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Saiva Maha Sabai, (C P.) Kandy

THIRD ANNUAL OBLERATIONS.

The third annual oblations of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabai were held at the Thami Home, Kandy, on Saturday the 21st and Sunday the 22nd ultimo.

First Day's Proceedings.

His Holiness Swami Yathaswarananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras and Srimal Swamy Avinashananda and Srimal Swamy Anandashananda were conducted in procession with Hindu music from the residence of Mr. P. Balasingham, Proctor S. O., followed by a large number of people of all denominations and on reaching the Pillaiyar Kovil the Swamis stepped into the temple for worship. From there the procession resumed its course and reached the Thami Home at about 6.30 p. m. Messrs. N. Canaganayagam, S. Sabaratnam and P. Balasingham greeted the Swamis in turn and they were conducted to a raised dais. The Hall was fully packed and a good many had to remain satisfied with standing accommodation.

The proceedings of the day began with the chanting of sacred Hindu hymns. This being over Mr. V. Thambi Panthaksharm read an address of welcome in English on behalf of the Association and presented it to Swamy Yathaswarananda. This was followed by the reading of a Tamil address by Mr. Soma Saravanapavan.

After the reading of the annual report by the Secretary the Swami ji rose amidst deafening cheers and replied suitably to the address in an eloquent and impressive style. His sincerity and the remarkably appealing tone and words kept the whole audience spell bound and rapt in devotion.

Mr. V. Thambi Panthaksharm then gave a short summary of the Swami's speech in Tamil. The singing of the sacred Thevarams completed the first day's proceedings.

Second Day's Proceedings.

On the second day after an hour's musical entertainment Srimal Swamy Avinashananda addressed the house on "Service as a means of God Realisation" in Tamil. The Swami did full justice to the subject and dwelt on the various aspects of "SERVICE". He laid much emphasis and stress on the religious aspect of the subject and deeply impressed on the audience the importance and need for such service.

The election of Officers bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. A. Visvanathan, B. A., Chief Clerk, Agricultural Dept., Vice President: Bramma Siri B. Jamburaman, Kanchi, Messrs. N. Canaganayagam, Shroff National Bank; N. Kumareswamy, Proctor, S. C.; S. Sabaratnam, Town Overseer, P. W. D.; and M. B. P. L. M. T. Muttukaruppan, Joint Secretaries: Messrs. S. Murugesu and M. S. Paramanathan. Joint Treasurers: Messrs. V. S. Kulanthasivalu and S. Srinivasan. Library Secretary: Mr. Soma Saravanapavan. Auditors: Messrs. R. Sanmugam and M. Obelliah.

In addition to the above mentioned Officers bearers an Executive Committee consisting of 12 members was also formed.

Members for the following Committees were also elected:—Jail Preaching, Tamil Acharya, Gurur Porja, School Study Class, Sangeetha Sabha, Collection, and Reading Room.

The proceedings of the morning session were brought to a close at about 12 noon with the singing of Thevaram.

In the evening the proceedings began at about 6.30 p. m. with the singing of thevaram. Pandit Manikka Thiagarajah then delivered a lyrical lecture to the accompaniment of violin and tabla. After a hearty vote of thanks to the Pandit and the audience, the celebrations terminated at about 10.30 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

Continued.

from the lawful custody of her grandfather Velupillai Kandar alias Sudayar; the second accused was further charged with committing rape on the girl and the other accused with aiding and abetting same.

The accused severally pleaded not guilty and were defended by Mr. S. D. Tampoe instructed by Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor.

After a lengthy trial lasting for three days the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the 3rd accused the dandy and gully on the other three accused.

His Lordship sentenced the 1st accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on each count the sentences to run concurrently. In sentencing the fourth accused to six months' rigorous, he said he had sympathetically considered the recommendation of the jury to show sympathy towards her. He was sure that she on a mistress of the first accused was under his influence and did his bidding. But on the other hand she had a serious responsibility on her; the girl Ponnamah loved her and placed much confidence on her, as she (the accused) also had showed much sympathy towards her for a long time. It was on account of that love and confidence towards the accused the poor girl was duped; and the accused stood responsible for the kidnapping. That was a very serious responsibility which she had mislaid. In view of all that, he gave her the lightest punishment possible.

