

# The Lanka Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION  
ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 62. (Phone 56.) JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1932. (Registered as a Newspaper.) PRICE 5 CTS.

## LANKA MADE CLOTH

OWING TO REPEATED REQUESTS

The Ceylon Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

HAVE DECIDED TO

OPEN A RETAIL DEPOT

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THEIR NUMEROUS PATRONS

At Grand Bazaar, Kankesanturai Road, Jaffna,

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT AT 9-30 A. M.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL to COME AND SEE OUR STOCKS

OF

BEAUTIFUL SAREES IN ARTISTIC DESIGNS

AND

A RANGE OF PLEASING COLOURS,

Veties and Shawls also a Speciality.

Household Linen, Casement Cloths, Longcloths, Shirtings, Poplins, Drills and several other varieties of Cotton Piece Goods AVAILABLE AT COLOMBO PRICES.

ALL OUR STOCKS ARE

GUARANTEED LANKA MADE.

Buy Lanka Made Cloth

AND

Support Local Industries.

### AGE and EXPERIENCE

COUNT FOR MUCH  
IN AYURVEDA

36

Years of  
Continuous  
Practice,  
Study and  
Research.

#### Here are Some Pills

1. DIGESTIVE PILLS.—To cure loss of appetite, indigestion, belching, heartburn, biliousness, giddiness, etc.

Per Box 8 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 2 boxes.

2. LAKSMIKARA KASTURI PILLS.—Best companion to betel. Removes bad odour from mouth. A digestive.

Per box. 8 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As up to 12 boxes.

3. PURGATIVE PILLS.—Painless, easy

Per box. 8 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 12 boxes

4. SANJEEVA PILLS.—Child's companion, cures fevers, cold, cough, headache, digestive disorders etc.

Box 10 As. V.P.P. Charge 8 As. up to 12 boxes (B)

Ask for Detail Price List sent FREE

P. SUBBAROY,  
AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannadhi, Tanjore.

(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

(M. P. Coy.)

### Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

Assets exceed .... Rs. 38,000,000

BONUS  
YEAR

NOW is the TIME to ASSURE

Your life  
in  
this Leading and Popular  
Indian Life Office.

BONUS  
YEAR

Prospectus and Proposal form on Application.

F. DADABHOY,

Head Office

Ch'of Agent for Ceylon,

Empire of India Life Building

(No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,

BOMBAY.

COLOMBO

H. 14. 1—80 6 32

# The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1932.

## BLEEDING WHITE

WITH THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN THE doldrums, Government have been perturbed over the problem of balancing the Budget for 1932-33. It is easy to guess what an intelligent man or woman called upon to balance a budget with growing expenditure on one side and falling income on the other would or should do. Every item under each head of expenditure would be scrutinised and those not demanded by strict considerations of efficiency and comfort scored off. In so useful an enterprise the opinions of experts and the example of one's neighbours will be found most helpful. There is no housewife that knows her duty who will shirk or scamp this important aspect of her responsibility. Retrenchment is not to be found in the philosophy of any bureaucratic Government, much less in ours which does *pooja* to the heaven born service with a devotion unequalled in any other country. It was the obvious duty of Government to honestly explore the possibilities of retrenchment and set its face firmly against extravagance. The Government is in no mood to do this. Unrestrained extravagance in prosperous years has fastened on Government the habit of wreckless squander. If the people's leaders insist over much on retrenchment, Government answers back by ejecting through their office windows clerks, peons, or labourers to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Every community in the island has expressed the urgent need for retrenchment but Government is adamant as ever. The Government is thus left to itself taxation as the only means to retrieve the position. It has taken the lancet in hand and with soft words and specious promises has succeeded in lulling the taxpayer into a feeling of helpless resignation. The Income Tax Commissioner will make his presence felt in the Island on April Fool Day. The Government pipers went into village and town and convinced the people that the Bill was intended to drive the foreign exploiter away, that taxation should never fall on the poor and that the poor man's food should not be touched. These and other slogans did not fail of effect; in fact strange "converts" to the Income Tax Bill were seen at the elbow of the Government. Quick on the heels of Income Tax comes the announcement with regard to the enhancement of import duties. The suddenness with which the new duties have been launched makes one suspect whether this move is not a herring drawn across the track of popular feeling aroused by the constitutional problems now swaying the country. The crew on board the State Council are working overtime to steady the ship in her course and all eyes are turned towards the brave brotherhood. We do not believe that the new Customs Duties and the consequent rise in the cost of food to the middle and poorer classes of society will divert the attention of the people from the vital problems facing the people as a whole.

