

Aimin Organ.

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appreciated both by Enropeans and Indians of air castes.

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1928.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN CEYLON.

The final report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council which was published in our issue of the 3rd instant deserves the careful study and consideration of the public. No institution can better promote local patriotism and public spirit and can give to the people a wider scope to exercise direct and immediate voice in matters that vitally concern their daily life than a village or a tewn committee. In the past history of the Island under Sinhalese or Tamil rulers the village institutions filled a large and a useful place in the social, political and economic life of the people. We owe to these institutions the preservation of the independence, and integrity of the Buddhistic or Hindu culture. They outlived all political changes that have taken place in the past.

"The village communities", says Sir

which they have suffered, and is in a high degree conducive to their happiness, and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence."

Even under the rule of the Portuguese and the Dutch they retained their vitality and influence. They only fell into descented under the crushing weight of the British centralisation. The attempt to revive the village institutions in the sixties of the last century was only half-hearted. The popular element under the old ordinance was reduced to a shadow by reason of the superimposition of official authority over them. The amendment of the old ordinance effected by No. 9 of 1924, no doubt, brought amendment of the old ordinance effected by No. 9 of 1924, no doubt, brought about the much desired change by grant-ing the Village Committees right to elect their own Chairmen. But there were very serious defects in he ordinance itself which fettered the smooth and efficient working of the Village Commit-tees and called for their removal.

The local organisations which function The local organisations which reaction today are many and of a varied type. The District Road and the Provincial Road Committees constituted under Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, the Local and Sanitary Buards constituted under Ordinances of 13 of 1898 and 18 of 1892 respectively are semi-official bodies. Townshay alement can exercise little or the constitution of the co popular element can exercise little or r influence in the administration of mat tera that come under their purview The Municipal Councils, too, are under the thumb of the official control. The Village Councils and Urban Councils are the only local bodies that erjoy an effective measure of popular control. These local bodies with the exception of Urban Councils do not have at present provincial or central organisations to co-ordinate and supervise their work. They were all working in isolation. Councils and Urban Councils are the only

According to the recommendation of the Select Committee these semi-efficial organisations cease to exist and their work will be allotted to Village Commit-tees, Town C mmittees, Urban Courcils and District Boards. Their recommentees, Town C mmittees, Urban Courcils and District Boards. Their recommen-dations regarding the constitution of Village Committees should be considered Village Committees should be considered good. But in regard to Town Committees the R-port does not go far enough. The Special Commissioners have taken a more liberal view of the constitution of the Town Committees than the members of the Council. The Select Committee reports that the nominated members chould not exceed one third of the elected. tee reports that the nominated members should not exceed one third of the elected members. The nominated members include chicial members too. The Commissioners are precise in this matter. They are of opinion that if official members are appointed to Town Committees they should remain there as advisers they should remain there as advisers they should remain there are appointed to yoth on any matter. they should remain there as advisers without the right to vote on any matter that may come before them.

Open Letter to Mr.J.M. Hensman

A REJOINDER

A REJOINDER VIII.

Sir,

Your latter which appeared in the "Morning Star" of the 17th August is divided into two parts. The lat part is an attack on Hinduism. In launching this attack begotten of your ignorance of it you are asserting that Hinduism cannot stand the orders of historical criticism if it is applied to it. The issue to be decided is not the valuerability or the invulnerability of the Hindu religion but that of Christianity. In is the latter religion that is being tested for your of fination in the crucible of selection and historical criticism. Your religion stands or falls with its sufficiency for all time. It stands or falls with its sufficiency for all time. It stands or falls with its sufficiency for all time. It stands or falls with its sufficiency for all time. It stands or falls with its sufficiency for all time. It stands or falls with the un quaress of the personality and teachings of Jesus of Nezareth. If the claims made on his behalf are undenable, if the espoital revelation in Jesus is a moonshine and is contrary to the light of reason and common sense and to the facts of the religious experience of maskind, then the orthodox evangelical Christianity of which you come forward as the champion crumbies to places. I am glad that you recognise in a way the collepse of this Christianity under the fire of historical criticism. It is a poor consolation to you to imagine that Hinduism will share a worse fate under such criticism to demonstrate to you the invulnerability of the Hindu religion. You are a person who has not understood the fundamentate of neither. demonstrate to you the treatmentative of the Hindu resigion. You are a person who has not understood the fundamentate of neither Hindulam nor as a matter of fact of any religion. I should not pess on to the 2nd part of your letter without enlightening you at least on one central fact of the Hindu religion which though a digression I cannot nevertheless help delay. less help doing.

Hindulem is not a religion which stakes its existence on the historiaity of any particular individual or of a special revelation or on the acceptance of dogmes propounded and passed by majorities in coolestatical councils. It is a reagion which invites allegiance of mankind not to individuals but to apiricual verities and principles discovered in the region of religious experience by a heat of sages and of religious experience by a host of sages and saints who have as it were seen God face to face. This is the bed rock of the Hindu religion which neither canons of historical ratigion which neither canons of historical criticism nor say chemical physic oglosic or psychological analysis nor any method of deductive or inductive of reasoning can destroy. The god of Hinduism is not an "absentee God ever idle since the first Sabbath sitting outside the world and seeing it go" but a God "closer than breath and nearer than hands and feet." His relationsh pto the world is thus east forth in the Alighia. to the world is thus set forth in the following lines of Skandspurans:

என்னு நுடுமண்டுணை பென்ன வெறிமணி பாவ மென்னச், சன்னு நுபாது சான்றசடி. பெனச் சலானை தேன்னிற், நன்னு நவரியசோ நிதானென வுலசமென்கு, முன்னோல் புறமுமாகி பொருமை யாற் பரவுமன்றே,

சாசணஞ்சித்தானே சுரு‱பா செலையுசுக்கி யாருபிர்முழு தமேவியின் த்தையுமியற்றிசிறகும் பூரண முதல்வன்.

To realise this God, to know him in the gions of pure consciousness beyond the veil thought beyond the limitations of objective knowledge is the supreme and of extetance To know Him is to enter into the centre of Life which is God Himself.