CHUNNAKAM MURDER CASE.

The seventh case was taken up for trial yesterday morning, in which Velupillai Karthigesu and Sivasubramaniam Obelliah of Chunnakam stand charged with the murder of Babapathy Thambiraj of the same place on the 20th May 1923.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused is being defended by Mr. S. D. Tampoe instructed by Mr. B. R. Nalliah; the second accused by Mr. V. Joseph instructed by Mr. T. C. Bejaram.

The trial is proceeding.

Letters To The Editor.

REFERENDUM FOR THE NORTH.

Sir,

We were once told that there are two sides to a railway platform, but only one for Jaffna. The one side view seems to have invaded not only our own minds but those of others. The Government seems to be influenced by one view, that of revenue. What else can inspire a paternal Government, to encourage re-opening of taverns once closed by the right of local option? Mr. Cary, known to be a gentleman capable of seeing many sides of a question, gets down from one side of the platform of the Jaffna Station, meets a few well-politicians, publishes his lopsided opinions from the Council Chamber. An esteemed lawyer whose professional practice is necessarily on one side and who once performed the feat of compressing 1000 anti prohibitionists in the Ridgeway Hall 72 feet by 25, expressed only one side view when he published in the press that Jaffna wants no prohibition. Probably influenced by such a cloud of witnesses, the Colonial Secretary proclaimed in the Council Chamber that if Jaffna should have prohibition, it must be on a referendum. He threw the burden of the referendum not on those that wished to re-open taverns in Jaffna but on those that closed them. It is most unnatural.

What the gods have refused, the anti-prohibitionists have granted. They set to work most furiously to re-open taverns. They were sure of success. They deliberately selected eleven centres which in their opinion were most favourable to their cause. The voting strength of 11 centres was 22,604. But the number that actually voted for re-opening in the 11 centres was only 924. The percentage obtained was 4.8. It was not even 5%. It is significant that the little success they achieved was confined to the extreme outskirts of the peninsula where the identification of voters was impossible, and where a stranger cannot easily recognise the physiognomy of one voter from that of another, as they were mostly of one village, born of parents of close consanguinity. This was noticed by our representatives in the first polling station. When experts from the neighbouring villages were taken to assist our representatives in the second centre, their presence in the polling booth was interdicted by the authorities. Our representatives therefore entered their protest and retired. After this there was no one to dispute the right of the anti-prohibitionists. At this centre (Masaar) they secured 177 out of 117 votes. When the five sailing and prohibitionists came to places where most people know who is who, they did not accomplish much. At Palavi where there were 521 voters they could not register a single vote. At Allavai they secured only 113 out of a total of 481 votes (23%). At Allee-ale only 10 out of 1125 voted for reopening (9%). At Idankurichi only 53 out of 743 voted for reopening the tavern (7.9%). when they came to Onavakodheri where had 2250 names on the register, the wet shampans could not get even a single vote. At Vannarponnai South West only 2 out of 4535 supported them. At Karaiyoor and Vannarponnai South East not one out of 11,795 was registered. After this their ardour got too wet. The result may be summarised thus:—they succeeded in a few obscure places but failed ignominiously in all places of importance.

What is the conclusion? Our wet shampans after a careful calculation, selected eleven centres which in their opinion were most favourable to success and failed to score even five per cent of votes in the aggregate. The only irrefragable conclusion is that the question of referendum has been tested by the least expected party, in the most unexpected manner, and that there is no genuine demand for toddy in Jaffna. The agitation is due to a few illicit tappers, illicit sellers and profiteers. When one of our Legislators observed in the Council that if there should be an appeal for referendum on the subject of toddy, ninety per cent of the voters would vote for prohibition, he spoke the truth and nothing but the truth. If he had put up the percentage at 95, he could not have made a mistake.

Jaffna, 16th July 1928. Yours etc, J. C. Chammukam.