So long as the system of Government under which a people live does not respond to the will of the people it will be best for the people to suffer in silence the evils flowing therefrom and apply themselves to mending and modifying it. The New Duties in some respects follow the lines laid down by the British Chancellor. But while the British Chancellor aimed at balancing trade, protecting local manufactures and providing the Government with a weapon to retaliate, should any neighbour raise her tariff wall too high and incidentally enriched the Treasury, our Government was moved only by revenue hunger. The object of the new imposts being money, Government might have taken care to save the poor from the mischief of the new Duties. To say the least, Government have acted in utter disregard of the lot of the poor

and the middle classes of society. Hon. Ministers may be found to support the new Duties and to say that it should be the proud privilege and patriotic duty of every man and woman who enjoys the right to vote to pay taxes direct as well as indirect.

The Income Tax-payer knows how much he is to pay out of his income; there is a scale for him to go by, but the poor man will be the impotent victim of the village retail-dealer who on the strength of a duty of a couple of rupees on a cwt. of curry stuffs will put up his prices high enough to yield a margin of profits to himself and cover the greed of each of the middlemen who handled the goods from the Customs house to his boutique. Who does not know how unscrupulous the village boutique-keeper is not merely in fixing the price of his articles but employing short measures and other devices to enhance profits. Often unable to pay on the nail the villager runs into debt with the boutique keeper with disastrous results to his solvency. The new Duties will add another burden to the middle classes who can only grin and bear, but who cannot resist the bleeding. The only advantage that could be claimed for the new imposts is that it is optional to pay them. In our view there are few people outside monasteries who could defy themselves the newly taxed articles and hope to keep body and soul together for any length of time.

### Council Boycott.

We have no doubt that our readers will be in general agreement with the views of Mr. M. A. Masilamani, Advocate, whose contribution we publish elsewhere. Considerations of space have precluded Mr. Masilamani from elaborating the methods to be adopted to mend the Donoughmore Scheme. Mr. Masilamani has succeeded in making a strong case for continuing the boycott of Council.

### Wise and Otherwise.

**A State Councillor's hot head?** Says he: "It has a welcome cooling effect on the head and forehead" referring to a medicated oil—May be a delusion. We cannot say one way or another in the absence of any indication of the contents of the head and forehead.

### A Wise Step

A well known firm of auctioneers have decided to sell by auction 50 sheep and goats imported for breeding purposes at premises adjoining Dr. Ratnam's Hospital. We guess the premises were closed on the representations of the Doctor. Recent events have shaken our faith in the breeding of goats.

### Pick him up,

If you need a servant, you will find him behind the columns of the "Times of Ceylon."

### Not These Only.

The teachers and the Press can make of a country what they want to make of it" says Compton Mackenzie.

We think the Government Agent and his headmen can do so better.

### These hard times.

Sir William Rothenstein says:—"The prestige of the man who knows about things is infinitely greater—until he is dead—than that of the man who does them".

What a consolation to the English educated unemployed youths of the country!

### Too much soul.

The Hon. Mr. Senanayake is reported to have said at Negombo: "The Englishmen had come to our rescue at a time when we most needed their assistance".—The Britisher is such a darling man.

In his comedy, "Windows", Mr. Galsworthy puts the following into the mouth of the window-cleaner: "When I see a mangy cat, or a dog that's lost or a fellow creature down on his luck I always try to put myself in his place. It's a weakness I've got". The italics are ours.

### Did we?

Mr. Winzer, the Art Inspector holds us guilty of destroying our ancient arts.—We did not intend to kill them, we only wanted to save them from living.

They Say—let them Say.

The Boycotters seem to say "Gentlemen, we smell a rat, we see it brewing in the distance, by the grace of God we shall nip it in the bud"—This mixture of metaphors is not likely to prove an unmixt blessing to the Petitioners.