பால்லிகோர் கோட்டர் தாயினூஞ் சாலப் பரிர்தலி பாவியே ஹுடையை ஊடானிகோ யுருக்கி யும்மௌராளி பெருக்கி

ஆலப்லோ ஆனக்த மாய தேனினோச சொரிக்த புறப்புறர் திரிக்த செல்வமே சியபெரு மானே ாணுவத் தொடர்க்து சிக்கெனப் பிடித்தேன் எங்கெழுக் தெருளுவ தினியே.

mere anything more subtime and beautiban this expression of the realization of in the heart of the human soul nor easy to find such godiy experience ased in any religions literature with off and estitude as passes all underlimited mas bes failed to realization thristianity with its intolerable mas bes failed to realize the truth during to the ponents realize the force of religious extreme as a test of religion yet they cannot take up their mind to admit to force of the fame of religions animosity shroughout Christianity to give up its doorlines of exclusive salvation, of eternal sity stronghous Christendom in all its epocks. It is high time for Christendity to give up the dostrines of exclusive salvation, of eternal pudshment of the un'queness of Jesus and of the finality of the codesiastical or Biblical authority and to sit at the feet of Hindulem and learn the harmony and unity of religions by entering under its guidance into the region of religions experience which in their its allegiance to Hebrow traditions nor its assimilation or absorption of the Greek culture has succeeded in teaching its followers hithertonic Hebroisal critisism of which you feel so hervous has a useful purpose to sarve. It is only by such criticism that your religion in the driven to take up an attitude of mility and teachableness for its own good. The second portion of your letter begins ith vituperation both of the writer of the atter and some of the scholars whom he has sited in support of his case. You ere aware of the common saying that a person who has

a bad case to support always abuses his opponent. You appear to belong to this class. Truth is truth, no matter what its

் எப்பொருள் யார் யார் வாய்ச் கேட்பினுமப் பொருண், மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பதறிவு.''

I invite you to consider the wisdom contained in the couplet of Saint Thiruvalluver. Truth doss not become nutruth because it a uttered by rationalists. Rationalists are men who have done great service to Europe in good many matters. It is they who restored to Europe the sense of truth, destroyed for several conturies by ecolesiastical mendacity. several conturies by coclesiastical meadecity. It is they who brought home to the Church the lessons of humanty which it has forgotten in perpetrating those barbarlites on innocent men and wamen. It is they who abolished the horrors of judicial torture "In almost every country", says a historian, "she abolision of torture was at last effected by a movement which the Church opposed and by men whom she had oursed."

But the writers whom I have cited are not But the writers whom I have cited are not all rationalises. Some of them are Curistians; some are Unitarians, while others are Jews. The late Dr. Jame Martineau and Rev. Travers Herford are Unitarians. Dr. Farnel, & Dr. Sauweitzer are Christian; Gerard Friedlander and Dr. Montefore are Jews. With the exception of Dr. Martineau they are all to the internal of the travel of the exception of Dr. Martineau they are all in the land of the living. No amount of vituarsation can tarnish their reputation in the fixed of Bibliotal research. The peerlessness of your Jesus is now a thing of the past. Notither emphatic deutarations, nor empy denunciations, nor piteous cries and sobe can restore to Jesus of Nazareth the peerlessness which he has forfeited at the bar of history, Bibliotal scholarship and of comparative religion.

You say that Mr. Lacky from whose works The say taken two extracts is against me. Your hasty accept to pick up holes in my letter has betrayed you to imagine things which I never sead. I never stated that I ald on Mr. Lecky's opinion. In fact I said in my letter No. 5 that Mr. Lecky is a letterly of the control of said in my letter No. 5 that Mr. Locky is a historian ace sufficiently to the Christians. I took those extracts from Mr Lecky as it contains good summery of certain historical even a and facts associated with your Chucch. It you have borne in mind that there is a distinction between fact and opinion you would never have rushed to such hasty conelusions.

You say that you have opinions of scientists and philosophers to support your contention. I am very glad to hear that. You perade to me the names of three, viz. Lord Keivin, J. S. Mitt and T. H. Hux ey. I don't deep their pre-emitants in the fig. of destraints and philosophic knowledge. But B. B. B. Mitt. decy their pre eminance in the first of scientifis and phicosophic knowledge. But B. b. itios. Scholarship was not their forte. I will show you now that even a Correlation like Lord K. Ivin would not support your blind orthod xy Lord Kelvin was a mathematician and a physicist Did you ever try to assertian from his writings how far the Biblio I brory of oreation and the ege of the earth 20 in the origin and the age of the cart? Did you try to ascertain from his writings how far his conclusions about the So ar system are consistent with Joedna's stopping the course of the sun for a couple of hours no order that he might complete the massacre of the innocents. of the innocents.

You are referring me to a statement of John Stuart Mill. I regret that you don't give me the reference to the work or the cocasion where it was expressed by him. In my opinion it is probable that he may have made that statement in the course of his Rectoral Address at Nr. Addrew's University, Mr. J. S. Mill was a free thinkers Free tri kers were never rewarded. So Mill was a free thinkers Free tri kers were never regarded with any favour in the occr English or Scottlish Universities. His section as the Recent of St Aadrew's University was a 922-to respectation of his valued contribution to knowledge and to the public life of Greet Britain. He was andressing a body of Christian students. He would not abuse the trust reposed in him by asking the younger minds to follow Bundha or Mahamed, or his own Guru, Jeremy Bentham But nobody will biame him for asking the students to follow the founder of their religion. If Sir Herbert Stanley has been invited to pressee over prize giving of a Buddhist boys to follow the Freegy's of their religion, does it follow the presence of their religion, does it follow the te had broome an admerand an adorer of the Buddhist religion.

You are also referring to Thomas Henry

You are also referring to Thomas Henry

Continued up.

Co-Operation in the North.

CENTRAL BANK TO BE FORMED.

