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Mr. Somasundaram said that in that connection he wished to draw the attention of the house to the Electric Lighting Scheme of the Council. They had been delaying for a long time, and going on *ad infinitum*.

He would ask the Chairman to visit the different Councils and see what they were doing. They (Jaffna U. D. O.) however must get a loan. The Government was unwilling to give the grant as the Scheme was a paying concern. He would, therefore, move that the Chairman do go to Colombo and see the Director of Electrical Undertakings and decide once and for all as to what should be done in the matter. If they took such small steps in the improvement of the Town, it would be a very long time before they could make any material improvements to the Town.

Mr. Nalliah was strongly for an immediate action in the matter. He said that private people were beginning to have their electrical installations, and if the Council marked time, he doubted if their (Council's) Scheme could be worked successfully.

COUNCIL TO GET LOAN FOR THE ENTIRE AMOUNT

Mr. Somasundaram then proposed that a loan for the entire amount required for the Scheme be applied for by the Council.

Mr. Nalliah in seconding the motion said that smaller towns than Jaffna were having their electric installations and it was a matter long overdue on their Council.

The motion was carried unanimously. As regards Ponnusamy Chetty's application, he was allowed only to light his own buildings and not others' tenements nor to carry cables through others' lands.

Mr. M. Kathiravelupillai's application to take electric cable over the road to his residence at Manipay Road was allowed on the same conditions as for the last one.

COUNCILS POWERS AND THE KEERIMALAI TANK

The next item taken up for consideration was a very important one affecting the powers of the Council: it was to consider letter No. 265 of 25th July 1928 from the Chairman, Village Committee, Tellipalai re Keerimalai Tank.

Mr. Sivagurunathan said that they were all doubtful as to whether their Council could contribute anything to any project outside the Council's boundaries. The Local Government Board had said that they could not. The Chairman V. C. Tellipalai had asked for contributions for the improvement of the Keerimalai Tank. He was waiting for their reply, for their assistance and guidance. They must consider whether they could contribute anything towards it since it seemed to be a concern which affected the residents of the town.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE INTEREST OF SANITATION

Mr. Subramaniam said that as the Local Government Board had said they had no power to contribute anything to the tank, it seemed to him as if that all the facts might not have been placed before the Board. Many residents of the town went to Keerimalai for their bath and therefore, in the interest of Sanitation they must contribute towards the tank. If those considerations were brought to the notice of the Board, it would decide differently. He would, therefore, ask the Chairman to put those matters before the Board or he would ask the house to refer the matter to their Law Committee.

Mr. Nalliah said there was no doubt that people from town went to Keerimalai for their bath; but that did not mean that the Council must contribute.

Provincial Surgeon:—"What about Madhu, Mr. Subramaniam?" (laughter).

ORDINANCE SAYS NAY!

Mr. Kanagasabai referred to the ordinance and said "It is very clear you cannot spend any money outside the U. D. O. area."

The Chairman said that he found the opinion of the majority was that they had no power to make any contributions. That settled part one of the letter and part two of the letter requested them to consider the draft rules for the control of the tank.

It was decided that the Chairman be asked to reply to that part of the letter.

The house considered a petition from J. Mariampillai, the grazing grounds reuter, for a rebate as he had suffered a great loss by owners of cattle sending their cows for grazing to some outside pastura lands during the dry season of the year when there was no grass on the U. D. O. grazing grounds. A rebate of Rs 150 was allowed.

APPLICATIONS FOR SANITARY INSPECTORSHIP

On the motion of Mr. Subramaniam the House went into Committee to consider arrangements to be made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sanitary Inspector S. Selvadurai and also applications so far received for the post.

Resuming, Mr. Somasundaram moved that the Council do call for applications from qualified men for the post of the Sanitary Inspector, the scale of salary being Rs. 720 rising to Rs. 1200 a year by annual increments of Rs. 80 and preference to be given to candidates not over 35 years; the last date for receiving applications to be 25th September 1928. Mr. Nalliah seconded. Carried.

The Council then considered a petition from Sangerpillai Chelliah of Chapal Street, re drain opposite his house, which was in a filthy and insanitary condition by the water stagnating there at the terminus of a cement drain. It was decided that as the extension of the drain could not be taken in hand for another 4 or 5 months till the P. W. D. vote was given, the P. E. and P. S. be conjunctively

Continued up.

