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JAFFNA MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1928.

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Our New Home.

Our readers and friends will be glad to learn that at a Committee Meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha held on the 6th instant, it was decided to open the new building on the 23rd November, 1928.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1928

INDIAN LABOUR AND FRANCHISE.

THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE TO the Indians resident in the Island for a period of five years without any restriction in regard to income, property or literacy qualification has created a bitter controversy among certain political circles in the country. The opposition to the equality of treatment of the Indians in the matter of franchise which was first initiated by the Lanka Maha Jana Sabha has also received the sanction of the Ceylon National Congress, which has hitherto posed as the custodian of the interests of all communities in the Island. The Indian associations are among those organisations which have been sending their delegates to the Congress even after the secession of the Ceylon Tamils from that body. The Indians always looked upon the Congress as a national organisation. The support which the Congress has now given to the differential treatment between Ceylonese and Non-Ceylonese, the latter term being euphemistically used to denote the Indians, will now be an eye-opener to those Indians who found fault with the Ceylon Tamils for having refused to join the Congress.

All these years the Indians have been regarded by the Congress as an integral part of the Island's population. Under the present constitution they have been not only treated as a minority community and given special representation but also admitted into the general electorate on a footing of equality with the other indigenous communities. Now for the first time the argument is trotted out that the Indians being non-Ceylonese should not be allowed to share in the new freedom that is accorded to the people of Ceylon unless the former possess certain qualifications. The present attitude of the Congress cannot be explained in any other way than that it is an attempt to give the Sinhalese population a predominant voice in those areas in which Indians are found in large numbers. The equality and fraternity for which it is said the Congress stood have now become a moonshine. It is admitted that the Indian labour is indispensable for the prosperity of the Island. It is with the help of the Indian labour that the country has been opened up and jungles have been converted into coconut, tea or rubber estates. If tomorrow the Indian emigrant labour should be stopped by the Indian Government the key industries of the Island would suffer immensely and urban life in Colombo or in other towns would become intolerable. It is a piece of ingratitude to deny the Indian labour the right that which is conceded to the Ceylonese compatriot.

The grounds on which this injustice is sought to be perpetrated are flimsy and cannot bear a moment's scrutiny. Firstly it is said that the coolies live in estates under such conditions as would make it impossible to a candidate to meet them freely and solicit their support. Entry into an estate by a stranger is now penal unless it is made with the permission of the Superintendent. This is not an insurmountable difficulty. It can be easily removed if a provision can be inserted in the Order-in-Council by which entry into an estate for the purpose of canvassing will become lawful. The other ground is that the Indian labourer has no permanent interest in the country. The Commissioners recommend the grant of franchise only to those who have been resident in the Island for five years. The Indians will not easily submit even to this restriction, but it can be taken as a reasonable ground to believe that the person who has resided for five years would have acquired sufficient interest to exercise his right with due sense of responsibility. We hope that better counsel would prevail and that when the matter comes to be debated in the Legislative Council the Sinhalese Members will not sacrifice the interests of the country by supporting any measure denying equality of treatment to the hard-working Indian labourer.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE—The College re-opens on Wednesday the 19th inst. after a break of about three weeks on account of the Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil Festivals.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF AYURVEDA—An association has been formed to foster the Ayurvedic system of medicine and to open a free dispensary in Panadura for the poor.

PLATES ON PUSH BICYCLES—Mr G. H. N. Saunders, the Municipal Treasurer of Colombo, has suggested that plates should be affixed to push bicycles on payment of tax. This he thinks will ensure the ready detection of offenders, who evade payment of the annual tax.

WORKMEN STRIKE IN HOARE & CO. SETTLED—An agreement has been arrived at between the Ceylon Labour Union and Messrs. Hoare and Co. in connection with the strike at the latter's workshop and the men numbering about 400 resumed work on Tuesday morning.

LAW COLLEGE DANCE—The Law Students are organising a dance this year and it will be held at the New Town Hall on September 29, commencing at 9 p.m. The Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher, and Lady Fisher will be present at the function.

COW-DUNG THROWN ON COUNCILLOR—It is reported that the Hon. Mr. K. Natesa Iyer while returning home to Sea Street, Colombo, on Monday last at 8 p.m. had cow-dung thrown on his face and coat by two men who were hiding at the junction of Second Cross Street and Mahaban Street, Pettah. The Councillor has lodged a complaint at the Pettah Police Station against the culprits whom he could identify.

NEW RAILWAY STATION ON THE JAFFNA LINE—Navatkuly, between Jaffna and Chavakachcheri, although provided with station buildings has been hitherto a stopping place for trains in the Jaffna line with a Ticket Agent to sell tickets only. It is said that from October next it will be converted into a station proper open for passenger, parcel and goods traffic. Now an officer of the C. G. R. has taken charge of the booking of tickets from Monday last. By the opening of this station the unnecessary delay caused for the night Mail from Colombo, whenever late, by waiting at Chavakachcheri for the crossing of the day train from Kankeasanturai will be removed by having the crossing of these two trains at Navatkuly.