A public lecture was delivered at Vaddu-koddai on August 30.b at 6 30 p. m. by the Joint Registrar Mr. W K H Campbell on "Co operation" and the Honourable Mr. W. Duraignament Drasswamp presided on that coession and introducing the speaker said that Co operation in the North is growing by leaps and bounds awing to the obstacteristic of Mr. Campbull and his assistant Mr. W P A Cocke. Further be spoke of the traditions of the Cooke family with Agriculture and had great pleasure in introducing the speaker for the

The other meeting was held at the Central College on Friday the 31st uitimo. Presided over by Mr. J. D. Brown, Government Agent Northern Province. Mr. Oemphol/'s speeches which covered the same ground at both the meetings are summarised as follows:--

Co operation, be said, was making itself fets in Ceyion. It was a movement of great possibilities for improving the economic administration of a country. Co operation was a democratic movement. Co-operation aimed not at giving something ready made to the people but to make them do things for them-

THE PRIMARY SOCIETY.

The Primary Society.

He hoped that everyhody realised the general policy and control of individual societies. The first link in the chain was the primary society in the virlages. At the easge of its inception official support was necessary. Before long that stage would be passed. Societies would group themselves late Unions and carry on To finance the Societies he hoped in the near future to see a Oo operative Bock springing up. The greatest defeat as present was that the Societies were depending actiraly on Government help. The Government had just gone through a series of good years. The Government had much money and did not know what to do with it. Things were, however, taking a different turn. When the Government cash box became scopply the first money to be withfrawn would be the loans given to Ocoperative Oredit Bocieties If the Government withdraw its help they had no financial organisation of their own to help the terms the last two what the presents. operative Credit Societies If the Government withdraw its beip they had no financial organisation of their own to help themselves. He wished that the Co-operative Societies social he in a position to snap their fingers at Government about movey. He was quite certain that it could be done. In India they had succeeded in doing it. Two and a haif years ago the Societies in India got through a Central Bank 217 millions of rupees. It was difficult to realise that.

MONEY-LENDER'S GRIP.

MONEY-DENDER'S GRIP.

Mr. Campbell proceeded to a detailed discussion of the organisation and working of a Co-operative Society. The outsivator in Ceylon was in read of not only instruction in scient fip agriculture but be needed to be saved from the grip of the money-lender who absorbed the greater share of the cultivator's reafits.

Co operative societies must come to his Cooperative societies must come to his aid and if they are to be financially sound they must have a Central Bank which would lend only to the societies with unimited liability. Unlike commercial banks the business was not complicated. A commercial bank might fail but not a cooperative bank, bank might fail but not a cooperative bank, bush investments were real git added conventions. duch investments were real git edged securi-sies. With regard to rate of interest, that the bank could offer to depositors, it was a detail to be worked out by the Committee of management. The bank of course did not exist to make huge profits, neither was it a philauthropic concern.

Continued,

Conlined.

Next man to whom you m ke the appeal is Napoleau Bonaparte. I give you more partiou are about Napoleaus confession. Your quotation is taken from an alteged confession and to have been made by Napoleau at St. He cus in the last days of his life. Time and again the genuices and authenticity of these confessions have been challenged. Notwithagain the genuitees and authenticity of these confessions have been challenged. Notwith standing this fast these confessions running to a few octave pages have been embedded in many books on Onristian evidence. Even if they are genuite they were made by a person at a time when his intellectual powers were impaired not only by solidary coefficient in a lonely and desolate island but also by the rank ing sense of injustice which, he beloved, the European nations have perpetrated against him.

Listly you are referring to Prof. Stokes. Listly you are referring to Prof. Stokes. You rely here for your information to the Bushop of London. The initial of the Professor is not given. If Prof. Stokes is identical with the late. Sir. George. Stokes, then the Bushop is referring to a person who died about awanty years ago to disprove the growing unbelief of the people of the present day in Europe in the truth of Christiacity. The remaining portions of your letter of the 17th unition will be dealt with in my next lutter.

Yours etc., A STUDENT OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOS.

4-9-28

HEAD MASTER'S INTERESTING REPORT.

Undoubtsdly the greatest blessing bestowed on this viliage by Iswara was the establishment of this Hindu School in 1911. It was recognised for grant in 1913 with everything against it. Yet for several long years it was face to face with financial difficulties. The help rendered by the "Maiay Urumparal Union" in times of great financial difficulties is commendable. A feeder Vernacular School was established in 1916 and was registered in 1918. The history of this school has been one of progress throughout and out of 10 boys presented for the E S L O. examination in October last, 5 came out successful with one in the 1st Division.

I took charge of this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work done in this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work done in this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work done in this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work done in this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work done in this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work done in this School in October last and in presenting to the public a report of the work of the Inspector of Schools has seated in he Inspector of Schools has seated in he Inspector of Schools has sent of the Inspector of School in the number on the rol. Furniture and equipment are sufficient and sufficient accommodation to the number on the rol. Furniture and equipment are sufficient and sufficient accommodation to the number of the Inspector of Ins

and is continuing to do very good work'. The assistants are keen and active. They are all anxious to adopt modern methods in their teaching. There has been a general scheme of work drawn up under the guidance of the Head Master and expanded by the various teachers to suit their requirements.

School Activities

The Library contains over 500 books on Education, Literature and other subjects for reference. There are two reading rooms—the one for teachers and the other for pupils. The School has about six committees which attend to Sanitation, Discipline, Arts, Sport, Magazine and Temple respectively. There is a master at the head of each committee to direct its course of action. There are 4 magazines published, three in English and one in Tamil. "Sanitarian" and "the Geographer" are fork nightly and the 'Swan' and the Tamil paper are weekly publications.

In addition to national games, voltey-ball and foot ball are played under the supervision of the master in charge of Sports. Teachers' meetings are conveced weekly on Wednesdays at which are considered various methods of teaching and other matters pertaining to internal management. The pupils are group ed in 3 grades for Literary meetings which are held once a week.

