara Pandiya I and the description in the Chidambaram Inscriptions gives us the further clue that the invader of Ceylon was a King of Kataka and was of the Vridja Vamsa. The Tikka or commentaries on Sanskrit words explain Vridja as *sailajam* or sprung from the mountain.

DYNASTY TRACED FROM HIMALAYAN ORIGIN

As pointed out by Dr. Iyengar the royal family of Sri Bhoja lay claim to their having sprung from the Himalayas and styled themselves to be of the Sri Silendra Vamsa; Vridja of the Chidambaram Inscription therefore appears to be a variation and equivalent of Silendra; and Sri Vridja Vamsa is therefore the same as Sri Silendra Vamsa. And I further contend that it is Sri Vridja, the name of the Vamsa or dynasty that gave its name to the capital of the kingdom of Sri Bhoja—Sri Vijayam in Tamil and Sri Bhoja in Sanskrit being transformations of Sri Vridja the original name of the dynasty.

CONTRADICTIONARY CONSTRUCTING OF INSCRIPTIONS

In the contention that Sri Vridja the name of the dynasty of the ruler gave the name to the capital of the kingdom ruled by that dynasty viz Sri Bhoja I am supported by a passage in the inscription known as the Meikirthi of Jadvaraman Sundara Senthamil IV. p 515 v.2.

புருவகையாளிற் பின்னாகுக்காக்கிய சூரபாணனைச் சனிமுதினறத்தொகை

There appears to be something wrong with the word சூரபாணனை in the second line quoted above. It is alleged that this passage refers to Someswara the Hoysala king. But the Hoysala king had been already referred to in an earlier passage of the same inscription as குருதிநிழைபாணனை and it is most unlikely that the same king was referred to as சூரபாணனை immediately after not knowing the allusion contained in the first line quoted above and assuming that சூரபாணனை referred to the Hoysala king the author of "A I" as well as the writer of the

Continued up

A New Library & Reading Room

VADDUKODDI SAIVA MANAVAR SABAI.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The above Sabai which was started some time since, had, when it was started, as one of its aims the establishment of a Library and Reading Room at Vaddukoddi and this purpose prevailed so well in the minds of its members that under its auspices a Library and Reading Room were opened on Wednesday, the 13th instant. The establishment of this Library is due to the efforts of the members of the Sabai and the co-operation of the people of Vaddukoddi. The people of Vaddukoddi and the adjoining villages were present at the opening ceremony when Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, the President of the Saiva Manavar Sabai, declared the Library open for the use of the public of Vaddukoddi.

This Library which is now at its initial stage stands in need of help from every man of Vaddukoddi and I earnestly appeal to every son of Vaddukoddi to help this association so that it may conduct the Library and Reading Room in an efficient manner. It also expects the help of the sons of Vaddukoddi in Mahaya. This Library will be the future home of the Vaddukoddi Saiva Manavar Sabai and I hope that it will be of great benefit to the people of Vaddukoddi and will yield the desired fruits.

Uduvill Y. M. H. A.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The first anniversary celebration of the Uduvill Y. M. H. A. was conducted in a very grand style. Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam presided. The following office bearers were elected for the current year:—

- President Mr. K. Bhitarayakam, Proctor S. C.
- Vice Presidents Messrs. A. Ponnambalam, Retired Engineer; A. Amaraswami, Head Master, Sanguvalli; S. Thirusomanthram, Pandit, Ramanathan College; and O. Nagiah, Teacher.
- General Secretary Mr. K. Raman, Teacher.
- Treasurer Mr. S. Thanapalasingham Asst. Secretary Master O. Subramanian Editors (English) Master M. Mahalingam; (Tamil) Master S. Srinathurai.
- Volley ball Captain Mr. K. Raman.
- Football Captain Mr. K. Raman.