OFFICIAL—Mr C Saravasmuthu, Senior Inspecting Officer of the Registrar General's Office has been appointed Chief Clerk and he will assume duties from the 1st proximo.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—Mr. R. Sagarasingam, J. P., Broker of Colombo, has been nominated to be an Unofficial Member of the Local Government Board, in place of Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR SCHOOLS—Last Friday's Gazette publishes the following amendments in the Code of Regulations for Assisted English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—The salaries of teachers shall be paid not later than the 10th of the month succeeding that in which they become due, but where such salaries have been left unpaid, the Director may use the grant or any part of it to discharge liabilities to teachers.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING ARTICLES ETC.—The same Gazette notifies that a certificate of posting articles for which a receipt is not given may be obtained in respect of any articles for which a receipt is not given at the Post Office subject to certain conditions specified therein.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS—The Gazette publishes the date, scheme and subjects of the University of London Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Science and Agriculture to be held in July, 1929.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO—The "Emanicipation of Labour" was the subject of a public lecture delivered by Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, President of the Ceylon Labour Union, on Saturday last under the auspices of the above Society. The President, Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva occupied the chair. At the members' weekly meeting to be held on Wednesday next a debate in Tamil on "The Caste System as at present obtaining in Jaffna should be abolished" will be the chief item of the day. Messrs M. Vairamuthu of the Audit Office and K. Ponniah of the G. P. O., Colombo, will lead the proposition while Messrs S. Manunayagam of the Audit Office and S. Ponnappa of the P. W. D., Colombo will oppose.

FIRST ENGLISH PAPER MILL.

The first paper mill in England was erected at Darford, Kent, in 1590. It was built by Sir John Spielmann, a German.

Jaffna Urban District Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Jaffna Kaaboheri on Saturday the 15th instant at 9 a.m. The last monthly meeting, it will be remembered, was not held on the 8th instant for want of a quorum. Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, the Chairman, presided. Others present were Messrs C Arulampalam, R. E. Nalliah, P. Moses, R. Subramaniam, T. H. Crossette, V. S. S. Kumarasamy, A. M. M. Abdulcader, K. Kanagasabai and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting having been previously circulated were taken as read and confirmed.

1928 RATES & TAXES TO REMAIN UNALTERED.
The first item was to consider the imposition of rates and taxes for the year 1929.

It was decided that the rates and taxes for 1929 be the same as those of 1928.

The next item was to consider the issue of notice of Mr. P. T. Sampanthar of Nallur under section 128 (1) of Ordinance No 11 of 1920.

The Chairman said that they had to consider about serving notice on Mr. Sampanthar for a closing of a pit latrine in his compound. The Inspector of Schools had made a complaint that there was a bad stench from that latrine affecting the school adjoining it. The Inspector asked the Council to take the necessary steps to relieve the school of that nuisance.

Mr. Subramaniam moved that a notice be served on Mr. Sampanthar to close the pit latrine.

Mr. Crossette seconded.—Carried.

INDUSTRIAL DAY SCHOOL.

The next item considered was letter No. 69 of 27th August 1928 from the Chairman, Education District Committee, Jaffna re Industrial Day School in Jaffna.

The Chairman said that those papers had been circulated among them. The Chairman of the Education Committee had applied to them for a grant of four lachams of the land near the Graed B. Ziar to put up an industrial school.

Mr. Nalliah said that in fact they (Council) wanted that land as the power station for their electric lighting scheme.

Mr. Subramaniam wished to know if they could spare a portion of the land.

The Chairman said that at that time they could not say whether they could spare any portion of that land but there was another block of land near the Roman Catholic Church, Lady of Refuge, situated at the Hospital Road which they could spare.

Mr. Crossette was of opinion that it was a mistake to have an independent Industrial School. The one at Kopy failed because it was one like that.

Mr. Nalliah moved that no portion of the said land could be given.

Mr. Crossette seconded.—Carried.

The next item considered was to sanction the striking off of the arrears of vehicles and animals tax for 1928 due from residents outside the Urban area.

The Chairman explained that it had been the practice to collect taxes on animals and vehicles plying for hire within the Urban area by those living outside its limits. There was yet a sum of Rs. 105 to be recovered from them. If those persons were residents in the Urban area the taxes could be recovered, but in the case of these defaulters the taxes could not be collected. So he would ask them to sanction the striking off of that amount which was standing in the Council's books for a long time.

Mr. Nalliah moved that the amount be struck off from the books.

Mr. Crossette seconded.—Carried.

COUNCIL OFFICERS AND PRIVATE WORK.

The next item that was discussed was the question of permitting the Works Inspector of the Council to furnish to outsiders plans required by the Council in connection with building and other applications.