Special mention may be made of the systematic way in which terminal examinations are held and the examination books used. The Progress Books in which are entered each pupil's record are a good and useful lotroduction, since they are a medium whereby parents are kept informed of their children's progress."

Elementary Coisnos and Mathematics, Before I pass on to other things let me

Children's progress."

Elementary Science and Mathematics,
Before I pass on to other things let me ancurage publicly that with the consent of the Divisional Inspector of Schools who was highly pleased with the work in the school I have introduced Elementary Science and Elementary Mathematics leto the curriculum from Standard VI upwards from the first of this month

My report will be quite incomplete if I do not meetion briefly at least some of the other activities

other activities

Home Occupation

In addition to Need's Work already taught in the School some useful home cocupations like basks we ving and mat making have been introduced as necessary Home Occupations for girls from the let of this month.

Religious Training

The Religious Instruction in the School reserves no less attention the a the secular adupation. Pupils are given a good training in practical Hinduism. The daily Pojas are performed with the burning of campher by the pupils. Lectures on Saiva Saints are delivered on Fridays. Gurn Pujas are always given special observance.

Music.

ways given special observance.

Music.

Religious Training can hardly be given to pupils without some awest musical strains, and for that reason music is made computery in all the classes, and under the guidance of an able musician, it gives us a sense of reasonable pride to state that our pupils are not only able to sing Thorarams, Thirdwassgams, Puranams, etc., with the proper Ragams and Thelams, but are on the thresh-hold of stegling Dramas.

Any

And
Music is an art; so is drawing and painting. Music is an ari; so is drawing and painting. This cubject has been hitherto taught by the class teachers themselves Although his work was much appreciated by the Inspector of Art, yet we were in no way esticfied until a teacher who its an able artist and our beach Drawing efficiently well was appointed reactify. We hope that under it is this subject will receive great attention.

Jaffna Oriental Studies Society.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1928.

The following are the successful candidates in the Examination, (1928) conducted by the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society:—

PRAVESA TAMIL. 2ND DIVISION.

S Gopalapillai and S Velupillai. 3an Division.

V Thangar jab, K Subramaniam, K Ponnaiya, P Ampalavanar, V Suppiabpinai, A Sioniabpinai, K Kandiah, T Kandiah, E Kanapathipillai, K Kanapathipillai, K Kanapathipillai, K Kanapathipillai, K Gondapragasabai, P Arunasalam, B Kanapathipillai, S Bionathurai, K Gondapragasam, S Sollathurai, K Subramaniam, A Sionathamby, nagasabal, P Arunasalam, S Kanapathipillal, S Sinnasbural, K Gnanapragasam, S Sellashural, K Subramaniam, A Sinnasbamby, V V S Kanagasooriar, V Ponnu, K Nagalingam, E aturugesu, A P Arunasalam, K Kardasamy, A Sivapatham, K Sellashural, V Vyramuttu, B Patrick, K Ponnusamylyer, V Sambelvam, Kavanna Kanapathipinal, S Stoamparapillal, V Somasumboram, K Va upillal, K Kumarasamy, V Alvappillal, K Mangaleswara lyer, and A Nadarej h. BALA PUNDIT TAMIL.

BALA PUNDIT TAMIL

2ND DIVISION.

R Kandiah, (Prootor), T Subramaniam, P Sadaohohara Iyer, P Krishnapit at, K Thampipillai, and S K Nadarajah,

3RD DIVISION.

K Kanapathipillai, K Ponnusamy, (Proctor), 8 P Sanynather, h Arumugam, B Sabapath, S Massuvetu, S Natitab, K K Ramalingam, V Kanapathipillat, (Proctor), K T Espathamby, K Malivaganam, K Stonathamby, S Katuravetu, S Thaugarajih, S Kurusamy, A Annamajaipillat, & S Karanegasa, (Proctor). PRAVESA SANSERIT.

Subramania Iyer, and K Ratnasabapuby lyer.

BALA PUNDIT SANSKRIT.

V Sonthereswara Sarma, and T Kaliyanasundra Iyer.

Building block for Sale.

-:0:-

Tenders are invited before 30th September, 1928, for the sale of an ideal building site in excent 104 lachams V. C. with well, coconut trees, mango trees, and other plantations including a small house in Urekka Street (now being widened and extended to connect the Manipay Trunk road, and situated between Jaffaa Railway good shed gate and Rajavinthoddam road facing the Officers' quarters. About 1 minute walk by the overhead bridge to the Jaffaa Railway-

Tenders should be under registered cover to ensure safe delivery and addressed to :-

Mr S. Armstrong, Dorris Cottage, Batticalos.

Batticalea. August, 1928. Mis. 1290.

MATRIMONIAL.

VAITILINGAM-NALLIAH.

A pretty wedding came off last Saturday at "Ananda Giri", Manipay, according to the Hudu rites. The contracting parties being Miss Rajamany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Vaitilingam of Colombo, and Mr. S. A. Nalliah of the Attorney General's Department. A Grand Pandal was erected for accommodating the numerous guests and it was well illuminated for the occasion. Several Kurukkals (Priests) took part in the ceremony and there was a large attend. ance of friends and relations of the contracting parties. —Cor.

Finance.

Just a word on manoe and my duty is complete. We are not yet free from financial difficulties and have to depend now and then on the public support,—especially on that of the "Marayan Urumparat Union". A debt of Rs. 953 21 has been running in arrears unpaid from year before last. Least year, there was a driest of only Rs. 45 23 This is due to the greater attention paid to the collection of school fees. The school fees collections during 1926—27 amounted to Rs. 4517 17 white lass year it was Rs. 5363 20. From the last of February last the scale of school fees was a little raised and this fatched an additional income of Rs. 200. In short, inspite of the fact that the number of students who are free and thisse who are paying fees and concession rates is 51 (about 40%). I am glad to find that the year under review has been unique in the matter of ficance as in everything else. This is a happy record of the last year's work for which we render our heart feit thanks to lebwara.

Tamil Couple in K'Lumpur Police Court.

WIFE'S APPLICATION AGAINST HUSBAND.