A Farewell Function.

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RETIRING KACHOBERI CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. Sam F. Johnpulle, Chief Clerk of the Jaffna Kachoberi, who has been acting as Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, N. P., for the last four months just before his retirement was entertained at a farewell function at the Kachoberi premises on Thursday the 23rd August, 1928 at 4.30 p. m., by the officers of the Kachoberi and its allied Departments. A group photo was taken at the Old Park with Mr. Johnpulle as the central figure with the Government Agent, the Office Assistant, the Extra Office Assistant and other officers sitting. The party then retired to the inner verandah of the Kachoberi, where light refreshments were served *ad lib.*

The Government Agent, N. P., who presided at the function spoke highly about Mr. Johnpulle's qualifications and thanked him for having helped Government and himself at a time of pressure when he could have retired if he had elected. He remarked that he saw Mr. Johnpulle working hard till 6 p. m. at times during the absence of the other Staff Officers. In conclusion he wished Mr. Johnpulle long life.

Mudaliyar Ramanayagam, Extra Office Assistant, spoke highly about Mr. Johnpulle and said he was always wedded to his work. He thought that be (Mr. Johnpulle) would have a change of life after retirement as very many eminent men have done.

Mr. K. Sivapragasam, who was acting as Chief Clerk when Mr. Johnpulle was acting as Extra Office Asst., complimented Mr. Johnpulle as a thorough gentleman and that he has assimilated a good deal of noble ideals—both oriental and Western. He hoped that Mr. Johnpulle's name would be found in the next list of honours for his meritorious services.

Mr. Johnpulle replied suitably and thanked all those present for having honoured him.

MATRIMONIAL.

KUMARASINGAM—GNANALAKSHMI

Invitations are issued by Mrs. S. K. Lawton of "Sirapper Walawa", Manipay, for the marriage of her daughter Miss Gnanalakshmi, with Mr. M. Kumarasingam, Clerk, Harbour Engineer's Office, Tavuk Anson, on Saturday, 1st September, 1928 at 11.30 p. m.

Continued.

tion with the Chairman be asked to visit the place and give temporary relief.

A sum of Rs 200 was voted, Rs 25 for the repair of the Pasayoor wall and Rs 175 for repair of the Esplanade wall.

A statement re tarring work for 1928 was tabled.

Mr. Nalliah said that tarring must be extended. Whenever and wherever possible they ought to take up that work.

It was decided to consider this item at the next monthly meeting.

APPROVAL FOR SALE OF LAND BY GOVT.

Under the item, any other business the Chairman, brought to the notice of the house of a piece of land 2½ laochams in extent at the junction of the Hospital Road and the Oberiya Street, which the Government wanted to sell to the owner of the adjoining land. The Government Agent wrote to him (Chairman) for his opinion, and he thought that piece of land could be used by the U. D. O. for piling up metal for the roads. It was a very low lying land and the Government had it as a road reservation. The Government wanted their approval for selling it. The Council gave its approval.

ROADS TO BE RID OF METAL PILING NUISANCE.

Incidentally some members referred to the practice of piling up metal on the road and condemned it. Mr. Kanagasabai said it was a great nuisance.

The Chairman said that he was making provisions in the next budget for leasing lands to pile up metal to rid the public of this inconvenience.

U. D. O. VACATES FOR P. R. O.

The Chairman then brought to the notice of the house that they had only 15 minutes to consider the two most important items they had deferred for consideration. At 11 a. m. they must vacate the hall for a meeting of the P. R. O. If they thought they could finish those items within that time they might take them up then or would they like to meet in the afternoon?

No one was willing to meet in the afternoon. Then on the motion of Mr. Nalliah seconded by Mr. Somasundaram the Council adjourned for Saturday next. When the two items will be considered.

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All-Ceylon Tamil Conference.

DONOUGHMORE REPORT DISCUSSED.

The Second All-Ceylon Tamil Conference held on Saturday and Sunday last at the Palaza Cinema Hall, Wellawatte, discussed the Report of the Donoughmore Commission. The Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam presided on the first day while the Hon. Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu presided on the second day.

GOVERNOR'S RESERVE POWERS.