The Chairman said that by Ordinance they had empowered him to grant permission for the erection of buildings etc. by landowners on certain conditions. In one of such cases he asked the Works Inspector to supply a plan. He (Chairman) had been told that the Inspector had no right to do the work of surveying etc. without the authority of the Council. If the Council could give permission to do that work, the Inspector could furnish them plans etc. The Inspector now wanted permission to do that work as his private work after office hours. It was also brought to the notice of the Chairman that Mr. Inayatulla, an officer of the Council, was also the manager of a school. Mr. Inayatulla wanted to know whether the Council had any objection to his being such. It was a rule that no officer should do any outside work without the permission of the Council.

Mr. Moses moved that no permission be given to the Inspector to do any outside work.

Mr. Nalliah seconded.—Carried.

As regards Mr. Inayatulla the Council had no objection to his being the manager of the school.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW MARKET.

The next item was to consider papers re new market for Divisions Nos 3 and 4.

The Chairman said that a petition had been presented to the Council that a market be opened for those two wards. That matter came up before the Council at a meeting held on 12th November, 1927. A resolution was passed to open a market for wards 3 & 4.

Karainagar Hindu A. V. School.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual celebration in connection with Thiruvavukkarasayanar Mandapam at Karainagar and the annual prize giving of the above School came off on Monday the 3rd inst. The function began with the singing of Thevaram at 6 p.m. with the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy in the chair. Reading of essays and recital of songs, dialogues and recitations were the children's items. The Balance Sheet showed a credit balance of Rs. 149/32 A/c building and a temporary D/O balance of Rs. 1733 34 in respect of the past year's A/c; the establishment pay sheet to be recouped on receipt of the grant. An Advisory Board consisting of the following:—Messrs S. K. Arumugampillai, S. Chelliah, A. Kanagasabai, Proctor, K. Arunachalam and V. Thambalah. The annual report of the School for the year 1927 was read by the Headmaster. Distribution of prizes by the Chairman was the chief item of the function. Remarks were offered by Srimath S. Subramanyatbesigar, the Manager of the School and the Chairman. Proceedings came to a close at about 8.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and with the singing of Thevaram.—Cor.

OBITUARY.

MR. C. T. KANDAIYA.

We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Mr. C. T. Kandaiya, Proctor, S. C., and Commissioner of Oaths, Colombo, on Friday last at the General Hospital after a brief illness.

The late Mr. Kandaiya who was 47 years of age at the time of his death was the eldest son of the late Mr. Caturavelupillai of Nallur, Jaffna. After passing out as a Proctor, Mr. Kandaiya settled in practice in Colombo about 25 years ago and was making a name for himself to enable him to hold before long a dominant position of the Bar. But it was willed otherwise for until a few months ago when his failing health compelled him to restrict his work, the leading Chetty practice in the Metropolis. Reference to his death was made on Friday last at the Colombo District Court, before Mr. W. S. de Saram, by Mr. F. H. B. Koch, Advocate.

The funeral took place on Saturday last at 7 a.m. before a well attended and respectful gathering the remains being cremated at the General Cemetery, Colombo. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of Mr. Kandaiya's family.

They had earmarked a sum of Rs. 6000 for that purpose. The then Chairman was asked to select a site. That matter had been hanging fire for a long time. Mr. Kanagasabai had fixed upon a site, a block of land in extent 24 lachams on the borders of wards 3 and 4. That site was near the Rail Motor stoppage. The price per lacham was fixed at Rs. 225.—

Mr. Crossette. Land alone will cost Rs. 5400.—

Mr. Nalliah.—It is rather a big amount.

Mr. Nalliah moved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs Crossette and Subramaniam associated with Mr. C. T. Coomarasamy, Proctor, S. C. of Colombo, be appointed to report on the subject before the next meeting.

Mr. Crossette seconded.—Carried.

COST OF ADDITIONAL LATRINE BUCKETS.
The Secretary's Memorandum re the difficulty of meeting the increased cost of additional buckets when the conservancy fee was abolished and a flat rate of 2 1/2 per cent increase on the assessment rates was then considered.

It was decided that a rupee be charged for the second bucket in the case of those who paid the assessment rates; and that Rs. 1.50 for the first bucket and one rupee for each additional bucket in the case of charitable institutions exempted from assessment rates.

An application from Mr. A. Selvadurai of Vannarponnai East for a refund of the sum of Rs. 25/- paid by him for the lease of a plot of land at Nallur belonging to the Council was next considered and it was decided by the Council to refund the sum.

A sum of Rs. 190/- was voted for the construction of a culvert at Oddaikarai Road.

The Council then considered an estimate for the construction of the retaining wall agreed to be built at Council's expense in connection with case No. 19983 D C Jaffna, arising out of the Council cutting a channel 5ft in depth through a small and narrow piece of land. On the motion of Mr. Moses seconded by Kumarasamy a vote of Rs. 600 was passed for building the wall.

A supplementary vote of Rs. 200 was made for the purchase of disinfectants.