The following interesting case appeared in the Ma'ayan Daily Explass of August, 22:—
Mr. V E H. Sayampanathan was summed by his wife before Mr. R S. Jervoise, at the Kua'a L impur Police Court, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace for six reaching. months

Mr. A. Harichandra appeared for the de-

fence.

The complainant, Mrs. Sayampanathan, gave evidence to the effect that the defendant came to her house on two occasions in Jure this year. On the 15th, he came with a detective and used abusive language to her. On the 30th, he came alone, and threatened to shoot her. Witness shut the doors and so he went away. A report was made at the Police Station.

went away. A report was made at the Police Station.

Oross-examined witness said that on the 15th of last month, the defendant went upstairs and entered his room. Questioned as to how this statement was in corrobration with the statements made by her in the application, she replied that the house was hars, and so were the rooms. Since the defendant left the house, his room had been used by her. From his voice and appearance, witness saw that the defendant threatened her. On the 30th, the d fendant came into the compound again and witness asked him her. On the 30th, the d fendant came into the compound again and witness asked him why he was there. He replied: "I want to shoot you" Witness did not see any weapon, but he hid his hands in the tronsers' pook ter. On both occasions, Mr. Lee was present in the bouse, but he did not know what had taken place. Apart from these incidents nothing further had happened.

In reply to the Court, witness said that the application was made on July 30. She desired to have the maintenance case (which is being heard in oamera) estited first, and that accounted for the delay.

In reportor Thomas and several other witnesses it cluding the defendant's son and two daughters, were called.

daughters, were called.

A PATHETIC SCENE.

A PATHETIC SCENE.

There was a quite pathetic scene in Court yesterday, when the defendant's son, ten years of age, gave evidence. He looked, from his mother, the complainant, to his father, the defendant, as if wondering which side he was to take In a childish manner, he informed the Court that on the day in question, he met his father who was standing in the doorway, between his father's and mother's rooms. He went up and spoke to his father who, witness stated, promised to buy him a hieyele.

When he was cross examined as to whether or not he was trained by his mother to give evidence in Court against his father, the boy swited for a moment and then answered with an emphatic "No"

The defendant stated that he was allocated

a Government pensioner. On June 15, he was taken to the house by a detective. He went into the first room upstairs and after went into the first room upstairs and after seeing the complainant, came out to tell the detective that she was present. Witness left the place with the detective. On the 30th witness went again to look for letters detected to the house. Mr. Lee told him that there was one letter already taken upstairs, Immediately after that he left and did not at all threaten the complainant. In consequence of the many complaints made by his wife against him at the Police Station, he said, the revolver, which was sent by the F. M. S. Police to be delivered to him in Singapore was not taken out, although he was requested to do so.

WIFE CROSS-BXAMINES HUSBAND.

Cross-examined by his wife, witness said that on the June 30, he went to the house look for letters which would probably providence for the defence in the (main case, which, he stated, was load against him by his wife, who in turn b lived, we sating a instructions from pramous Bittampalam

The complainant objected to the

The complainant objected to the word "paramout"

After reviewing the evidence, dismissed the application.

Correction:—In regard a notice of the Chairman, U D. C. dina, cading for applications for the post of Sanitary Inspector, which appeared in our last issue, please read the hat paragraph of the notice as "Applications will be received by the Chairman, U. D. C. Jadin, up to noon on the 29th September, 1929." instead of 29th September, 1929." instead of 29th September, 1929.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Restheres will be closed to the general public on the dates and between the times noted below:—

W. C. D. PENT DOWN

Provincial Road Committee's Office, Jaffas, 4th September, 1928

Mannar Resthouse: -From 9 p m, or 100 tember, 1928, to 9 a. m, on the 110

Parayanalankulam Resthouse: - From 0 a m 11th September, 1928, till 4 p. sta G. 959,

Vaddukoddai Union of Malaya,

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The report on the working and general progress of the Vaddukkoddai Union of Malaya together with the Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1928, was presented at its Second Annual General Meeting held at the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association Hall, Kuala Lumpur, on Sunday the 12th August, 1928, at 10 a. m. on Sund

Managing Committee,
The Committee of Management consisted of the
following: —

Office Bearers,
Messrs, K. Murukasu, President, K. Arumugam,
Vice President: N. Subramaniam, Hon. Secretary
and S. Muttiah, Hon. Teressurer.

Members of Committee

Messra. S, Kandiah, S. Sobramaniam, V. Kans-paby Pillai, D. V. Kandiah, S. Valtilingam, (Kujang,) A. Sionadurai, (Klang) and C. M. Muru-gasu, (K. Kuba). COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

During the period under review the Committee met nine times. There was no occasion for post-ponement of any of the meetings for want of CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

Sixteen gentlemen were appointed Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurers for sixteen outstailon towns. MEMBERSHIP.

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of members at the end of last year was 199. The number enlisted during the year was 26 Total except 225 Number of members resticed during the year 5. Number of deaths 4. Resignation 1. Total loss 10 The present number therefore on the register is 215.

Donarions,
A sum of about \$2 000/- was subscribed for the
Thirogoana Sambantha Vidyaralai as Vaddukoddai by the members rosident in Selangor and
it is hoped the unmbers of other parts of Mai-ya
will not shrink from their daly.

will not shrink from their daty.

Susscriptions.

As stressed at the last Annual General Meeting every attempt was made by the Committee to ollect the arrears. A fair sum was collected and there is still a good amount to be realised by way of arrears. It is observed that the greater part of the arrears are due from outstations. The Committee while thanking for their assistance and cooperation appeal to the Corresponding Secretaries to make special endeavours in the matter of collecting arrear. If this is gained the present position will greatly improve. It is fervently hoped that every strampt will be made by the members to further the advancement and general progress of the Union.

Honobary Auditors,
Messrs V Kathirayelu and K Kathigesu served
Hony, Auditors during the period under re-

view.

General.