The General Secretary's report contained achievements that would do much credit even to an association of much longer standing. The lines of work checked out by the Association for the current year are very praiseworthy. Their aims are mostly Educational. The Treasurer's book showed a collection of Rs. 106 and an expenditure of Rs. 83. The salient features of the function were a speech and a set of dialogues.

Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate spoke on "Thondar Kadshanaam". His speech was characterised by a blend of candour and much zeal. He likened the timidity of the Hindus of today to that of Arjuna in the eye of the great battle.

A set of well got up dialogues electrified the audience. The first very impressively pointed out that Elementary schools were soon becoming a blind alley. The other depicted the problems that the Hindu society is being beset to day from within and from without.

The list of prize winners, in sports and other activities of the Association, was rather heavy. There were in all as much as forty-seven prizes. The chairman congratulated the Association on its good work and appealed, in very moving terms, to the local public to help the Association in all its activities. At the close of the meeting the Chairman was taken in procession to his car with oriental music.

Continued.
"Foreword" to that, attempted to make slight variations in the 1st line so as to make the line read some sense if it referred to the Hoysala king. Madhavi Rasanayagam alters the 1st line into "புருவகையாளிற் பின்னாகுக்காக்கிய" and construed புருவகையாளிற் as referring to Someswara "who like a person of great bounty" பின்னாகுக்காக்கிய "gave back the kingdom to the Chola king". Dr. Iyengar would make but one alteration in the concluding part of the 1st line by introducing a letter a thus viz பின்னாகுக்காக்கிய சூரபாணனை (i.e.) he would construe the line as meaning Someswara who retired (சூரபாணனை) to the outer parts of the city (பின்னாகுக்கு) riding on the back of an elephant (புருவகையாளிற்) Now with regard to Madhavi's construction கையாளிற் is an unusual formative in the sense of person of great bounty; and it is still more unusual grammatically than this formative கையாளிற் should have an attribute பெரு by quality; and again the alteration of பின்னாகுக்கு into பின்னாகுக்கு is unwarranted. With regard to Dr. Iyengar's alteration it must be noted that the Sanskrit form குக்காக்கிய in the sense of retire is hardly ever used in Tamil and to resort to this uncommon phraseology is quite unnecessary in the context of the inscription as the familiar Tamil form கைய would have satisfied both the sense and metre of the line.
(To be Continued.)

The Next War.

'Bria' writes in 'The Japan Times': Readers of the newspapers have no doubt noticed that in recent months there has been creeping into the headlines on front pages with increasing frequency, cable and radio news from Europe telling of preparations for war and many other articles indicating a general trend in the course of events towards a similar situation of military nervousness and international jealousy which prevailed in the Caucasia in Europe in the early part of 1914 and which culminated in the world war in August of that year. It does not require any gift of second sight or high degree of intelligence in anticipating future events to know that if the present state of international wranglings and jealousy continues, there will be another world war before many more years, and it will be a disaster from the fact that at the civil population will be the direct sufferers through poison gas and airplanes.

The world is going, apparently, to see another debacle before many more years pass and it occurs to the writer that both Japan and America would render a very real service to humanity by keeping clear of the whole business and if dog must eat dog in Europe let them go at it. Japan recently showed in the China affair, that she will not be made a fool of by anyone and all true friends of this country will hope that she will keep strictly to that attitude of mind.

After all is said and done, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy and a lot more of the smaller fry in Europe, we would all seem to be looking for it so badly, and if they must destroy each other let them do so.

The newspapers published a report of a total disarmament proposal brought forward by Russia at a meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in Geneva. Nothing could better illustrate the state of mind of the nations in Europe than a proposal of the chorus of discomfited states that has greeted this speech making suggestion on the part of Russia.

The Baboon Boy.

I have just had a long chat (writes a Johannesburg contributor to 'The Malabar Herald') with South Africa's "baboon boy"—a native who was taken by baboons in babyhood from his kral, and was reared by a baboon foster mother for years and who spent a large span of his boyhood roaming the wilds with the troop.