Mr. R. Sri Pashmanathan, opening the proceedings, said that as Chairman of the Organising Committee, it was his pleasure and privilege to welcome them to that conference. In pursuance of a mandate given to them by the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference held last year, they led evidence before His Majesty's Commissioners putting forward the resolutions which were carried then.

The Commissioners had published their report and they were there to discuss how far that report satisfied their demands, and what their attitude should be towards that scheme. The decisions which they were called upon to arrive at now would be of such momentous importance that he would ask them to conduct their deliberations in a spirit that would be worthy of the Tamil name. (Applause.)

It was also his pleasant duty to call upon Mr. Canagaratnam to take the chair on that occasion. (Applause.) He had guided them last year as Chairman and they knew how ably he conducted those proceedings. It was the unanimous desire of the Organising Committee that he should again guide them this year. He had endeared himself to them by his charming personality, his moral rectitude, and the evenness of his temper under trying conditions. He hoped they would accord him that respectful hearing which was his due. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. A. Canagaratnam, rising amidst applause, said that he was very much obliged for the warm sentiments with which Mr. Pashmanathan introduced him to them and also for the cordiality with which they extended the invitation for him to preside on that occasion. He was sorry he could not do justice to the subject as he was indisposed and was unable to make a special preparation of the subject which was a very vast one. The report was not to the last word on reforms. In fact the Commissioners had foreseen that it would be discussed both in Ceylon and in England and possibly some modifications introduced. If they considered that modifications were necessary it was for them to suggest modifications and their views would be considered in responsible quarters both in Ceylon and in England.

At the end of next month there was going to be a discussion on the subject in the Legislative Council and he welcomed that opportunity of meeting them and acquainting himself with their views.

AN OPEN MIND.

At the same time he had told the Secretary that he would not be bound by any of their resolutions because he wished to have an open mind and not come to a decision till he had heard what others had to say.

This year they met under a totally different set of circumstances to those of last year. There was then no idea of communal representation being thrown overboard altogether. The Commissioners had now taken the bold step of abolishing it altogether, although all communities approached them for strengthening its own respective claims. The recommendations caused a great deal of bewilderment but the vast majority have now accepted that communal representation must go and even those who were very strongly in favour of communal claims have accepted the Commissioners' proposals with some degree of respect. He did not know why, but those who were very strong in their demand for communal representation had made up their minds to accept the new scheme with some degree of respect.

THE CHANGE.

Mr. Canagaratnam said that one reason for this complete change in the mental outlook of local political thinkers was the grant of manhood suffrage. That was the basic principle of the whole reform and created a new situation. Personally, he was glad about the grant of the manhood suffrage.

He then referred to the introduction of a Ceylonese standard of pay in the Civil Service with an overseas allowance for those who are recruited from England. He said there was no reason why they should pay their own men double the amount what Englishmen themselves were prepared to accept in their own country. But in the Legislative Council they had failed to effect that change. He was of opinion that that was a question on which every man in the country should be consulted and on which the Council should receive a mandate from the country, and be, therefore, well-armed manhood suffrage.

ONLY AN APPEARANCE.

Another welcome feature of the report was that it appeared to give them responsible government. He said "appeared to give" because the resolutions made by the Commissioners were not backed by a great deal of safeguards which took away the responsibility given them.

Some of the safeguards they had asked for and these they ought to accept, but there were others which they must condemn. The powers allotted to the Governor they would discuss the next day. They had not much to fear from the reserve power of the Governor because Governors were usually statesmen of wide experience and their powers were to be exercised on occasions when there was an infringement of the constitution by the State Council. But he deprecated the autocratic powers reserved to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was unacquainted with local affairs and conditions. He advocated that Ceylon should find representation on the Secretary of State's Advisory Councils.

Some people thought that the Commissioner's recommendations freed Ceylon from the Crown Colony system of administration. He reminded them of the reply recently given by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons to a question on Ceylon reforms that it depended on the Secretary of State for the Colonies adopting the recommendations. (Applause.)

Another feature which had brought about the changed attitude in the local outlook was the grant of the female franchise. Last year public opinion on the subject was divided, but now it had undergone a complete change in favour of female franchise. (Applause.)