The Committee beg to thank all the members for their support and co operation. Special thanks are due to the Schanger Ceylon Tamila' Association, for the accommodation provided for the Union for conducting its annual Meeting and to Mesers. K Murugesu and S Kandiah for allowing their premises to hold Committee Meetings. Tasuks are also due to the Corresponing Secretaries as well as to the Hony. Auditors for the gratuitous services rendered by them.

The following the statement of receipts and payments for the year ending Slat March 1928. Beceipts,
B.lance on 31 8 1927, \$532 52; Subscriptions,
\$933/-; Donations, \$11/- and Bank Interest, \$6 04.

PAYMENTS. Registration Fee, \$10/-; Printing Charges, \$45-20; Postage and disationery, \$57 16; Transport Expenses, \$6 60; Commission on Ostelation Charges, \$1/- and Balance on 31 3 1928 \$1,682 60.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6497.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Bithamparam wife of Sadayar Subramanlam of Nallore, Jaffna

Sadayar Subramaniam of Nallore, Jaffna Petitioner,

1. Sobramaniam Rasiah

Subramaniam Nadarajah and Parupathy widow Kanapathy Kanthar of Nallore

Respondents.

Respondents.

This author of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors let and 3rd Respondents and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Sithamparam widow of Sadayar Subramaniam of Nallore coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffaa on Jone 7, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. Mantikavasegar Proctor, on the part of the Patitioner dated June 7, 1927, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Response

having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenanced 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors by 1,1 and 2 ad Rependents for the purpose the follow and that Letters of Administration the ordered to the Laminose as her heaband urless the Respondents and other person shall oner before August 7, 16 3 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court in the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, Extended to 11th September 1928.

Ceylon National Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION ON REFORMS.

DONOUGHMORE REPORT DISCUSSED.

A special session of the Ceylon National Congress to consider the Donoughmore Commission's Report was held at Ananda College on Saturday last.

Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva, the President, took the Chair, and there was a large gathering present, including representatives from the various sfilliated bodies.

Mr. W. A. de Silva, delivered a leengthy and inspiring presidential address.

Mr. Francis de Zuysa moved the first resolution

Mr. Francis de Zoyea moved the first resolution that:—

"This Congress while expressing its grave disappointment that the Special Commission had not found it possible to recommend a scheme of full responsible government and while resilirming its demand for the same, is prepared to accept for the present the recommendation of the Donough more Commission subject to ruch medifications as may be adopted by the subsequent resolutions."

Mr. S. W. R. Dies Bandaranake seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. G. K. W. Perera moved that:

1. This Congress accepts the form of Government by Committee suggested by the Commission subject to the following smendment:—

(a) That the Officers of State like the other Ministers be associated with Committees chosen from the members of the Council of State.

(b) That provision should be made to cuable Ministers to get into personal teach with the Heads of Departments under their charge whenever they wish to do so independently of the Official Secretaries to the Ministers.

In doing so he said that the resolution intended to make amendments of a very minor character in the report and amendments of matters of detail

He went on to explain how the Committees

to make amendments at a very minor character in the report and amendments of matters of detail

He went on to explain how the Committee system was one which was eminently suited to the people of this country. He also showed that there were two forms of responsibility. The Indian Press had declared that the Donoughmere Commission gave no responsibility to the people of this country. The Commissioners on the other hand declared that they were giving a measure of responsibility. Whom were they to believe. The fact was that both were correct. It all depended on how they understood the term responsibility. They had always asked for salf government and "Swarsj", but they had used the term responsible government when they meant self-government. His argument was that what had been granted to them was salf government, although in the technical sense it was not responsible government.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Continuing, he seid that the di covery of a system whereby the Executive and Legislature became identical, would go down in the history of constitutional science.

Instead of silting as two separate hodies the Council of State would sit in Executive and Legislative Session.

He regarded the verdict of the Danoughmore Commission as a great compliment to the I land. It was not an experiment that would have been placed in the hands of any but a highly educated populace.

the serious as a greet compliment to the 1 state. It was not an experiment that would have been placed in the hands of any but a highly educated populace.

Dealing with what he called petty objections the speaker said that the Donoughmore report was not to be regarded as an Order in Council, for a great many of the minor details were only p to forward as suggestions.

There were, he estid, at a moment no political parties in Ceylon, as far a he policies of Government go, although the Labour Party was making great progress, and with continued organization would eventually become a most powerful and permanent political force.

Mr. G. K. W. Perera continued his speech when the Congress re assembled after the adjustment for lunch. He spoke of the defects and possible dangers of Government by party system remarking that under a party system of Government, when individuals had to give their opinions for the party policy there was suppression of truth.

The worst phases of party Government were seen in America where on the eve of elections, party factions even lad to bloodshed.

Mr. Perera saked, "if people who lived in elimes were provided to the committing of n ders, what worst things could happen in a country like Caylon." (Langhter)

This was a danger they must look forward to under party system of Government. Continuing, Mr. Perera said it was absolutely fulfile to advance the argument that the Onstitution as adombrated in the Donoughmore report was unworkable. They heard Mahajana Sabbas in the cunntry, to every village, presuming to speak upon political principles and continuing and control of a very village, presuming to speak upon political principles involved in the Donoughmore report. He could not think of fanything more shord.

It was a question for a greater, larger and more would donough the public body, to tackle, than for ordinary people.

Mr. Perera said the Congress was not formed of Mahajana Sabbas to delegates from MahaMr. Perera said the Congress was not formed of Mahajana Sabbas to delegates fro

National Congress was composed of Mahajima Babhas.

Mr. Perera said the Congress was not formed of Mahajima Sabhas. Every poor cointelligent and cancelled and the right to be a member of Mahajima Sabhas. Every poor cointelligent and cancelled and the right to be a member of Mahajima Sabhas. If they had listened to him, they would have beard him say that the Constitutional question should be dealt with by deligates, from the select heads and brains in Mahajima Sabhas.

It was a scientific question which could not be dealt with by everybody. It must be dealt with by gentlemen who had the ability to understand stight. (Hear, hear)

In posciosion, Mr. Perera appealed to the sudience to use that own judgment when voting on the mession before the house and not to be swaved by the fact that "so and so" or "such and such" had spoken egalust it. For his part, he had not yet heard one argument that the Constitution was newwardle.