About 25 years ago, two mounted constables of the old Cape Police were making their way through wild country in the South Cape Province, when they came on a troop of baboons. For want of something better to do, they fired a revolver into the midst of the animals.

At the sound of the shot, the troops scattered off but one monkey was noticed to fall off at the rear, apparently in distress. Thinking him wounded, the police troopers galloped up to the jagged, and to their astonishment, found instead of a baboon, a well grown native boy, unwounded, and laboriously hopping along on all fours after his departed associates.

The trooper determined to capture the boy, who, however, chattered shrilly at them when they came to close quarters, scratching and biting them fiercely when they laid hands on him and putting up a considerable fight before being overpowered. His asked state made it exceedingly difficult for the troopers to get a secure hold on him.

After a spurt in a mental hospital it was considered by the authorities that Lucas was purely a subject for training and efforts were made to place him with someone who would undertake to try to make Lucas a useful member of society. Fortunately, Mr. G. H. Smith, owner of a large farm in the Bantam district of the Cape Province, heard of Lucas—and so, some 24 years ago, the "baboon boy" came into the hands of his present employer.

When Mr. Smith took over his unique charge, he had grave misgivings, but his fears soon fell away. During his stay in the mental asylum, Lucas, lost his violent antipathy to human beings so manifest in his first encounter with the troopers—and it was comparatively docile native boy, with odd monkeyish mannerisms, that first took up his residence on Mr. Smith's farm.

On examining his charge, Mr. Smith found him covered with scars, unaccountably like bites. One leg had apparently been broken years before, and his set extremely well, while on top of his head was a great semi-circular scar, which Lucas, in after years, when he had learned to talk, avowed was the result of a kick from an ostrich. He was mischievous for a while after he came to Mr. Smith—cats were the special objects of his feelings—but to humans he was always obedient and kindly, more especially to children.

With the passage of years, Lucas mastered to some extent the art of speech, though even to day he knows only English since his duties have brought him mostly into contact with his English master and mistress. He is an absolute duffer as the Kaffir language, and can barely make himself understood to other natives.

Today, Mr. Smith would not exchange his one-time doubtful bargain for any other two native workers, for Lucas is not ahead of others in intelligence, most certainly leads in industry and reliability. He will work a knife-turning yokes, etc.—undilutely, and run a 10-mile errand without a rest. At heavy work, the "baboon boy" is no equal throughout the countryside and he can lift and carry 2 cwts.

On request, Lucas went down on all fours and gave an exhibition of how he made headway over the ground in his baboon days. Any lingering doubt I might have had concerning his curious daily history disappeared then. The hands and forearms were thrown out precisely as in the case of a baboon when leaping, and the movements of the legs were in keeping, while at the waist and hips there appeared to be an extraordinary elasticity far beyond that possessed by ordinary natives.

Lucas still retains his old-time appetite and tastes in food. Recently, at one sitting he consumed 80 peckly peas, and he will eat cracked corn in preference to anything else. His special snails in preference to children, and when not otherwise love in life he delights in taking charge of his employer's little ones. With them he is all gentleness and care, and Mr. Smith is emphatic regarding the man's trustworthiness in this respect.

Lucas has a wild eye—he has absolutely no feeling of time. Sun up and sun down mean nothing to him, and he was always be called to do a certain thing at a certain time.

WANTED.

A graduate who can teach Sanskrit and Tamil up to the Cambridge Senior Standard. One with teaching experience preferred. Salary Rs. 1800/- per annum rising up to Rs. 3000/- by annual increments of Rs. 120/-.

Apply to the Hon'ble Mr. W. DURASWAMY, Manager, Jaffna Hindu College.

Mis. 1142.

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya Mixed English School, Vannarponnai.

The School offers efficient tuition leading up to the E. S. L. C. Standard. Boys and Girls who desire to sit for the E. S. L. C. Examination of October 1928, should join before February 1st.

Swami Vipulanada, Manager.