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Reverting to the subject of communal representation, Mr. Canagaratnam said that in 1910 there was a strong agitation in Jaffna against communal representation. There was, however, a different turn in Colombo and they adjusted their attitude to suit what had happened in Colombo. They all thought communally. But it was only as a temporary measure that they asked for communal representation. Even to the Commissioners they said that it was as a temporary measure they asked for it. Their demand for communal representation had no racial basis. They asked for greater representation for the Northern and the Eastern Provinces because the people of the rest of Ceylon hardly went to these places and were unacquainted with their needs. He deprecated the handicaps placed on the Ministers. Under such a system they would have Ministers with responsibility but without power.

"INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY."

Mr. A. Canagaratnam moved:—

"This Conference while acknowledging the spirit of liberalism which characterises in general the recommendations of the Commissioners expresses its disappointment that the scheme of Reforms is inadequate and unsatisfactory in so far as it falls short of the demand of this Conference and yet welcomes it as marking a definite advance on the existing Constitution and resolves to work the Reforms as an intermediate stage towards responsible government."

Mr. Gnanapragasam said that at the dawn of a new era in their country's history, it was impossible for him to proceed without first mentioning with gratitude, the names of some of their veteran fighters in the political field—men like the late Sri Amalavanar Kanagasabai, the Hon. Mr. A. Babapathy, Mr. J. M. Hensman, who was happily with them yet, and the greatest of them all, Sri Ponnambalam Arunachalam, the herald of a new era, the magician who awakened their country to national consciousness, the pioneer of social service, the founder of the Ceylon National Congress who passed away before he realised his glorious vision of a progressive, independent and politically united Ceylon.

EARNED FIRST KNIGHTHOOD.

True to the ideals of their predecessors, true to the ideals of their community which had always been in the vanguard of political progress, which earned the first knighthood granted to a Ceylonese, which supplied the first occupant of the All Ceylon Educated Ceylonese seat and the President of the first National Congress, last year, in the first session of the All Ceylon Tamil Political Conference, they solemnly declared in the words of Sir P. Arunachalam that they as Ceylonese were not begging political status from the British people, that self government was their birthright and they passed a resolution that full responsible Government should be given to Ceylon. They further added that the existing proportion of seats for the Tamils should be maintained.

As the Commission left the allocation of seats to a local Committee, he would confine himself to ascertaining how far the recommendations of the Commission met their clear and positive demand for full responsible Government for Ceylon.

NOT SWARAJ.

The Donoughmore Commission did not give them full responsible Government, for the following reasons:—(i) The extraordinary powers vested in the Governor; (ii) the retention in the hands of officials of the three important departments of the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General; (iii) the shadowy connection between the Heads or Departments and the Ministers who control them are further loosened by the Civil Servants who are to be liaison officers between the Heads of Departments and the Ministers who are expected to control them; (iv) the fixing of the percentage of European officers to Ceylonese in the public services is entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and (v) there is no attempt to protect the minority communities ...

TWO ASPECTS.

Mr. J. K. Obasankar, in supporting the resolution, said that there were two aspects of the resolution. There was approval on one side and disapproval on the other. The spirit of liberalism in advancing the existing constitution formed the basis of approval. The inadequate and unsatisfactory features of the scheme formed the basis of what they might call disapproval. According to the Commissioners responsible Government was the ultimate object of the recommendations. But he would submit that they have departed from this ideal and they deserved to be censured.

Another important point was the abolition of communal representation. They called it "the cancer which eats into our vitality and destroys our autonomy." After all this they found that the Government were granted communal representation, and it came to a question of the Europeans the colour bar came in and they became colour blind. (laughter)

The speaker went on to criticise the powers of the Governor which made him an absolute monarch and the arrangements with regard to the public services. He disapproved of the arrangement by which the State Council was to sit in Executive Session. There was no constitution for that in any other part of the world.

As regards salaries he was of opinion that there was not a very great difference between Ceylonese and European officers.

The Committee system, he thought, should be extended to the departments of the three State Officers.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam moved the following amendment:— "That this conference whilst acknowledging the spirit of liberalism which characterises in general the recommendations of the Commissioners, expresses its disappointment in that the scheme of reforms would be unworkable owing to the introduction of a system of Committees and is inadequate in that the demands of the conference with regard to representation have been overlooked."

