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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1929

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62. Rakhela Budder of Broon Further,—Respectively hower that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various corts of maladies arise vis., alcertation of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and buils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the sun, syphilitie cruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness

ates of merit at various exhibitious.

of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the sidn, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, duliness of spirita, tastelessness, itching secondon of the skin etc. Our Eaktha Buddhi ta potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphylitic cruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetits and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per hox covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

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respectively.
respectively.
raits & China Mails per the S. M. N.
coningin-der. Nederlanden and the
Y. K. "Katori Maru" are due on
Pursday (today) and on Wednesday,
anuary 9, respectively.
DESPATCHES. January

London Mails per a P & O Steamer aring from Bombay, will close on leaving from Bomb Tuesday, January 8.

Straits and China Mails per the P & O "Kashgar" and the R L "Tjerimai" will close on Sunday, January 6.



SAIVA STUDENTS' MOVEMENT.

SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE ACTIVITIES of the Saiva Vidya Sangam, which is now a powerful organisation with centres all over the Island, is to be noticed the growth of the Saiva Students' Movement which has practically taken the place of the Y. M. H. A's of old. The Maddhya Saiva Manavar Sangam, the countries of the Principalisation of Saiva students, is cosed of representatives from the leading Hindu colleges in Jaffoa. Periodical conferences are held in each college in turn. The last conference was held at the Jaffoa Hindu College. The Eangam owes its existence to the enthusiasm and co operation of the Principals of Victoria, Parameshwara, and Manipay Hindu and Jaffoa Manipay Mindu and Jaffoa Manipay Hindu and Jaffoa Manipay Mindu and Jaffoa Manipay Mindu and Jaffoa Mindu Allerand Mindu Parametham Mindu Param Parameshwara, and Jaffna siasm and co operation of the Principals of Victoria, Parameshwara, and Manipay Hindu and Jaffus Hindu Colleges. Mr. V. Veerasingham, B. A., the popular Principal of the Manipay Hindu College, is now the President of the Sangam, while Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan, our great leader, educationist and philanthropist is the Patron Recently, Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan has, we understand, placed, at the disposal of the Sangam, a considerable sum of money to be devoted towards the promotion of its objects. We are informed that a programme of religious lectures has been drawn up and that the first of these series is expected to be delivered at the Jaffua Hindu College tomorrow at 6 p. m. We are sure that under such able guidance, and such distinguished patronage, the movement is bound to apread, now that its stability and pernanency have been practically secured.

We extend to the organisers of the

We extend to the organisers of the movement our good wishes. In this missionery ridden country, the cause of Sarva education has long suffered. An opportunity has now been given to the organisers to give to the Sarva youths and, through them, their parents a good grounding in the implamental principles. organisers to give to the Saiva youths and, through them, their parents a good grounding in the fundamental principles of our religion. We are convinced and, our opinion is shared by many of our leaders, that the chief cause of irreverence and indifference on the part of the youths of our country is their utter ignorance of the principles of their religion. We therefore suggest to the workers of the Sangam that they should, as far as possible, aim at giving, to their audiences, a clear conception of the fundamental principles of our religion. There appears to be, in the mind of many an Brighish educated man, a wrong conception that the Saiva religion will not suit modern conditions of life and that it cannot even stand the test of modern science. That Saiva truths are for all times and that Saivaism is the only religion at the present day that could stand not only the test of modern science but could also at the same time satisfy the eternal craving of the human soul, whose, we are afraid, been well brought to our youth. Work of this nature to our youth. Work of this nature to our youth. Work of this nature it be undertaken by men preperly into and pracharakars cannot do it, highly educated in both English and il should undertake it.

il should undertake it.

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m inly the path of leve or bhakti.

Is usual with our paudits to em; ha
m inly the path of leve or bhakti.