"MANIPAL HINDU COLLEGE"

Sir,

In the long report published in your issue of the 12th instant, on the above subject in connection with the founder's day celebrations, I regret to note the omission of the name of Mr. C. Thiagarajah of Manipal and presently of Colombo who conceived for the first time the idea of planting the College and worked for the success of it. Though comparatively young then, about fifteen years ago, he foresaw the danger of our Hindu boys and girls being blindly converted to alien faiths without conviction, and so created a strong public opinion in favour of starting a Hindu college at Manipal both by continued correspondence to the press and by personal interviews. The many readers of the "Hindu Organ" would remember the valuable service, it rendered to the national cause. He set to work hard at it, in company with Gate Mudaliyar T. Karalappillai and even-

(Continued up)

Kayts Association, Colombo.

MOTOR FERRY SERVICE SANCTIONED

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Kayts Association, Colombo, was held on Friday the 20th instant at "The Retreat" Silverdale Road, Colombo, with Mr. J. N. C. Turubekum in the Chair.

A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. P. Manuelpillai father of Mr. M. Thambirajah of Negombo.

After confirmation of the minutes of the last Committee meeting the Chairman tabled a letter received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary informing that Government has considered the request made by the Association that a steam or motor ferry service be established between Kayts and that instructions have been issued to the Government Agent, Northern Province to consider calling for tenders for a motor ferry service for a period of a term of five years. It was decided to acknowledge receipt of the letter and thank Government for the sympathetic consideration of the proposal initiated and put forward by this Association.

An interim report from the Hostel Committee recommending the arrangement of a Banquet Show was approved.

It was also decided to send delegates from the Association to the Second Non-Political Conference.

After considering many other items in the agenda and the enrolment as member of Mr. R. J. Paul, B. A. B. L. Sub Judge, Arvi, Central Province, India, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair. —Cor.

Continued.

fully succeeded in bringing home to the conservative mind of his friend and veteran, the late Mr. W. Sangarapillai, the indispensability of such a college. The latter who had all along keenly followed the whole-hearted apostleship of Mr. O. Thiagaraja yielded to the force of his persuasion and strong enthusiasm in the matter.

The seed of the institution was thus sown and Mr. Sangarapillai, Mr. Thiagaraja and Mudaliyar Karalappillai were its chief sponsors for some time.

I write this not to under estimate the influence of Mr. Sangarapillai but to supplement the history of the College, in fairness to all concerned, as one who knows fully well its origin and progress.

Thanking you for the favour of publication.

Colombo, 16th July, 1928. Yours etc, A Resident of Manipal.

STUDENTS' CONGRESS BARDOLI FUND.

Sir,

In the District of Bardoli in India for the last few months there has been going on a great and unbroken struggle between a bureaucracy and a people which has no parallel in the history of the world, on one side are marshalled up all the forces which the largest Empire can command, all the means the bureaucracy can devise, on the other is the consciousness of 60,000 people that they are in the right, that it is their duty not to submit to any injustice or to any might however great. The latter has the support of the whole of India and of liberal European press like the "Pioneer". In their struggle the people who are mostly peasants have been deprived of their lands and their other possessions. But still with undiminished vigour and with great courage they have carried on the struggle. They have now success almost within their reach.

The Executive Committee of the Students' Congress has been watching their struggle with interest and has resolved at its last meeting on the 24th,

'That the Executive Committee of the Students' Congress, Jaffna, on behalf of the Congress expresses its deep sympathy with the Baidyagris of Bardoli in their heroic struggle against the oppression of the bureaucracy and wishes them god speed in their endeavor.'

Further it is resolved that the Secretaries get contributions from all sympathisers for their relief.

We appeal to all sympathisers with the Bardoli people to respond to our call and contribute to their relief.

Please send contributions to the Secretaries, Yours etc, N. Komaraswamy, W. B. Kanagathugam, Joint Secretaries, Students' Congress, Jaffna.

26-7-28.

NOTICE.

PALAR GNANODHYA SANGAM, MYLIDY SOUTH.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Sangam will be held on Sunday, the 12th August, 1928, at about 5.30 p. m., at the Sangam School, to consider about the action filed in the District Court of Jaffna, under No. 23851 against the Hindu Board for the Promotion of Education and some others, by one Sinniah Karthikesu of Kaddavan who claims to be the President of the above Sangam. All members are hereby cordially invited to be present at the meeting.

S. SWAMINATHAN, President of the above Sangam. Myliddy, 31-7-28. Mts 1263.

Yathiswaranandaji in Colombo.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY'S RECEPTION.