Mr. Ponnambalam said that they ought to know the proposals and to what extent they could go before they pronounced an unqualified benediction on the recommendations. They must remember that it was the All Ceylon Tamil Conference, therefore, he would sound a note of warning. The condition of the Tamils as adumbrated by the Commission had not changed since the last conference. He did not see how the grant of manhood suffrage would make their condition better. The allocation of seats to the Northern and Eastern Provinces. They deserved and extended more representation. It was not that he deprecated communal representation but these Provinces deserved greater representation for reasons the Chairman had explained.

Continued on page 4.

(Continued from p. 83)

THE CABINET SYSTEM

Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy seconded the amendment. He said that all the bodies which went up before the Commissioners wanted responsible Government in some form or another. What they wanted was the Cabinet system of Government which obtained in Britain and in the self-governing Colonies. It was unanimously admitted that they had had no administrative experience. They would, therefore, like to walk on a trodden path so that they could be certain of their goal. But the Commissioners attempted to thrust down their throats a scheme evolved not out of their recommendations or that of anybody, not on the example of what existed in any other country in the world but a scheme evolved out of their own imagination. That was not the way in which constitutions were granted to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire. They should give them a scheme that could be worked. They did not demand communal representation. They were prepared to abandon it altogether, such as the Colombo Tamil seat. The difficulty was what the Chairman had explained to them. Not only Tamils were isolated in the Northern Province but also Muslims in the Eastern Province. Besides the dry areas were once the most flourishing part of the island. They should not be allowed to remain in their present condition. He would suggest that when it came to the allocation of seats to these places, they should not be strictly bound by the figure of 70,000 or 90,000.

"SCREAMING NONSENSE"

Mr. M. Balasubramaniam, representing the Hindu Jaffna Student Movement, said that he never thought that they would get responsible Government, judging from the screaming nonsense they put before the Commissioners. He had met one or two of the Commissioners in England and he would tell them that the Commissioners had ignored such representations. If they were to do any good for their country, that moral spirit which was things only from the Tamil point of view must disappear. (Applause)

The Rev. J. S. Mather, who spoke next, said that the main resolution voiced the sentiments of the great majority of their people.

Dr. R. Saravanantham said that it was high time the Tamil community got rid of the cotton wool wadding of special representation and increased representation. Of what were they afraid?

Mr. A. M. Brodie, who spoke next, maintained that it was time they ceased to think of communal representation and aimed at some sort of homogeneity.

Mr. Ponnambalam, replying, pointed out that such increased representation existed in other constitutions.

Mr. Gnanapragasam replied. He pointed out that they should read all the resolutions together.

The Chairman pointed out that although they did not ask for communal representation for the Northern Province, they could ask for increased representation on some other basis.

AMENDMENT CARRIED

The amendment was put to the House and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Ponnambalam (to the Chairman): An honour the result.

The Chairman: I think I'll put the main motion to the House.

Mr. Ponnambalam: That is lost.

The Chairman: I'll put the amendment again to the House on the distinct understanding that its acceptance rejects the substantive motion.

Mr. Ponnambalam: You have enough sense to understand that! (Laughter)

The voting again confirmed the previous result. The next resolution was postponed for the following day and the Conference adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION

Mr. Tambimuttu's Address.

The Conference was convened yesterday in the Plaza Theatre with Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu in the chair.

Mr. Tambimuttu, in thanking those present for the cordial welcome extended to him, said that in considering the Konoughmore Commission report there were some facts which they could not ignore. There was undoubtedly more than one point of view. The Commissioners had two aims before them and their recommendations were intended to be accepted by the people of the country as well as by the British Parliament. They had therefore necessarily to add certain limitation to the powers granted which would induce the British Government to give them those powers. They could not force or compel the British Government to give them responsible government. It could only be obtained by goodwill and the moral force. If they bore in mind that the Commissioners had to think of the Report's acceptance by the people as well as the British Parliament they would find that the Commissioners had not been altogether unkind of those defects themselves. It was pleaded at their meeting the day before, from what he could gather from the paper, that it would be placing themselves in an anomalous position to declare that the recommendations were unworkable. They were attempting to work a constitution that was unworkable and trying to do what was impossible. While discussing some of the defects, they had given expression to the opinion that they would work or attempt to work it. It seemed to him that some of the resolutions involved merely raised academic questions. He nevertheless intended to benefit by their expression of opinion when the proper time came in the Council to all what he thought of the recommendations.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. A. Gnanapragasam next moved the following resolution with the permission of the Conference as it was on the agenda: "That this Conference is of opinion that it should be expressly declared in the Order in Council, which will incorporate the new Constitution for Ceylon that the members of the State Council shall absolutely be privileged and shall not form the basis of any civil or criminal action in any Court of law."