# Maintain the Council Boycott.

BY

M. A. MASILAMANI, ADVOCATE.

Every school boy knows how the Ceylonese were at one time in the full enjoyment of the essentials of political liberty which they had obtained without much fighting by an accidental evolution of their body politic, which somehow escaped the vigilance of the controllers of the affairs of Britain's Colonial Empire. They had the power of the purse and hence had a tight hand on the reins of Government which India and other dependencies were struggling and clamouring to get but without much success. Vithabhai Patelonce is said to have exclaimed to a Ceylonese "You have the power of the purse what more do you want?"—One remembers the days of the Financial Committee when the Heads of Departments had to appear before the dread inquisition and stand a running fire of questions and had to answer for their extravagance or neglect.

This state of affairs was highly disagreeable to the Officials. They were smarting and squinting under what they termed the unnecessary interference of the Ceylonese in the work of Government. The Ceylonese had got hold of a weapon that was bound to undermine the prestige of the Civil Service and the Officials were on the lookout for a plausible excuse to deprive them of this weapon.

The Wonderful Lamp had left the possession of the Magician and was being used by others to his detriment. Then came the procurator Sir Hugh Clifford in the garb of a half-witted harmless old man with a credulity past behind him who was in the habit of going about the country saying "What can I do? I have no power. If you want any redress ask your own members. They have the power." This man knew where the Wonderful Lamp was and set up the cry "New Lamps for old" merely for the sake of getting back the Lamp whose magical properties were not known to the people who possessed it.

He it was who wrote to the Colonial Office how matters stood and asked for a commission to be sent with the plausible purpose of Reform. The commission arrived with a flare of trumpets and a roll of drums. They brought a high-sounding Scheme which was prepared with a due regard for the Easterner's love of loud colours. It provided for a Speaker, for Ministers with stupendous salaries, it gave universal suffrage thereby prostituting the women and the masses—a fact it was a show-house with many ingenious contrivances for amusement.

But the intelligent among the Ceylonese saw through the huge conspiracy. It was the Wooden Horse that concealed a lot of elements inimical to Ceylonese liberty. It had been brought to make the Civil Service completely independent of the Ceylonese and deprive the Ceylonese of their last vestige of liberty.

There was a veritable hail of protest. At that time Sir P. Ramanathan was alive and what he spoke and what he did along with others of his ilk to enlighten the people of the country as to the real nature of the Scheme, has passed into history. The people en masse were against the foisting of the Scheme on them. Then the Government resorted to brow-beating, intimidation and inducement and won over certain pliable persons who were attracted to the Government side by fair prospects of fat salaries and Kalgihoods and what not. Even then the final issue appeared uncertain but subsequently the Scheme was passed by a majority of one vote and that one of a traitor. The Government know full well that the majority of the people opposed the Scheme, yet it did not hesitate to inaugurate it at enormous expenditure and that at a time of terrible depression when it was not opportune to try new Schemes and ventures.

In those days it was a common sight to see Officials going about canvassing for votes—to use the Ceylonese to cut the throat of their own political liberty. History records one parallel in the past, namely, when the Kandyan Chiefs in succession handed over their kingdom to the English. The Ceylonese who had proved traitors to their country came out with a plausible excuse—Let us give the Scheme a trial and then ask for modifications. The fact is the Scheme had come to stay and nobody ask for modifications not even Mr. B. W. Perera, the old pillar of the Liberal League. The Official Council that inaugurated the Donoughmore Scheme was worse than the Scheme itself.

Yet the Ceylonese are still putting up with it under the lead of Messrs. D. B. Jayatilaka and Company who, from all that one can

gather from recent happenings, appear to be the decoy elephants of the Government. Mr. Jayatilaka has recently been knighted (Sir Baron de la Mancha) "This was the most unkindest cut of all".

Jaffna alone protested and protested most effectively. The protest was led by Sir P. Ramanathan who not content with protesting here went as far as England to lay the case before the Secretary of State and Members of the House of Commons. They promised redress but—Under the circumstances it was clearly the duty of Jaffna not to take part in a Government that was so derogatory to the self respect of the Ceylonese. Somehow or other it did protest and stuck to the protest and proclaimed a Boycott of the Council and stuck to the boycott. In this respect Jaffna has been true to the traditions left by her patriot sons. It was the late P. Coozarsamy who stood up against the Waste Lands Ordinance and being characterised it as highway robbery. It was Sir P. Ramanathan who fought the cause of the Sinhalese during the riots of 1915. Was it not Sir P. Arunachalam and Sir James Pieris who made the Ceylon National Congress a power to reckon with that made Colonial Governors shiver in their thrones? Now the Congress is a feeble body which busies itself in passing resolutions not to interfere with the Government and to support Quixotic knights in their money making adventures.