Mis. 1145

Dr. Tagore on World Peace.

TRUTH IS ETERNAL.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore writes in 'Foreign Affairs.'

When some desperate dreamer in a prehistoric age, prophesied to our remote ancestors that their custom of making a meal of their fellow beings was anti-social and immoral—and therefore doomed to disappear—he, I am sure, was contemptuously told that not only was this consequenceless appetite eternal in Man's nature, but also helped to him in the cultivation of an intelligently heroic form of pack mentality, required for the constant need of man hunting. We can be quite certain that the members of his community consciously silenced him by eating him up, which they did with holy unctious for the good of their nation. But the unfortunate prophet and his opponents both had their theories supported by later history; for the human instinct of cannibalism changed its physical character, and took an economic aspect. While such a change was beginning to shape itself, there were vigorously virile persons who lamented the good old days and despised the prevalence of a morbid sentimentalism that suppressed the time honored nutrient art of manslaughter—the art that promoted unscrupulous courage and rude callousness, healthy and masculine.

I know that the spirit of fight is ingrained in man; but the urging is also inherent in him to transcend its nature from the brutal to the human. When he has passed through his present stage of physical ferocity, he will still, no doubt, have more than enough to fight about, but on a higher plane, intellectual, moral and spiritual. There was a time in the West, not very long ago, when men were burnt alive for holding opinions different from those of the majority. That time has ceased; and the burning alive of intellectual and spiritual heretics has changed its process from the physical to the moral. This, though often quite as unjust and cruel as the earlier process, presages a course of higher modification.

To day, the fact of war is only too evident; but the feeling among a fairly large body of men that war is not good, even if "necessary," is inevitably working towards its removal. In the physical universe, man, in spite of his want of wings, ever dared to dream that he would fly through the air. That seemingly absurd wish has been fulfilled only because he continued to dare against a contradiction of congested facts. Is it at all fair on man feebly to say, that this indomitable spirit of his will ever fail him in his great moral adventures, and that some of the things that are actually harmful will never be vanquished? Those of us who dare express our faith in a future, containing a more humanly perfect social adjustment than now, from which the brute has been ostracized, are maturing that fulfillment every moment; and any mere negation of faith, however muscularly powerful for the moment, will never be able to resist its progress—for the truth in man, as distinguished from animal, is moral; and that truth is eternal.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8638.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammal Chelliah of Saravanamuttu Chelliah of Nainativu

Saravanamuttu Chelliah of Nainativu presently of Colombo

- Deceased. Petitioner, 1. Chelliah Sathasivam and 2. Narayana Pillai Vallilangam both of Nainativu Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on November 7, 1927, in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 2, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st 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 as her lawful husband—unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on January 31, 1928, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

J. D. Brown, District Judge, December 20, 1927. O. 1899.

NOTICE.

MOTOR CAR ORDINANCE No 20 OF 1927

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding about the nature of the Certificate of Competence which a person having a driving License in force at the commencement of the Ordinance is entitled to receive under section 43 (2) without undergoing a driving test the attention of such persons is drawn to the following points.

- 1. For the purposes of Certificates of Competence Motor Cars are classified under Section 37 (a) as follows, viz: (a) Motor Cycles, (b) Cars other than Omnibuses, Lorries, or Steam driven Motor Cars, (c) Omnibuses, (d) Lorries, (e) Steam driven Motor Cars.

2. Under Section 42 (2) the certificate to be issued without a further driving test will be for only class (b) above and will not authorize the holder to drive any other class of cars. Applications for such certificates should be made on form Motor Car Registration 23 (smaller blue form). This form with uncancelled stamp or stamps to the value of Rs 15/- and two copies of the Photograph should be sent direct to the Registrar of Motor Cars with the old License under registered cover.