His Holiness Swami Yathiswarananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras, accompanied by Srimal Swami Anandashananda, and Srimal Swami Avinashananda arrived in Colombo at 6 p. m. on the 21st ultimo from Kandy.

Long before the train reached the Fort Station the platform was crowded by the members of the Vivekananda Society and other visitors. On arrival the Swamis were garlanded by Messrs. A. Sellamuttu, A. Canaganayagam, C. Arumugam and Dr. Appasamy. The Swamis left the Station amidst cheers and drove along Sea Street to the Vivekananda Society premises at Hill Street. The Society premises were gaily decorated to greet the occasion, and oriental music was in attendance. On arrival at the Society entrance the Swamis were garlanded by Mr. R. M. Mahadeva. The children of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam marched ahead of the Swamis chanting Devarams. The proceedings at the Society commenced with Devaram. Mr. R. Mahadeva in a short speech welcomed the Swamis to the Society. His Holiness in reply spoke at length on the ideas and ideals of Swamy Vivekananda. Srimal Swami Avinashananda then addressed the members in Tamil summarising what His Holiness had spoken.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan in proposing a vote of thanks, dwelt at length on the great many services done to the Society from time to time by the Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission, making special reference to His Holiness Swami Sarwananda. The proceedings came to a close at 8 p. m. with the singing of Devaram.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA'S MESSAGE.

His Holiness Swami Yathiswarananda delivered an interesting lecture on the Message of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa at the Colombo Vivekananda Society Hall on Wednesday the 25th ultimo at 5.30 p. m. The lecture was greatly instructive and was listened with rapt attention by a crowded audience. —Cor.

Publication Received.

We acknowledge the receipt of a booklet entitled "The Very Rev Father Chas. J. Matthews, O. M. I." This is a review of twenty five years' service of Father Matthews, the Rector of St. Patrick's College and is written by one of his illustrious old boys, Mr. Ganesa Prakasham, B. A., Advocate, Colombo. The publishers are, "The Publicity and Information Bureau, The Polytechnic, Colombo."

OBITUARY.

Mr ALBERT RAJARETNAM.

We regret to record the untimely death of Mr. Albert Rajaretnam, eldest son of Mr. Pedrapillai Christopher, Professor, Premier Bakery & Stores, Jaffna Town, on the 26th ultimo, after a brief illness. We extend our condolences to the members of the bereaved family. —Cor.

WANTED.

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V. K. GNANASUNDRAM,

Hon'y. Secretary,

The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

Vannarponnai,

23—7—28.

Mts 1255.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6761.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamuthu wife of Nannitamby Muthurajah of Navaly

Deceased, Nannitamby Muthurajah of Navaly

Petitioner. Vs Respondents.

1. Manadeby Sontharam daughter of Nannitamby Muthurajah and

2. Sinnappillayar Nannitamby of Navaly

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on May 1, 1928, in the presence of Mr. C. L. Saravattam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 25, 1928 having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interests and of representing her in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the above-named Respondents appear before this Court on July 12, 1928 and state objections or show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. July 4, 1928. Extended to 9.8.28. O. 1503.

Nallur Kandaswamy Temple

-O-

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP.

PRESENT MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

The following is the continuation of the evidence of the 1st Defendant, Mr. R. R. Kandaswamy Temple, as given by him.

There is an inscription on the wall to say that it was made by yourself?—Yes. Your brother Arumuga Mappanar also had been doing things on the temple funds?—He had been doing something out of temple money, some out of his own money; I was not told which and which.

Arumuga Mappanar was inscribing that he had made gifts to the temple, for instance, the inscription on the wall, that it was erected by him?—Yes. The inscription on the wall of the temple courtyard were put up by Arumuga Mappanar?—Yes. These were put out of temple funds?—He had his own money and had dealings with the temple money?—A person who looks after the affairs of a temple, when he does a certain thing to the temple, it is usual to say that it was done by him. But he calls himself Arumuga Mappanar?—Yes.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. HAYLEY.