In moving for another supplementary vote of Rs. 150 the Chairman said there was complaint that parts of the roads were blocked by metal heaps. He had provided in the next budget for leasing of lands to pile metals, where there were no Council lands. He wanted a vote of Rs. 150 to deepen the "Vannankulam" and to fill up with that earth the Council's land situated near it, so that it might be used for piling metal and for other purposes.

Equal Franchise for Indians.

CONGRESS' PROPOSALS PROTESTED.

A mass meeting of Indian labourers was held on Saturday last at Colombo under the auspices of the Gandhi Sangam to protest against the resolution of the Ceylon National Congress to the effect that equal rights should not be given to Indians in the matter of the franchise.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe presided, and there was a very large gathering present.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called by the Gandhi Sangam and it had been necessitated by the resolutions passed at the Ceylon National Congress.

When the question of the franchise came up for discussion in the Committee meeting of the Congress they of the Labour Party stood up for the Indian labourers and only five or six of the placards were disconnected.

When hundreds and thousands of the poor were suffering from the effects of being ill-paid and ill-fed who were those placards who came to their aid? When they were out on strike which of them came to their support? Instead of coming to their help they had been robbing the poor peasant for the extension of their own acres. That was the kind of patriots they had. Suddenly they had developed a love for the poor man. That was because the poor man had secured the vote. Those identical people had gone before the Special Commission and said that the poor man should not get the vote. All their endeavours (and the Special Commissioners decided that the poor man should be given the vote. Those placards now feared that their greatness would be thrown to the winds and they came with all kinds of fantastic notions about the Indians.

There were those at the Congress who said that the Indians should not only not be given the vote but that they should drive the Indians out. Others said that the vote should be given to the big rich men, but not to the labourer.

An amendment was passed that the vote should not be given to Indians on the same conditions as to the others in spite of the opposition by the labour people present.

In 1915 some of those people wanted to drive the Muslims out. Now the cry against the Muslims had ceased, because they were afraid of the English bayonets and they had turned their attention to the Indians.

What did the Hon. Mr. Natesa Aiyer say in his paper? continued the speaker. That he (the speaker) had said that he wanted to drive the Indians out. He repeated that statement day in and day out and no doubt he would continue to say it in his paper while there was ink left in the world. Mr. Aiyer was also suffering from the election fever.

He (the speaker) said them not to believe that statement about his attitude.

Mr. Bathia Wagiewara Aiyer spoke in Tamil and explained to those present the attitude Mr. Goonesinghe had taken at the Congress. He was present himself and he could bear witness to the fact that Mr. Goonesinghe had fought hard against the passing of that resolution at the Congress.

Mr. Marshall Perera said that when he came there he thought Mr. Goonesinghe was facing an indictment against him by Mr. Natesa Aiyer. How could Mr. Natesa Aiyer say what Mr. Goonesinghe had or had not said, when he was not present at the Congress meeting? Was he had said that in his paper while there was ink left in the world. Mr. Aiyer was also suffering from the election fever.

They need not be afraid of losing the vote because the Parliamentary Committee in England, arranged by Mr. Goonesinghe, would watch their interest. He asked them to have faith in the Labour Union and in its President, Mr. Goonesinghe.

Mr. D. Shanmuganathan moved that: "This mass meeting of the Gandhi Sangam emphatically protests against the resolution of the Ceylon National Congress, to the effect that equal rights shall not be given in the matter of the franchise, and requests Government not to curtail in any degree the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission in this matter."

Mr. J. P. Christian seconded and the resolution was carried.

Mr. S. R. Raina Babapaty proposed a resolution that the "Desabatoke," the paper edited and published by Mr. K. Natesa Aiyer be boycotted.

Mr. A. de Groot, seconded.—Carried.

Dr. S. Mathias addressed the gathering in Tamil on the grant of manhood suffrage to all irrespective of whether they were Sinhalese or Indians and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

—Times Sunday Illustrated

Enhancing Governor's Powers.

DONOUGHMORE REPORT'S SUBTERFUGE.

NEW EXECUTIVE UNWORKABLE.

Mr. J. Tyagarajah who was recently presented to His Majesty the King and who was formerly a pupil of Sir Geoffrey Butler at Cambridge writes from St. Moritz in Switzerland to a friend of his in Colombo as follows about the Donoughmore Report:—

"I suppose that you have thoroughly digested the Report of the Commissioners by now. I am very anxious to hear your views and those of others in Ceylon. I am completely out of touch from all Ceylon news out here. Personally I think the recommendations are very satisfactory in regard to (1) the franchise and (2) representation. The machinery suggested for the new Executive, however, is rather cumbersome and unwieldy and is not in accordance with well known and well established constitutional principles. It is intrinsically unworkable and failure in this regard will be attributed rather to Ceylonese incompetence than to inherent defects of the scheme.