3. Those who wish to drive a Motor Cycle, Omnibus, Lorry or Steam driven Motor Car or any two or more of these classes of Cars should make their applications on form Motor Car Registration 21 (larger blue form). This form with stamp of Rs. 5/- affixed in the first instance and two copies of the Photograph should be handed to the Examiner of Motor Cars and Drivers for the area in which the applicants reside. If the applicant is passed by the Examiner as competent to drive any class of cars for which the applicant desires to have a certificate the applicant should affix a further uncancelled stamp of the value of Rs. 10/- and forward the form with the two copies of the Photograph (one of which should be signed by the Examiner) and the old License to the Registrar under registered cover. If the applicant is not passed by the Examiner the form will be sent by the Examiner direct to the Registrar.

4. Copies of the forms can be had on application to the Registrar, any Licensing Authority or any Examiner of Motor Cars and Drivers. G. 880.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8611.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnatarakam wife of Veluppillai Vyttilingam of Tellippalai west

Deceased. Petitioner, Arumugam Veluppillai of Tellippalai west

- Deceased. Respondents, 1. Ilavapillai widow of Veluppillai Vyttilingam of Tellippalai West 2. Nagammattupillai daughter of Veluppillai Vyttilingam of Tellippalai west

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for the appointment of a Guardian ad litem of the 2nd Respondent minor and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnatarakam wife of Veluppillai Vyttilingam coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on November 7, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Sapparaman Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 1, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the 1st Respondent is appointed Guardian ad litem of the 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner is the brother 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 December 12, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, November 7, 1927.

The date for showing cause is extended to 10th January 1928.

18th December 1927. J. D. Brown, District Judge.

The date for showing cause is extended to the 31st January 1928. J. D. Brown, District Judge.

10th January 1928. O. 1896.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8617.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivakamy wife of Sittampalam of Karavaddy west

Murugesu Sittampalam of Karavaddy west

- Deceased. Petitioner, 1. Veluthar Kandappu 2. Kendaippu Sittambavappillai 3. Parupattupillai widow of Arumugam 4. Murugesu Sittambavappillai and wife 5. Vethattai all of Karavaddy west and 6. Kandappu Murugesu, Esquire Master, Panthalai Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire District Judge, on November 14, 1927 in the presence of Mr. K. Alexander Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 9, 1927 having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on January 31, 1928 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, December 18, 1927. O. 1897.

The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE - MADRAS.

Wanted a clerk on a monthly salary of Rs. 40/- and free Quarters for our KANDY BRANCH.

F. M. S. Government Pensioner preferred. Cash Security of Rs. 300/- is essential. Apply stating age and previous experience to the Managing Director, Royapettah, Madras. Q 92.

Fresh Stock! Newly Arrived!! Best Tiles and Teak.

We have great pleasure to announce to our numerous customers that a fresh consignment of our best standard tiles and Burma teak has just now arrived at our stores, GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI, Thondamanar. Mis. 1136.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6619.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Annammah wife of Thavaspillai Chelliah of Alsvaddy

Deceased. Petitioner, Thampo Sinnathamby of Alsvaddy

- Deceased. Respondents, 1. Nannipillai widow of Thampo 2. Thavaspillai Chelliah both of Alsvaddy

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Annammah wife of Thavaspillai Chelliah of Alsvaddy coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on November 14, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Elayakumbi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 28, 1927 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother 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 February 2, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. D. Brown, District Judge, December 22 1927. O. 1894.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8642.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vallipillai wife of Murguesu Vallipuram of Thampalai in Achchevely

Deceased. Petitioner, Murguesu Vallipuram of Thampalai in Achchevely

- Deceased. Respondents, 1. Murguesu Veluppillai of Thampalai 2. and wife Kannakapillai of Do 3. Pakkiam daughter of Vallipuram Arumugam of Do 4. Sellam widow of Vallipuram Arumugam of Do

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 3rd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on December 12, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapattipillai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 12, 1927, having been read—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 3rd Respondent and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased as her lawful husband unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other shall on or before January 31, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. D. Brown, District Judge, December 28, 1927. O. 1895.

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