Have the donors of gifts interfered with you or your ancestors' rights of using these donations?—No Sir, it was not done by others except one Kumarasamy Kanakkur who instituted an action against us. He is a relation of Mr. Swaminathar, plaintiff in the case. I am not talking about that, but about the donations and gifts and whether any claimed any right to interfere?—Never. You remember being questioned about a case instituted recently by a man, Kanapathil Perampalam?—Yes. You had to remove a portion of a maddam?—Yes.

For what purpose?—For the purpose of sinking a holy tank and to put up covering round about the tank. Is that a big tank?—Yes and covering round it also is a big one. During certain ceremonies, the procession is taken round the tank?—That tank was made for the purpose of the *Theerth* festival. This complainant claimed right to build that maddam by a deed?—Yes. He leased it from Kandiah Mappanar. A deed was executed by Kandiah Mappanar as manager and proprietor of the temple?—Yes. The Supreme Court held that you acted in the interests of the temple but that you should have got the permission of the Court?—That was so. I removed the maddam as I was unaware of the deed.

You told us that you remembered seeing in one of these cases a reference to an original license granted to Subba Iyer?—Yes, Court:—What is that permit?—When I read the proceedings of a case I came across a mention being made of a permit given to Subba Iyer. What is it for to build the temple or to be as manager?—What are you referring to?—I cannot exactly say, Sir. I read something in the proceedings. In the case between my father and the Brahmins, I read that the Brahmins asserted they had a permit.

Court:—Permit to do what?—I believe it was to officiate in the temple. Referring to an appointment?—I believe so. Not to build the temple?—No, Mr. Hayley:—Are you aware of a permit to build the temple given to Subba Iyer?—I came to know of it only now in connection with this case, from the plaintiffs.

Have you seen or heard of it?—No. About the schooner, how much did it cost—Rs. 60,000?—The cost of building the schooner was not so much. Rs. 60,000 include some trips made by the schooner. How much did the schooner cost?—I don't know. It was done by my brother. You say it was built to bring granite. What for was the granite?—To rebuild the temple. Why did he build the vessel for the purpose, instead of hiring one? With the idea of hiring a schooner he got the stones blasted and after heaping them up, approached the owners of the schooner who refused to let their schooner for him saying that the stones would damage the vessels.

Was stone ever brought in this schooner?—Yes. Where is it now? They are heaped up. Where? In the temple lands. What happened to the schooner?—It was sold for the payment of debt. Whose debt?—Arumuga Mappanar's. To whom was he indebted?—To S. M. Chetty and Malavayyar Kandiah. Was it sold before Arumuga Mappanar's death or after?—After. In the administration, they claimed their debt against the administrator?—Yes. What had he incurred the debt for?—He took the temple money and had stones blasted. When the temple money was spent he got money from ARAB and made the schooner and after that he mortgaged our residing land.

The debt for which the schooner was sold was not for private purposes?—No, Sir. These debts were incurred for the temple. As the schooner was in my brother's name, the creditors seized it and sold it. Court:—Are there any Salva M. d. documents in Jaffna?—No. What does the word *Arumuga Kartar* mean in Ceylon?—I can only say the meaning prevailing in Jaffna. In Jaffna it means proprietor of a certain thing. Court:—I want to ask you about certain statements. You were asked about your ancestors being Christian?—Yes. After the British occupation he became a Salvaite?—Yes. He then went to Colombo, got a permit and built this temple; that permit is one of the documents taken away by Dr. Kandiah; he had been handing over to the brahmins a permit in Subba Iyer's name. Is it correct?—I said he went to Colombo and made arrangements and built the temple.

Which is the permit that Dr. Kandiah took?—He removed the permit by which the original founder purchased the land on which the temple is built. What is Subba Iyer's permit which he has been handing over to the brahmins?—I did not see permit. I said all documents and deeds were removed by Dr. Kandiah and that the brahmins being friendly with him had been obtaining them from him. Did you hear that Subba Iyer had a permit? I did not hear of it except from the brahmins, the added party. Before or after this action?—Before. What did you hear?—Some one had been telling me that the brahmins said they had some right in the temple. They had a permit to build the temple?—No. What did you hear?—What I heard was that the brahmins had a right and therefore they were going to court. Did they say that they had a permit to build the temple?—No; I did not hear a tale like that.

Did you see the document of appointment by Governor Maitland making Subba Iyer as high priest?—Yes. Your ancestors had sent a petition

Continued pp.