In doing so he said that the action which was pending in the Courts against a Councillor in which judgment was to be given to day warned them of the necessity for freedom of speech in the State Council. It would be impossible for Councillors to speak freely with the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads.

Mr. A. O. Chella Rajah seconded—Carried unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. R. Sri Palmanathan moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference protests against the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor as inconsistent with the growth of democratic institutions and subversive of the principle of Representative Government in so far as it invests the Governor with an arbitrary power which nullify the advantages conceded in the Scheme."

When it was made known, said Mr. Sri Palmanathan, that the British Government was going to send out a Commission to take evidence with a view to altering the Constitution, he was very sceptical, but he was greatly surprised at the manner in which they set to their task. One mistake was they had an imperfect knowledge of local conditions. Raining right through the report, which showed magnanimity and the true spirit of fundamental generosity, there was a liege of the best traditions of English learning as taught by the old Universities. He wished to discuss the subject matter purely from the point of view of constitutional theory and brushed aside all technicalities. There were, he said, three forms of Government, self-governing Colonies, Crown Colonies and Crown Protectorates. In the ordinary Crown Colony Government, the Governor's powers were absolute. An examination of the report of the Commissioners did not show any authoritative reason for making the act contrary to all precedent. In giving more power to the Council they increased the powers of the Governor. In his opinion the powers of the Governor with a Committee backed on to him were two weak links in the chain which would snap at the first touch. The Governor under the new Constitution was a Sovereign State within a Sovereign State.

Mr. Alfred Brodie seconded. He drew attention to some of the powers granted to the Governor in the Commissioners' report which would, in his opinion, nullify the advantages of the scheme.

VOTE FOR WOMEN OF 21.

Dr. Nallama Sanyasagawara proposed the following resolution:—

"This Conference welcomes the extension of the franchise to manhood suffrage but deploras the restriction of age placed against women as it adversely affects a large number of intelligent, educated and otherwise qualified women and prays for the removal of the restriction to allow women to vote at the age of 21."

She made an earnest appeal to her countrymen, the youth who were assembled in such numbers, that she would unhesitatingly call the Conference as the Ceylon Tamil youth Conference. She hoped the resolution would receive the warm support of the men. Just about the beginning of the year a few weeks after she had given evidence before the Special Commission, some of them were invited by the Y.M.C.A. Forum for dinner and in the after dinner speeches made the young men promised they would help the women of Ceylon to get the vote. That day she stood before her own countrymen and she hoped that they would afford the safeguard and protection which the great Tamil poet, Tiruvalluvar, spoke of namely, to help women towards their emancipation, and bring them up to the standard of an equal helpmate of man.

Mr. J. K. Channugam seconded.

AN AMENDMENT

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam proposed an amendment as follows: "That this Conference whilst welcoming the franchise granted to adult males (and females) deploras the restricted qualification of continuous residence for six months in a particular electoral area during the eighteen months preceding the election."

Mr. V. E. Charavanantham seconded.

The Chairman ruled that the amendment was in order as it referred to the franchise but he warned his hearers not to be led away by the eloquence of the proposer, his personality and his charm.

Dr. R. Saravanantham opposed the amendment as he was of opinion that before a vote was registered some sort of residential qualification was necessary. Supposing he said a thousand voters from Colombo went to Jaffna and registered their votes there or the same number from Jaffna registered themselves in Colombo how were they going to discriminate a certain residential qualification was necessary.

Mr. M. Balasubramaniam supported the amendment.

The amendment was put to the house and lost.

PROTEST AGAINST SAFEGUARDS.

Dr. R. Saravanantham proposed the following resolution:—

"This Conference protests against the removal of the Public Services from the control of the Ministers and repudiates the provision of safeguards in the Commissioner's recommendations in Chapter VII in as much as they circumvent the 'Ceylonization' of the Services (b) This Conference further protests against the Commissioner's recommendations for the appointment of an independent Salaries Commission from England an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the State Council and as tending to undermine authority in relation to the Public Service."

In doing so he said he would give an illustration which would explain the anomalous position of the Minister in his relation to the Public Service.