The action of Jaffna in boycotting the Council has been justified by subsequent events. What is the State Council at present? It is nothing but an old women's cocoon where the committees are supposed to give advice to the Officials. The advice may be taken or not—very often the advice is not taken. If the Civil Service—the Official Government—is completely independent of the Council, what power is left to the Council? The Ministers—what are they? The asses that carried the burden of the G. d. The Governor—that is the *Deus ex machina* as he has emphatically claimed to be on many occasions. No Minister can initiate a policy or order the expenditure of five rupees, or appoint a peon. He can of course travel in state and go to sleep to the satisfaction of electric fans. Yet the who's country has to pay for the comfort and aggrandisement of a few who had forced their way into the State Council. Sir Wilfred Woods may well exclaim *Letat C'est Moi*.

The Ministers were recently engaged fatuously in balancing a budget for which they were not responsible even to the extent of five cents.

It was well that Jaffna was cut of this pandemonium. Something is bound to take place very soon. Even the dolls in Council will be tired of play acting and dishonestly (stealing on the money of the poor. If there are any reactionaries in Jaffna it is the profane who cast avid eyes on the salaries and profits of office. Some wise-acres once opined that it is a wrong policy to boycott but one must get into Council and work for the betterment of the constitution. But this opinion is falsified by what happened in Council. Crisis after crisis occurred and not one raised his voice or took any effective step to bring matters to a head or ask for the modification of the constitution. Once you enter the Council you are doomed. You like to sit tight in your seat and acquiesce in the order of things. Those who come round and persuade you to vote for them promising to work for your welfare are really wolves in sheep's clothing. They will be the first to join the Congress and confirm their resolution that they will not ask for a modification of the constitution for two years to come.

Thus Jaffna has gained much in prestige and acquired a fair name for honesty by boycotting the State Council. What has it lost? Nothing. Has it made any difference that they have no representatives in the Body of N. coompoops—No one jot!—In fact the affairs of Jaffna are better looked after since she is not represented in Council.

In fact there was a suggestion by the Liberal League to present a monster petition to the Secretary of State signed by a majority of Ceylonese asking for an abolition of the State Council and consenting to be governed by the Governor alone assisted by the Ministers of State until such time the English Government thinks it fit to confer on them a sound constitution. This will save a lot of unnecessary expense and obviate the necessity of fresh taxation like the Income Tax etc. What I sincerely believe is that there is something rotten in the State of Ceylon and it is well and good that Jaffna should maintain the boycott without listening to the false prophets among them who wish to have a hand in the general plunder.



**Text of Japanese Reply to Powers' note.**

**NO ASSISTANCE FROM NEUTRAL POWERS**

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The following is the text of the Japanese Government's reply, dated 4th February, addressed to the Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States of America and France in Tokio, regarding the note in connection with the Shanghai affairs.

"The Japanese forces will cease hostile acts if it is assured that the Chinese forces would immediately and completely stop their menacing and disturbing activities. If, on the contrary, the Chinese (including both Regulars and plain-clothes soldiers) persist in such activities, the Japanese Government reserve full freedom of action for its military forces.

"In view of the unreliability of the Chinese in the past and of the gravity of the present situation, the Japanese Government find it impossible to renounce mobilisation or preparation for hostilities.

"The Japanese Government have no objection to their Consul and Commander entering into negotiations for an agreement concerning the separation of the neutral zone in the District of Chagai.

"While it is to be presumed that 'all outstanding controversies' between Japan and China include the Manchurian question, the Japanese Government regard this latter as an entirely separate question from Shanghai affairs, and moreover, it is covered by the resolution of 10th December, 1931. Furthermore, it is the settled policy of the Japanese Government not to accept the assistance of neutral observers or participants in the settlement of the question concerning Manchuria. For these reasons, the condition in Paragraph V of the Powers' Note is not acceptable to the Japanese Government."