Sivadvaita.

VEDAS AND AGAMAS

Mr S S Suryanarayana Sastri, University Reader in Philosophy, delivered on Friday, the 20th ultimo in the Senate House, the first of a series of lectures on "Sivadvaita as expounded by Srikantha Sivacharya."

In the course of his lecture he said:—

There have been from the earliest times two independent currents of philosophic tradition, the Vedantic and the Agamic; between the two there is both affinity and antagonism. It is difficult, if not impossible, to fix the date or the source of the Agamic line of development. There are many Agamas—Saivite and Vaishnavite—and some leaders of religious and philosophic thought have sought to exhibit their identity with the Vedas and the Vedanta. Tirumular says that the Vedas and the Agamas are not opposed, being related as the general doctrine to the special. Srikantha holds much the same view as to the equal authoritativeness and the identity of purpose of the two; and he seeks to exhibit their identity by showing that the Upanishadic Brahman expounded in the Vedanta Sutra is none other than Shiva. He thus seeks to bridge what was apparently an ever widening gulf, and to soften the feeling of antagonism.

PERIOD OF SRIKANTHA.

Little definite is known of Srikantha's place, period or parentage. He was probably a South Indian. There is an image set up of him at Vada Tirumallavayil, but that is not half a century old. His frequent reference to Chidambaram and the *danava vidya*, the patronage which King Chidambaram extended to his commentary and such other indications tend to favour the view that he belonged to South India. The attempted identification with Maykandar is also unsatisfactory. Srikantha may have derived his knowledge of Shiva from Maykandar. The real difficulty in the identification with Maykandar is due to several doctrinal differences. Srikantha's system considers the world as due to the transformation of the Lord through His "vatsakti"; it makes no independent provision for the creation of the material world; it does not specifically recognise "anava mala"; it is extremely doubtful if it recognises "jivamukti"; and while Maykandar seeks to establish his system on reasoning, Srikantha appears to fight shy of it and to take refuge in Shiva. It is hardly likely that a system with so many variations from the Saiva Siddhanta could have owed much to the progenitor of the Siddhanta. The identity of the Guru, therefore, is still shrouded in mystery.

The doctrinal and verbal resemblances to Ramanuja would suggest a period close to his, i.e. 11th century A.D. But it is difficult to decide the question of priority and there is also the possibility of explaining the resemblances on the basis of a common original. Appayya Dikshita seems to favour the view that Srikantha came between Sankara and Ramanuja; but his statement is not chronological *per se* and is likely to have been influenced by the purely logical consideration that Srikantha who combines the philosophy of Sankara with the religion of Ramanuja occupies a position midway between the two. The only point which is fairly conclusive is Srikantha's treatment of Sutra II, 3, 27-30 where he sets out and criticises views which are not known to belong to any other commentators except Ramanuja and Nimbarka. The criticism is effective and is not attempted to be met in any other commentary. It bases itself on the eminently sound position that until the attainment of Brahman, bondage continues (even after death) and that bondage without karma is inconceivable. This position is not controverted elsewhere. There is also an inversion in the order of the Sutra 29 and 30, as read by other commentators, and the inversion is not noticed by others. Hence, it is likely that Srikantha came after all of these, probably some time in the 13th century, when the Saiva Siddhanta was taking shape in the hands of the Santana Acharyas. To us, however, what is of interest is the system, not the personality; the theism which is yet unsectarian, the appeal to authority which yet respects logic.

Continued.

to the Governor about Thambachampillai?—Yes. At that time, are you aware, there was a quarrel between your ancestor and the priest Subba Iyer?—From the reply to the petition I make out there was some trouble between him and the Brahmins. Are you prepared to say that the appointment was of any use?—I did not come to know that this Subba Iyer was holding the high priesthood of the temple. Do you know when the temple was rebuilt?—If I look at a deed I can say that.