"Suppose," he said, "the servants in your house are appointed and paid by somebody else. You can order them to do what you want. If you ask your cook to prepare a breakfast of chicken curry and rice he will serve you bread and butter instead. You cannot punish him, you cannot dismiss him, but you can only criticize him. That is all that could be done."

Mr. A. M. Brodie seconded and Mr. B. Tillayathan supported and the resolution was carried.

ASSURANCE OF DOMINION STATUS DEMANDED.

Mr. V. E. Charavanantham proposed the following resolution:—

"This Conference while deploring the omission in the Report of a definite statutory period for the revision of the Constitution, respectfully urges upon the Secretary of State to secure a declaration in the Order in Council that full Dominion Status shall be granted to this country at the end of four years."

Mr. V. G. Channugam seconded—Carried.

SUB COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The following Sub Committee was next appointed to draft the memorandum to be forwarded to the Secretary of State:—Mr. R. Sri Palmanathan, Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy, Dr. R. Saravanantham, Mr. A. Gnanapragasam, Mr. A. M. K. Channugam and Mr. A. Chella Rajah, the Secretary, with power to add to the number.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the delegates from outside, the Press and the deputation Committee, and Mr. R. Sri Palmanathan who was described as the driving power of the Conference, the meeting terminated.—C.D.N.

Rebirth Established.

(1) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikaram" in Tamil, 192 pages—50 cts.

(2) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikaram Kilikola Panchanam" in Tamil, 57 pages—25 cts.

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Q. 110.

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R. V. Ramanathan Esq., Karainagar.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Q. 107.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6726.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Murogar Nagamuttu of Karaiyoor

Deceased. Annappillai widow of Murogar Nagamuttu of Vannarponnai East

Nagamuttu Bellatral of do

This matter of the Petition of Annappillai widow of Murogar Nagamuttu of Vannarponnai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Murogar Nagamuttu of Karaiyoor coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, on March 25, 1928 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 19, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 September 6, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 26, 1928. J. O. W. Rook, District Judge.

Printed and published by M. S. Ramanathan, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Malay Partipalana Sabai, at their Press, the Saira Prakash Press, Vannarponnai.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6811.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late R. M. S. P. S. Subba Naidu of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Deceased. Subba Naidu Thiruvengadasamy Naidu of Vannarponnai West

1. Subba Naidu Alagar, Naidu of Karaiyoor now of Vannarponnai West

2. Subba Naidu Ramasamy Naidu of Karaiyoor

3. Subba Naidu Lachumanan Naidu of do

4. Alamel Mangammal daughter of Subba Naidu of do and

5. Arynammal widow of Subba Naidu of do

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on June 19, 1928, in the presence of Mr. K. Kanagasabai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 19, 1928 having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased as one of the heirs unless the above-named Respondents shall appear before this Court on July 31, 1928 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 20, 1928. J. C. W. Rook, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 4th September 1928.

Filed. J. J. A. D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6846.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathir Sabapathy of Vaddukoddai West

Deceased. Visalsachchillai widow of Kanapathir Sabapathy of Vaddukoddai West

1. Sabapathy Subramaniam of do presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

2. Sabapathy Kanapathipillai of Vaddukoddai West

3. Sabapathy Kanagasundaram of do

4. Sabapathy Valmottin of do and

5. Kanapathir Sannugam of do

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on July 24, 1928, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 19, 1927, having been read, it is ordered that the above-named 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the said minors the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case & that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on September 4, 1928, and show cause to the contrary.

August 8, 1928. J. C. W. Rook, District Judge.

O. 1514.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 899.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sepasmalai Cross wife of Vethanayagam Feldano, late of Peralai

Deceased. James Vethanayagam Feldano of Peralai

1. Varoncal Thuram widow of Christogen Cross

2. Christogen Antoni Cross, both of Peralai

This matter of the Petition of James Vethanayagam Feldano praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sepasmalai Cross wife of Vethanayagam Feldano coming on for disposal before L. D. O. Hughes Esquire, District Judge, on August 17, 1928 in the presence of Mr. S. Annathas, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 16, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband 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 the September 12, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem of the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of representing him in these proceedings unless the Respondents above-named shall on or before the said date show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 17, 1928. L. D. O. Hughes, District Judge.

O. 1511.