We should reject this, I think, and ask for the regular Parliamentary executive (Cabinet) The Governor's powers too seem to be greatly expanded. The legislative machine appears to be attractive, but will the new M. L. C. enjoy real power or merely the semblance of it—the Governor remaining in the background as the effective ruler? Our holiday is coming to an end and we shall be back home by the end of the year."

Letters To The Editor

SPIRITUALITY OF EAST & WEST.

Sir,
Mr. M. Balasundaram B. A. (Cantab), B. Sc. (London), who has recently returned from England delivered a few days ago a thought-provoking lecture at the Jaffna College Y. M. C. A. on "The East is not more spiritual than the West". He said that he was once a very fierce nationalist and that many things which he had once accepted as unquestionably true had now lost their hold on him. It is very unfortunate that Mr. Balasundaram thinks that a change in his ideas of things is something peculiar only to himself. He will be interested to know that many young men like him who leave the shores of Ceylon, before their judgment of things has become ripe, in order to prosecute their studies in England come back to Ceylon after a few years with very strange ideas of things. A few years after their arrival in Ceylon, all the peculiar notions which they indiscriminately imbibed in England evaporate, and their mentality attains a normal state.

Mr. Balasundaram says that verminous Swamies and ceremonial observances do not make a people spiritual. Any man of common sense will readily admit that verminous Swamies cannot make us spiritual, but it is a pity that Mr. Balasundaram is not aware of the fact that ceremonial observances of the right kind contribute much towards making us spiritual. He says that Western civilization is alive, aggressive, and dynamic and, therefore, it should be considered to be at least as spiritual as the East. We have every reason to sympathise with Mr. Balasundaram for his not having had any opportunity of reading the testimony that the East is in no way inferior to the West in regard to spirituality as borne by a good number of the greatest thinkers of the West. Nobody can deny that the West is superior to the East in matters of this world. It is very much to be regretted that one who, as many of us thought, would be a leader of thought in the future, claims for the Westerners something which representative thinkers of the West do not claim for themselves.

Mr. Balasundaram is of opinion that we worshipped Mahatma Gandhi as a saint on account of our utter ignorance of the significance of his political and social work. He says that the Mahatma played upon the credulous imagination of the Indian people by his ascetic practices and that this had appealed to us. Mr. Balasundaram takes for granted that we would have condemned the Mahatma, if not for his religious reputation, and concludes that our not condemning him is due to an utter absence of any proper sense of value in us. After some strange reasoning, Mr. Balasundaram concludes that we, the Easterners, cannot be truly spiritual. Mahatma Gandhi judged by the clouded vision of this new arrival from England appears to have many shortcomings. It is a fact universally admitted that the Mahatma is very logical in whatever he speaks or writes. But the simple fact of Mr. Balasundaram's utter ignorance of the true interpretation of the terms like "varnashrama dharma", "the caste system" and "transmigration of souls" makes him conclude that the Mahatma is not very logical. Instead of saying that the Mahatma is not logical Mr. Balasundaram was at least careful to say that he is not very logical. It is no wonder that some people think that they can loom large in the eyes of the public, if they pass adverse criticisms about the thoughts, words and actions of some of the greatest men that the world has seen.

Mr. Balasundaram says that science and industrialism have come to stay, and that no country can hereafter keep itself away from movements that are taking place in other parts of the world. How does Mr. Balasundaram know that the Mahatma will deny the above statement, and on what authority does he say that the Mahatma attempts to cut back India from the rest of the world by his denial of industrial civilization? The Mahatma is fully aware of the fact that no country can under the present circumstances, keep itself away from movements that are taking place in other parts of the world; but he only wants us to be very cautious in our adopting anything foreign to us.

Mr. Balasundaram quotes the opinion of Bertrand Russell to prove that Lenin is a greater man than the Mahatma. Bertrand Russell never said anything about the Mahatma in comparison with Lenin, and would not have been so foolish as to think that Lenin possessed in him even a small fraction of the Mahatma's spirituality, which alone is the chief factor of a man's true greatness. Although many young men of Ceylon who had been in England for some time come back to this place with a feeling of partiality of everything Western, yet none of them would be bold as Mr. Balasundaram to attempt to compare Lenin with Mahatma Gandhi, Lenin, as we all know, was a force of destruction and has contributed not a little to the disorganisation of some of the most important social customs which prevailed in the different countries of Europe. It is not a secret that the Mahatma has an innate hatred to anything destructive or subversive of the existing order of things; if they will contribute to the welfare of humanity.

Yours etc.,
"PRO BONO PUBLICO".