Mr. M. H. Jayatilicke seconded.

was noworkable.

Mr. M. H. Jayatilicke seconded.

Dr. C. A. Hewayitarne moved the following amendingst:

That this Constitution recommended by the Special Commission be given a trial subject to the following modification:—(a) that each department entracted to an Executive Commistee in the Report should be placed in charge of a mini-ter elected by the State Conneil without being associated with a Committee.

Dr. Hewavisarne said it would be far preferable to elect the Mini-ters by the whole Council of elected representatives and not by the different Committees as recommended.

He condemned the Committee system and said it was an Utoplan system was tried in British Guians, but the system failed and they had to revort to the old system.

The ame would happen to Caylon under the Committee system and the result would be disastrous to the country.

Mr. Tudor Ranasinghe seconded the amendment.

(%)

Mr. Tudor Ranasinghe seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ranasinghe seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ranasinghe seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ranasinghe seconded that this Congress, while generally accepting the recommendations reacting the tranchise, is of opinion:

a. That the secrety of the ballot should be extended to those over 21 years of age.

b. That the secrety of the ballot should be secured in the case of illimate voters by some such device as the adoption of different colours to denote the different candidates.

c. That no residence qualification within the areas they represent be required of members of the State Council.

In doog so he said he took his stand on the platform of democracy. With regard to he franchise for women why should that arbitrary restriction be laid? The reason was to restrict the electorate. The Commissioners feared that too large an electorate would make it difficult to work the elections. That was not a reason they needed to consider seriously.

The secrecy of the ballot should be in like manner preserved.

In the last Council the residential qualification was removed to enable the best men in the country to represent it.

Mr. A William Wijerathe proposed an amendment-that the franchise to non Ceylonese should be given on the same same basis as at present.

Intransprion to Processings.

In the course of his speach several rema ke were made from the body of the hall and the Chairmen said that he would have to ask those gentlemen to leave the hall if they did not know to behave.

Mr. J. E. Gunsackers, speaking in support of the assessing the second of the second

In the course of his speach several rema ks wars made from the body of the hall and the Chairman said that he would have to ask those gentlemen to leave the hall if they did no know to behave.

Mr. J. E. Guoasekera, speaking in support of the amendment, said that the Englishmen who came to this land were intelligent men who could understand the aspirations of the Coylonese and it was not against such people that they wanted to place a ban put against the lillterate Indian Cooly who came to the feland in thousands every year and who could possibly have no stake in the country. It was imperative on the Ceylones to take the necessary steps to check the growing menace of Indian invasion and if the present generation falled in that very necessary on y, posterity was bound to curse them.

Mr. P. Guvendrastephe, also supported the mendment. He said his animosity against the Indian was not of recent date. For the last ten years that question was engaging his attention and each time he thought of the Indian who was undercuting the labour markets and throwing out of employment thousands of the indigenous population, he was reminded of Datugamunu.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Satiawagi wars said he wisbed to put becre them the Indian view point. He was a Ceylonese and his sympathies were with the indigenous population of the Island. He was not trying to plead a case for the Indian Isbourer. No one there wished for communal representation, and the National Congress was against the system of nomination. The system of communal representation, which the Donughmore Commission has recommended them to abolish, was inherent in the Indian population. He hoped they would agree with the reason given two representatives to safeguard their intorest. But now, Ceylon was to be given manhood suffrage and they felt that the Indian shader of Indian labourers would be safe in the hands of the Cayloneae. They were told that there were over 8,000 000 Indian labourers in the I-land at present and the Commissioners in the I-land at present and t

pt to district.
In view of the 6 months' restriction and the 5 re-restriction the number of Indians who were the to the vote would be very small indeed.

Leave the to the vote would be very small indeed.

Leave the to the vote would be very small indeed.

Leave the to the vote would be very small indeed.

Leave the to the vote would be very small indeed.

Leave the to the part of the total the last census they to the the ladians gett.

Leave the ladian could return Europeans, and in certain deed Colombr.

Leave the lections where the Indians were strongest the returned a Sinhalese, Mr. Victor Corea. In the same way they could be sure that if in the stronghold of Indians a worthy Sinhalese gentlemen came forward he would be a turned. On the other hand tray and he would be a turned, On the other hand they would be able to return only three to six Europeans.

If he had road the report aright the Governor had the power to cominate six Europeans.

If he had road the report aright the Governor would nominate European coly after the elections if and when there had not been sufficient European representation. It was far better to have a few Europeans elected at the general elections rather than nominated by the Governor.

The acceptant had been made against the Indian labourer that he was worse than an animal, but that if that were so it was for them to make him better. The Nobru Commisse had recommended manhood suffrage for Indiann in the same rith as the Donoughmore Commis in. They did to remember that the Iddian had existed all long in their midst.

Mr. A E Goonesinghe said that listening to the speeches on that sut just, he wondared whether it was their Intention to drive all the Indian labourer and of the speeches on the sut just, he wondared whether it was their Intention to drive all the Indian labourer and of the speeches on the sut just, he wondared whether it was their Intention to drive all the Indian labourer and of them the same domen.

species on that satjust, he wondered whether it was their intention to drive all the Indian labourers out of Ceylon. If that was their inten-tion, he would be the first to come forward.

NOTICE.

The under mentioned Government Timber lying at Trincemalic Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forcest Officer, Eastern Division (North), Trincematic on Mondoy August 17th, 1928 at 10 a.m.

TIMBER REFERRED TO: 678 C ft. 382 " 878 "

1768 Farther particulars can be seen in notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7661 of August 81, 1928.

J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, August 27, 1928. G. 958. (80)

That, however, was not the question before the

That, however, was not the question before the meeting.

Had any of those who speke in this strain mide an effort to prevent Indians coming to Caylor? He was proud to say that he had done say to some extent. He had told the men in charge of the coolies working in the Harbour that they should not bring in more than a certain number of coolies from Iodia and thus take the bread out of the meuhe of the Sinhaless.