(Hindu)

**"Franciscans in Jail."**

INDIA—A BATTLEFIELD.

Father Elwin writes in the "Hindu" of 5th inst.: India to-day presents a battlefield, not so much between the nations as between two philosophies of life. It is, therefore, small wonder that we should find in the jails of India to-day many who have small knowledge of politics but a very deep realisation of the things of the spirit. A few months ago I was staying in the little Ashram at Wardha. It was a home of peace and discipline. Its joyous and religious atmosphere made me think of a Franciscan hermitage. It was very "Unpolitical". Its Acharya (or "Minister General") was Vinoba, a scholar and recluse. He breathed the air of another world than this. He sent out his "friars" to serve the poor, to bring them medical help, to break down the barriers of untouchability. During the month I was there some eighty wells were opened to the untouchables. Now Vinoba is in jail, arrested on suspicion, and I am quite sure, he is just as happy in his cell. But he ought not to be there. If we English people can only rule by keeping men of Vinoba's moral stature in jail, our rule stands utterly condemned.

Shortly before this, I was staying in Dehad, as the guest of Mr. Anritlal Thakkar (of the Servants of India Society). He has built up one of the finest organisations for the social service in the whole of India, the Bhil Seva Mandal. This Society may also be compared to the Franciscans (Mr. Thakkar is a great admirer of St. Francis). Its members live lives of poverty and service, and devote their whole time and interest in the care of the aboriginals. Some of them take a natural interest in the public affairs of their country; but the Society is not a political one; it is devoted to the cause of the poorest of poor. Now its offices are in the possession of the police.

There is no missionary more respected and loved by Indians than Dr. Forrester Paton. He is the guide and inspiration of hundreds of students. His life of sacrifice and love of his Hospital at Tirupattur is a most eloquent sermon of the beauty of real Christianity. A man of great wealth, he has, like St. Francis, adopted a life of poverty and wears as his outward sign the simple homespun dress of the villager. The other day he went to Madras to see whether he could open a hospital for the wounded. As he was going through the bazaar, a police sergeant came to him. "What country do you belong to?" "Scotland," was the reply. "Why do you wear the uniform?" (Wearing the khadi clothes). Dr. Paton said he was working among the poor. "Are you a missionary?" "Yes". The sergeants then seems to have told Dr. Paton to go away. The Doctor refused, and two sergeants beat him with lathis. He was wounded on both the wrists, below the knees and in the forearm. A water hose was then turned on him and he was drenched. He tried to avoid the hose and took shelter behind the handcart; but the cart was pulled away and the full force of the hose directed on the unfortunate missionary. At last severely beaten, wet through, exhausted, Dr. Paton escaped to the Y.M.C.A., where his wounds were dressed.

The next morning he was arrested and charged with giving assistance to the picketers. His trial has been postponed till January 27th [The case against Dr. Paton has since been withdrawn.—Ed. H.] But the spirit of simplicity and love is not broken by these things.—"Hindu".

**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7893.

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasappa wife of Mallivaganam Sinnathamby of Kalthaddy

Deceased. Mallivaganam Sinnathamby of Kalthaddy Petitioner. Vs. 1. Sinnathamby Visuvalingam of Kalthaddy 2. Sithamparasathar Ponnappa, P. W. D. Head Office, Colombo.

**Respondents.** This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Rasappa wife of Sinnathamby and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the 1st Respondent who is a minor coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge on the 21st day of May 1931, in the presence of Mr. K. Kasipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of May 1931 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is as the legal husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to the Petitioner and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the 1st Respondent unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of August 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Egd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. July 13, 1931. Order Nisi is extended for 25th January 1932. Further time for 12-2-32. Egd. D. H. B. Drawn by Egd. K. Kasipillai Proctor for Petitioner. O. 827 9. & 11.

**The Relief is twofold**

Nowadays it is doubly relieving to use

**LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM**

EXTERNALLY, it brings relief in all cases of

**ACHES AND PAINS**

INTERNALLY, it brings relief to the heart to feel that it is

**MADE BY INDIANS IN INDIA**

(Y. 23, 11/2 - 10/2/32)

**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7981.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagaratnam Maheswary of Vaddukodai West

Candappa Thambo of Vaddukodai West presently of Gampala Petitioner. Vs. 1. Nagaratnam Subramaniam of Vaddukodai West

Guardian ad-litem 2. Sithamparappillai Nagaratnam of do presently of F. M. S. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 12th October 1931, having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the abovesaid 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of November 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Egd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. November 5, 1931. Order Nisi extended for 19 2 32. O. 829, 11 & 15.