(Continued on p. 4)

ELDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Sir,
It is time that every community in this country felt the necessity of forming "Elders' Associations" for the solution of the many problems facing them. The annual general meeting day is commonly the only occasion on which an association elects to discuss its many important questions, but most of the associations, as they are now constituted, afford opportunity for only a pandemonium on such occasions and transact no useful business. The younger elements who are generally in a majority at such ill-fated meetings and who are only fit for debating in literary societies do not realize that they do much harm by their immature comments on questions which are beyond their purview. The fault is, of course, not so much theirs as their elders who should endeavour to eliminate the irresponsible juveniles from annual general meetings and this can only be done by forming "Elders' Associations" and confining their membership to persons of mature age and understanding. I do not say that the younger men should be discouraged but what I mean is that there should be graded associations, the first of which may be a "Juvenile Club," the second a "Literary Society" and the third a "Young Men's Association," and that after passing all these grades, when a young man has prepared himself for the final grade, he may be allowed into that grade. Will our elders consider this suggestion?

Kuala Lumpur, Yours etc.,
August 28, V. W. TRAMBIAIAH.

Continued.
(LECTURE REFERRED TO)

"I was once a very fierce nationalist, and am now, too, a nationalist, but I must confess that a good many things I had once accepted as unquestionably true have lost their hold upon me. There was a time when, like most of you, I thought that the East was more spiritual than the West. But now I am afraid that that opinion is no more with me. True there is in the East much ceremonial religion and piety. True there are many verminous and beggarly Swamies than are necessary for the good of the land, but verminous Swamies and ceremonial observances do not make a people spiritual. To a superficial observer of the West, it might seem that it is lost to garish materialism, but if one would study a more of Western thought and social movements, one cannot deny that it is at least as spiritual as the East. The very fact that Western civilization is alive, aggressive and dynamic is a proof of my contention.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SHORTCOMINGS

"When Mahatma Gandhi came here as a visitor, you worshipped him as a Saint, but most of you were utterly ignorant of the significance of his political and social work. I am quite certain that if he had not come to you with the reputation of sainthood, but merely as the greatest of Indian politicians and social workers, you would not have respected him as you are doing now. You paid respect to him, because he—not consciously—has played upon the credulous imagination of the Indian people by his ascetic practices. It is the asceticism that has appealed to you and not his great work. If you had understood what he meant by the removal of untouchability, if he had confined himself to social and political work and had gone about as an ordinary man without any religious reputation, you would have even condemned him. This utter absence of any proper sense of value in a people is incompatible with true spirituality.

"Mahatma Gandhi's work in India has many shortcomings. He is not very logical, he advocates the removal of untouchability and supports the continuance of caste system of 'varnashrama dharma.' When asked why he supported the caste system, he said that as a Hindu and one who believed in the transmigration of souls, he has to accept the idea that every man is born in the surroundings that are best suited for his evolution. If this be the argument for his support of the caste system, it can also be brought as an argument against the removal of untouchability, since it might be argued that the souls which are born as untouchables, have got only what they have deserved and what was necessary for their future life. Then all the social work he is doing becomes meaningless. Another fault of Mahatma Gandhi's weak logic is his attempt to take India back to her past. He has seen evils of capitalism in the West as much as others have seen. But he goes wrong when he says that the only way to it is to go back to the primitive Society had in the past. He attempts to cut back India from the rest of the world, by denial of industrial civilization; but, science and industry to stay and industrialism has come to stay. No country can keep itself away from movements that are taking place in other parts of the world.

MAHATMA COMPARED WITH LENIN.

"The difference between Mahatma Gandhi and another great social and political worker Lenin, is this, that although both of them had the single-mindedness of purpose and were uncompromising in their attitude towards the things that they held as sacred, Lenin never allowed himself to be carried away by any of his passions. He was keenly alive to the spirit of the times; and to sum up his work as a social force, I could do no better than to quote the opinion of Bertrand Russell that "the 20th century would come to be regarded as the century of Lenin's and Lenin." This remark is another proof of my statement that the West has a better sense of value than the East, for here we see a man who went about doing his work without any parade of those virtues of asceticism and piety which would capture the imagination of the credulous and the credulous. He had been tried, tested and condemned, but no man of intellectual honesty would deny the great significance of his work. He has taken this comparison of Lenin and Gandhi to show to you how the East and the West differ about doing things. In the East one has to be religious in the conventional sense to get a hearing, whereas in the West one is heard, because the West is ever ready to see the point of view of another and accept it if it could be justified."

Fear of Minorities on Reforms.

MUSLIMS & BURGHERS TO JOIN HANDS

Minority opinion on the Donoughmore Commission's report is likely to be more definitely manifested than hitherto in the course of the next few days.

One of the possibilities of the present situation in the "Times of Ceylon" gashara, is an understanding that may come to between Burghers and Muslims—a possibility which would introduce an entirely new feature into affairs.

General feeling among both communities is more hostile to the recommendations of the Report than that of any other section of the people, and their common dislike of very many of the proposals, especially those which abolish communal representation, is a factor that tends to bring them together.

In fact, a joint meeting of the two communities was to have taken place some days ago, but was cancelled as the result of an interview which the three Muslim members of the Legislative Council had with B. E. the Governor.

The impression then created in the minds of the Muslim members, which led them to advise cancelling the meeting, was, however, amended by the sentiments His Excellency voiced subsequently at a dinner of the Burgher Recreation Club, when referring to the position of the minorities under the Reformed Constitution.