If this act of appointment was effected your ancestor and Subba Iyer should have been in the temple at the same time?—Yes. If it was acted upon, it would have been so. But I know that it was not acted upon. What is the name of the land of the temple?—"Kurukkal Valavu". What is its southern boundary?—Outer courtyard of the temple. North?—Our courtyard. Who were the donors of the car courtyard?—I don't know. Where is "Ampodu Valavu"?—"Ampodu Valavu" is my residing land and the adjoining land. One Thambiah Kurukkal has erected a Shiva temple there. Has that temple anything to do with this temple?—That Kurukkal was an officiating priest in the Kandaswamy temple, he left it and built the other temple in opposition. They have no relation?—No. Your residing land "Ampodu Valavu", what is its extent?—27 or 28 lms. How did it come to you?—That is my mother's dowry property.

Ceylon Government Railway

NOTICE.

OPENING OF MIGODA FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

It is notified that as from Monday, July 20, goods traffic will be accepted for conveyance to and from Migoda Railway Station (Kelani Valley Line.)

General Manager's Office, T. E. DUTTON,
Colombo, July 27, 1928. General Manager.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Local Board, Trincomalee for the construction of a retail Fish Market Building 15' x 27' on the land between the Petroleum Store and the road to Fort Frederick, until 12 noon on Saturday the 28th August, 1928.

Plan and specification can be seen at the Local Board Office.

The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Cash security of 5% of the amount of the contract must be deposited by the successful tenderer.

Local Board Office, W. G. VALLIPURAM,
Trincomalee, 28th July, 1928, for Chairman L. B. G. 942.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6531.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kumaravelu Saravanasamuttu of Mandaitivu Deceased.

Sengamalam widow of Kumaravelu Saravanasamuttu of Mandaitivu

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Mailu Kumaravelu
2. Kathiravelu Sinnathamby
3. wife Kannabai
4. Sinnappa Kandiah
5. wife Poonu and
6. Naganatha widow of Sinnappa Kandiah all of Mandaitivu

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sengamalam widow of Kumaravelu Saravanasamuttu of Mandaitivu, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Kumaravelu Saravanasamuttu of Mandaitivu, coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, on July 5, 1928, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Kishia, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated July 3, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before August 7, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 25, 1928.

O. 1502.

J. C. W. Rook,

District Judge.

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H. 63. Chunnakam.

How many lands are there by that name?—There are three Ampodu Valavu; one is ours, one Thambiah Kurukkal's and the other is to the west of Thambiah Kurukkal's. The last land was donated by someone for performing the 13th day festival. It is 50 lms. in extent. The land in which you live is not donated by the public?—No. What is the land on which the lower garden stands?—Kurukkal Valavu. What is the land called Kurukkal Valavu in the Thombu?—The land west of the western road might be known as Kurukkal Valavu. Can you identify the land referred to in the Thombu?—I can't. Who is Ambalavanar Subramaniam?—That must be a man, Subramaniam, son of one Ambalavanar.

That refers to an ordinary man?—Yes. The next witness examined for the defendants was Mr. Kandappa Chettiar Ponnusamy Chettiar Manager Vannarponne Shivan Temple.

(To be continued)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE HIRE OF A SCHOONER.

Tenders are hereby invited for the hire of a Schooner for service in connection with the inspection of the Ceylon Pearl Banks during the period 1st January 1929 to 30th April, 1929.

Tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover and be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo. Tenders should be marked "Tender for the hire of a Schooner for Pearl Fishery Inspection work" in the left hand top corner of the envelope and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than mid-day on Tuesday the 11th September 1928.

For full particulars see notice appearing in Government Gazette of 27th July, 1928.

JOSEPH PHARSON,

Colombo Museum, Director, Colombo Museum,
34th July, 1928. and Marine Biologist.
G. 944.

AUCTION SALE.

A valuable garden at Karativu in Jaffna. Testamentary Case No 142, D. C.

Batticaloa.

Kanapathipillai Arumugam of Thambi-

ivil in Akkaraipattu, Batticaloa

Deceased.

Under instructions received from the District Court of Batticaloa in the above styled case we shall on MONDAY the 6th AUGUST, 1928, AT 4 P. M., AT THE SPOT in Karativu offer for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property to Wit:—

"A garden situated at Karativu in Karavau Kovil Pattu, District of Jaffna, Northern Province bounded on the East by lane, North by garden of Pupathy, West by garden of Sinnachy, South by garden of Ambalavanan in extent 8½ perches."

Further particulars from K. Thambiah Esqr. Proctor S C & N. P. Batticaloa.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Q. 107.

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