**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7982.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Sithamparappillai Nagaratnam of Vaddukodai West who died at Johore Bharu

Deceased Candappa Thambo of Vaddukodai West presently of Gampala

Vs. Petitioner. Minor 1. Nagaratnam Subramaniam of Vaddukodai West

Guardian ad-litem 2. Sithamparappillai Nagaratnam of do presently of F. M. S. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of October 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 12th October 1931, having been read: It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the abovesaid 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 30th day of November 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Egd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. November 5, 1931. Order Nisi extended for 19 2 32. O. 830, 11 & 15.

**NOTICE.**

In order to avoid inconvenience and delay, our friends, who are good enough to send us advertisements, are kindly requested to see that the same are sent to us at least a day earlier than the date of publication.

Manager.

**Roofing.**

as important as FOUNDATION ITSELF.

Exercise great Care and Caution in the Selection of TILES. There is an all-round RUSH FOR OUR POUND MARK STANDARD TILES, and WHY this demand,

BECAUSE our TILES are LIGHT. our TILES are DURABLE. our TILES are the CHEAPEST and above all

THEY ARE DEAD PROOF against TROPICAL HEAT AND RAIN. THESE ARE THE TILES FOR OUR CLIMATE

Really a BOON to House-builders and others faced with the problem of ROOFING. Trial Costs a mite but gains a mint of health, happiness and comfort.

**S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,**

Sole Agents, Jaffna, Kankesanthurai & Point Pedro.

Telephone (Jaffna) No. 93. Y. 21. 10-9/12/32.

**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7944.

In the matter of the estate of the late Gnanamorthy Ganesa Pandithar of Valveddurai.

Deceased. Somsanther Ponnuchamy of Valveddurai Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Kamalasaniammah wife of Ponnuchamy of Valveddurai

2. Ganeshapandithar Kangasundaram 3. Velupillai Sanmugam and wife 4. Rasammah of do 5. Ganeshapandithar Thambirajah 6. Ganasegarampillai Vinayagam and wife 7. Vadivambikalamma 8. Ganeshapandithar Sanagarajah all of Do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 10th June 1931, in the presence of Mr. K. Muthukumar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavits of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the son-in-law of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before July 23, 1931 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Egd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. June 25, 1931. Order Nisi extended till 15th February 1932. O. 828, 8 & 11.

**Ceylon art on Rubbish Heap**

**MR WINZER'S TWO FOLD REMEDY.**

"Countless fragments of sculpture were thrown like rubbish in heaps. Everywhere one turns one sees works of art reduced to debris, neglected, rubbish and decay. Never has the modern world seen such systematic vandalism, according to Mr Gobet, the Government Archaeologist of French India-China," remarked Mr O F Winzer at the Colombo Y M B A in referring to the devastation of ancient works of art that is going on unchecked in Ceylon.

The subject of Mr Winzer's lecture was "Sinhalese Art" and it was under the "Wisdom of the East" series of lectures organised by the Y M B A. Dr G P Mainascker presided and called upon Mr Winzer to deliver the lecture.

Mr Winzer said that the art of a nation was the expression of that nation's life subject to political, economic and social factors. It had its period of splendour and of weakness but it could not die. The term "reviving an art" was mistaken.

Reviving a form of art which had outlived its day was an impossible and futile task. They saw it well illustrated in the effort to revive Kandyan art.

The designs used no longer possessed a meaning. The spirit was down and it was like galvanising a dead frog. They could not produce a vital art by those methods.

**Idea from nature.**

They should go deeper. They should afford chances to the younger generation to develop fresh ideas in the realm of art and they could do this only by reverting to a study of nature and by giving them the means of developing their creative instinct on that basis. The study of the past supplied that culture in thought without which art could not be expressive of national and racial characteristics. Under the double influence of the study of nature and of the past those asserted themselves automatically and forged the link with the art of the past.

—"O. D. N"

Printed & published by S. ADORALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady, Van West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpannai, Jaffna.