His Excellency on that occasion declared that communal suspicions were unwarranted, adding that he had come to the conclusion that there was not in any community a desire to oppress or treat unfairly any other community.

It is understood that in consequence the decision not to hold the proposed meeting has now been revoked and that shortly the two communities will formulate a joint course of action, with the object of making representations direct to the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, both communities will hold separate meetings.

The General Committee of the Ceylon Muslim Association have called a conference for today to discuss the following resolutions tentatively adopted by the Committee (as already published in the "Times of Ceylon"):

"This meeting of Muslims considers the scheme of reforms formulated by the Donoughmore Commission unworkable and impracticable and not calculated to promote harmonious feelings among the people of this Island.

"That in view of the reactionary proposals of the Donoughmore Commission and in view of the impracticability of modifying them to suit local conditions, this meeting of Muslims strongly urges upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies the necessity for the continuation of the existing Constitution until the grant of full responsible government based on the British model."

Before the discussion on the Donoughmore Report in the Legislative Council on September 26th, the Burgher community also will meet to define the attitude to be taken up by their representatives. —Ibid.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the road way over the level crossing at 2 1/2 miles 56 chains between Jaffna and Choonakkal on the Railway, and near the 2 1/2 mile post on the Udavil—Kopal Road, will be closed to vehicular traffic between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sunday, September, 30th, 1928, to enable repairs to be carried out.
T. E. DUTTON,
General Manager.

Colombo, 18th September, 1928.
G. 961.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government Timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Friday October 12th, 1928 at 9.15 a. m.

- Lot I. 150 Palm logs
- Lot II. 150 Batun logs
- Lot III. 5 tons satin pieces
- Lot IV. 2 tons ebony pieces
- Lot V. 4 lots of firewood of 25 tons each.
- Lot VI. 34 Palm and Mills scantlings.

For further particulars please see Government Notice No. 7,663 of September 14, 1928.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, September 7, 1928,
962.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6861.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammal wife of Annamalai Thambipillai of Veemankamam

Deceased.
Annamalai Thambipillai of Veemankamam, Petitioner.

- V. 1. Thambipillai daughter of Annamalai Thambipillai of Veemankamam
- 2. Sthanabai Ilagar of Marankoodal in Periyavilan

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on August 7, 1928, in the presence of Messrs. Somasagaran and Subbiah, Proctors, on the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased of the said deceased, unless the abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on September 28, 1928, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
August 22, 1928,
G. 1324.

The Occident & the 'Yellow Peril'

WHAT THE EAST IS TO TEACH THE WEST.

No oriental sojourner in the West ever fails to notice the insidious propaganda carried on against the A-lau countries. Every sign of awakening is brooded under the 'Yellow Peril' theory, and is frequently spoken of as the 'Asiatic Menace'.

In such ideals and teaching an impartial critic finds it difficult to discover the rampant and hideous dragon of the "Yellow Peril." Indeed, the temper of the Oriental civilisation is pre-eminently peaceful. It certainly does not have the blood curdling records of organised murders and atrocities.

Further, the civilisation of the Orient is essentially sedentary. The love of their motherland, the worship of their ancestors, the reverence of their tombs, make the orientals cling to the soil of their birth. China freely shared her civilisation with the people of the Far East but seldom attempted to force her rule upon others.

If the basic principles of Eastern civilisation do not justify the "Yellow Peril" theory, then one is forced to seek for an explanation in the political and commercial life of the West itself. It was pointed out in the previous article that Western imperialism rose to say 98 per cent. of the soil and 91 per cent. of the population of Asia and Oceania under its domination.

Similarly the American statesmen use to great advantage the theory of the "Yellow Peril" to conceal selfish motives. Such use is made for this theory in reference to the burning issue of Philippine independence.

Another important characteristic of imperialism is that it cannot stand rivalry. Commercial jealousy is the harbinger of war. Western historians now tell us that Germany's marvellous industrial growth could not be tolerated by other Powers which were jealous of her and hence sought to crush her.

There are others who are bitterly opposed to Japan because of her rise in the Pacific as a First Power. They go about preaching the coming of the Asiatic menace, because they are afraid that the time is fast approaching when Asia may fully recognize the leadership of Japan and follow its example in courage and efficiency.

Another interesting variety of propagandist, who promotes and utilizes the 'Yellow Peril' scare is advantage is the enthusiast of the English speaking Union. Such propagandists are well known and too numerous to mention. Of the recent ones I came across in the United States, I shall single out only one who lectured and travelled quite extensively out there.

Outside America the statements, such as those made by this propagandist, are provocative of international hatred. He leaves the impression that if the English speaking democracies united, they could do anything they pleased with Asia.

The doctrine of European eminent domain was imposed upon Asia by force, and Japan, by defeating Russia, cast to the winds the old doctrine, and set the whole of Asia aflame with nationalism, which is manifest in the many movements for emancipation throughout the continent.