In the new Council they should bring forward a resolution restricting the immigration of Indian. Mr. A P John upoke against the amendment, and appealed to them to reject it on behalf of local labour.

Mr. E A P Wijeraine, speaking in Sinhalese, said that in spite of the large numbers of Indians who left the Island 1 yearly, the result remained 70,000 each year. He quoted figures to show the "Lixming" morease in certain districts.

Mr. O E O Bulatsinbala spoke for the amendment.

Mr. CEO Bulatsinbals spoke for the amendment.

Mr. W. Sathasivam said there was no race more hospitable than the Sinhalese. They were against granting the vote to the Indian labourer not been a che was an Indian but because he was not able to exercise the vote intelligently. He supported the amendment.

A: this stage the discussion of the subject was allessed as the result of a recolution.

The amendment, which was as follows, was put to the meeting and carried:

That the following be added to the resolution:

(1) That in the case of non Ceylonese the franchise should be continued as at present in the case of men and extended to women under the existing qualifications.

(2) That this Congress recommends that the Government should be responsible for carrying out the preparation of the Register of Voters.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

Mr. E. W. Perera moved that:
This Congress is of opinion that the powers reserved in the Governor are too wide and comprehensive and inconsistent with the grant of any measure of responsible Government, and disap

(s) The provision that the Governor shall not (s) The provision that the Governor shall not assent to any particular class of legislation as provided at present by Article XIII. of the Royal Instructions of 1920, and the proposed amend-

instruction of 1920, and the proposed amendments thereto.

(b) Any provision vesting the Governor with power to enact laws independently of the Legislature as provided at present by Article LiV of the Order in Council of 1928, and the proposed amendments thereto.

He said he was only dealing with the powers of the Governor in connexion with the Executive Council. His powers were so enhanced that it gave him the last word and emaculated the Council.

The Governor had the power to legislate without

oth.

The Governor had the power to legislate without the consent of the Council, and the Council, which was a living body, was made a heautiful corpse. With the greatest possible goodwill it would not be possible for this country's elected representatives, while surrendering the vital powers of the legislature to the Governor, to sit in the Chamber at making Laws and be answerable to the country.

Mr. D. J. K. Goonetilleke seconded the resolution, which was carried.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. O. W. W. Kannangara moved that:

(1) This Congress extongly disapproves of the suggested provision in the new Order in Council of an Article providing that the final decision in all matters affecting the pay and allowances, pensions, pespects, and conditions of service of public officers should be vested in the Secretary of State,

(2) This Congress while accepting the rights reserved to Fublic Servants of raticing on proportionate pension and the principles for its application suggested namely (a) that the right should be a qualified, (b) that it should be extended to all officers whether European or Ceyloness who are now in the service of the Ceylon Government of who may have been recroited for such service before the publication of the Commissioners' Report and whose appointments are subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, disapproves of the third principle mentioned i.e. that it should be a continuous option, and it of opicion that that such option be limited to theree years.

(8) This Congress is of opicion that the discipline and control of each Department should be in the hands of the Minister in charge of such Dapariment.

Speaking in Simbalese he said that an opportu-

the hands of the Minister to charge of the pariment.

Bysaking in Sinhalese he said that an opportunity had been given public servants to retire on proportionate pension. They were not against that but they wanted to re-trick the time within which they were able to do it. He went on to explain the resolution in Sinhalese.

Mr. P. de S. Kularatne seconded.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The resolution was put to the intering.

Mr. V. S. de H. Wikrammayake moved that this Congress considers that the appointment of another Salaries Commission is unnecessary at present and if the appointment of such a Commission is needed at a future date such appointment shall be made on the recommendation of the Sate Council and the proposits of such Commission shall be subject to the approval of the State Council. resolution was put to the meeting and

Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to

BEST CALICUT TILES.

CROWN and STAR Brands. Covering Largest Space Elegant, Light, Strong and Cheap.

Telegram: Tiruchelyam. Y. 63.

EM. TIRUCHELVAM, Agent, Main Street, Jaffna.

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- (2) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikara Kilikola Panchanam' in Tamil, 57 pages-25 cts.

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(3) "Sothidaprakasa" Press, Kokkavil, Jaffga.

Q 110.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6856, In the Matter of the Estate of the late Veluppilial Selladural of Vannarponnal East

Valliammai widow of Veluppillai Sellathurai of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

Meenambal daughter of Chellathurai Thankammah widow of Veluppillai both of Vannarponnai East, presently of Manipay

2. Thankammsh widow of Velappillai both of Vannarponnal East, presently of Manipay Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Reapnaient be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and that Latters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Equira, District Judge, on Aegust 3, 1928, in the presence of Mr. K. Alyadural Prostor, on the part of the Petitioner and the sifilarity of the Petitioner dated August 2, 1928, having been read, it is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting har interest in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Patitioner as the lawful wife of the deceased unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on or before September 13, 1928 and state objections or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, Appears 1928.

August 1928.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NUWARA ELIYA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 191. In the matter of the Intestate of Kana Arasappa Thever Kangany late of Ava-natham Ketti Aranthangi South India,

Deceased.

Ponnamma of Donmark Hill Estate, Kanda-

Meyappen Velauden both of Denmark Hill Estate Kan-dapola Respondents.

dapola

Respondents,
Tals matter coming on for disposal before C. F.
Ingledow E squire, District Judge, Nuwara Eliya on
July 23, 1928, is the presence of Mesers, de Bilva
and Tambinayagam, Proctors, on the part of the
Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated
July 17, 1928, having been read;
It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is
hereby declared outified as his lawful wife of the
abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to his estate issued to her, unless the Riespondents abovenamed or any other person or
persons interested shall, on or before August 25,
1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

O. F. Ingledow

Agens: , 1928.

District Judge.

This "O.der Niel" extended and relasued ret'ble 8th September 1928.

C. F. Ingledow, District Judge.

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