Apart from political propaganda, the 'Yellow Peril' as a peril when reduced to plain language means that Young Asia demands freedom from western domination. She demands that there be no attempt to force foreign capitalism and trade upon her people, that the Orientals be entitled in the countries of the Whites to rights and privileges equal to those which the Whites enjoy in the oriental countries.

The sooner the West shakes off its illusion that she is the saviour of mankind,—that her civilization is so essential a part of the world's happiness and wellbeing that it must be imposed upon others that she being 'superior' should direct the destiny of the peoples of Asia,—the better will be for the peace of the world.

The Occident and the Orient are not antagonistic but complementary, and the most important step in ensuring world peace is the reconciliation of these two great worlds. The recent world events,—the rise of Japan, the awakening of China, the renaissance in India, the emerging of Turkey,—most inevitably make the West conscious that she is now witnessing the beginning of the end of the separate existence of East and West.

Aggressiveness, whether be it cultural or political, is not in keeping with the spirit and culture of the Orient. Hence her nationalism is not for aggression but for freedom. Mahatma Gandhi, in whom the spirit of the Orient is so well personified, has expressed patriotism thus: "For me patriotism is the same as humanity. A patriot

Continued up.

The Kaithadi Saiva Union.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COLOMBO BRANCH

The first annual general meeting of the above Union came off on Sunday the 9th inst at 5 p. m. at No. 20, Vajira Road, Bambalapatiya with the President in the chair.

Before the proceedings commenced a vote of condolence was passed on the death of Miss Subramaniam, daughter of Mr. V. Subramaniam, Treasurer of the Union. After the minutes were read and confirmed, the Secretary's report for the last year was read and adopted.

President:—Mr. S. Ponnappab; Vice president:—Mr. A. Senthirajab; Hon. Secretary: Mr. V. Subramaniam; Asst. Secretary: Mr. T. Solvadurai; Treasurer: Mr. T. Raman; Committee Members: Messrs. A. Onnith and Saundirakarasa; Auditor: Mr. T. Mylvaganam.

This was followed by a well attended social and light refreshments were served to all present.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. V. Thattaiathan, B. A., and T. Tiyagarajah of the Audit Office. In the course their stirring speeches, the former dwelt mainly on the necessity of improving the physical side of the Hindus which only, he said, would enable them to cultivate the spirit also in accordance with the saying, "Sound mind in a Sound body"; the latter speaker referred to the many advantages of social gatherings and impressed on the faculty of mere Sadhana in religion without living the life and practicing those Sadhanas.

Proceedings came to a close at about 7.30 p. m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. T. Raman. —Cor.

Continued.

is much less a patriot, if he is a lukewarm humanitarian." Very different indeed, it is from the Western variety "My country, right or wrong." The East has now fully understood the civilisation of the West,—its patriotic bragging, its methods of efficiency, its feverish activity, its complex organization, its insatiable greed and its pharisaic superiority. It has also seen that the play of such forces of passion in western society has resulted in making man, a demon and the world, a hell.

—"Hindu".

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 402.

In the Matter of the Estate of Savenamma widow of Seemampillai Mudalliar, late of Mannar

Deceased.

Seemampillai Mudalliar Perival Arulappab of Mannar

Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Seemampillai Mudalliar Francis Chellappab of "Cromer" Castle Street, Colombo
2. Joseph Walter Martin Ratnaraja of Mannar presently of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna
3. Vraspillai Joseph, Advocate, 1st Cross Street, Jaffna

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Seemampillai Mudalliar Perival Arulappab praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Savenamma widow of Seemampillai Mudalliar coming on for disposal before L. D. C. Hughes Esquire, District Judge, on September 6, 1928 in the presence of Mr. S. Anantham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 5, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said testate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said testate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the September 27, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem of the said 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.

September 6, 1928 Q 1518.

L. D. C. Hogher, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6842.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Theivanaal wife of Sankarapillai of Karativu East

Deceased.

Sankarapillai Arumugam of Karativu East

Petitioner.

Vs.

Velanthur Sangarapillai of Karativu East

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Theivanaal wife Sankarapillai of Karativu East coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on July 18, 1928 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 7, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son of the said testate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said testate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before August 28, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, July 30, 1928. Order Nisi extended till 25-9-28.

James Joseph, Add. D. J.

O. 1519.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6851.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniam Karthigeeson of Navatkuli

Deceased.

Supplah Sannuganathan of Colombugara, presently of Colombo

Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Valliammal widow of Subramaniam Karthigeeson of Navatkuli
2. Pakkiam wife of Supplah Sannuganathan of Colombugara, presently of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased, Subramaniam Karthigeeson coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on July 30, 1928, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 26, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son in law and the husband of the sole heir of the said testate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said testate issued to him 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.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, August 10, 1928, Time extended till the 27th September 1928. O. 1520.

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Q 110.

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