It do d'aw inepiration chiefly from the
puranas. They take it for granted that
their audicuses are c unposed of illi crate
their audicuses are c unposed of illi crate
men and won a who could be emotionally
worked up. They never realise that,
among the present day andiences, there
are young men who are familiar with
modern philosophical and scientific works,
and who hunger after similar intellectual

food. Merely quoting prolusely and authoritatively in the scriptures and sacred lyrics of the salva Saints will not meet with acceptance in the case of the youths of the present generation. They want to know the why and wherefore of things. They want to discuss about their religion. They want to proclaim its truths to the whole world. If we wish to help them, we should sympathise with their aspirations. We should place ourselves in their position and get at their point of view. It is true that the truths of our religion are eternal but the mode of religion are eteroal but the mode of presenting them may vary according to circumstances

The Saiva Siddhanta philosophy is a system of thought which can enable its believer to keep abreast of scientific movements. It accepts not all the

believer to keep abreast of scientific movements. It accepts not only the law of evolution is so all natural laws. It is also that gives a rational solution to the problem of the eternal struggle between the spiritual and animal natures of man. The time is yet to come when it will be universally accepted, but we could abridge the time if we set about and lay the foundation by preparing the coming generation for that great work. We commend this to the Maddhya Saiva Manavar Sangam and wish it all success.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Inspection of Food stures - We wish to ing to the notice of the Juffee Urban Dis Inspection of Food stores — we wish obring to the notice of the Jaffea Urban District Council the desirability of appointing an Inspector of Food soufs Not only are rotten suffa being sold in the local bazaars but many articles are observed to be adulterated. We find such articles as teaghes, milk, flour etc., almost invariably adulterated. The most dangerous form of adulteration is that practised on milk by shaking it with tapions powder Another harmful it with tapicos powder Another barmful method is mixing tapicos flour with wheat in the preparation of rush. Rock is often prescribed by doctors for invalides and one can understand how dangerous it is to feed such with rack prepared partly from tapicos flour. We hope the U.D. C. will take notice of this.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Weather:—The sky is clear and there good sunshine. The nights are dewy and bitingly cold.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE:—The College re-opened yesterday (Wednesday) after the December holidays. There were several new admissions for all the classes.

A "KATHAPIRASANGAM": - Srimath A "KATHAPRASANGAM :— Srimava Sangara Subramania Satchchithacantha Raja Y gikal w ll deliver a lyrical lecture on the 2nd p rition of St Manickavasa-gar's life on Saturday January 5, 1929 commencing at 6 p. m We understand gar's life on Saturday January commencing at 6 p. m. We understand that at the close of the "Pirasangam" a purse will be presented to the Swamiji to meet part of the cost required to complete the building of the Car (Therr) at the building of the Cal Tiruvalangadu, South India.

SUTHUMALAI STUDENTS' UNION:— The su-pual Congress of the Suthumalai Students' Union was held at the Simmaya Bharati Vidyasa'si on Fridey last and was continued on the following two days. A crowded program was gone through; an account of which has been held over from this issue owing to continued on

TEMPERANCE SUCCESS:—At the five occai Option polls held on December 3, 19, 20, 21 and 22 at different centres assertain whether 60 per cent of the fult male population in the rescuive areas were willing to have the adult p-ctive areas were willing to have the toddy taverns, once abolished (on their own v luntary vote), reopened, all proved a failure, thus showing the determination of the people not to have anything to do with liquor, nay even with boddy. The toddy taverns that went under the poll are those at Copay South, Achohively and Kathir ppay, Tellippslai, Myliddy and Manippay There are thirty more taverns to go under the poll and it is hoped that the people, who had once presented that the people, who had once presented a united front to drive the Drink Demon out of the District and earned a name and a fame that the North has gone a united front to drive the Drink Demon out of the District and earned a name and a fame that the North has gone practically "Dry", will not go back on their statement and give room for the re-introduction of the Demon, which is a social evil and a source of destruction of

a social evil and a source of destruction of many a happy family.

Congress Pandal Invaded by Communities:

—Thirty thou-and labourers from Oalcubts and the neighbourhood, under the leadership of the Communists, Mesers. Nimbkar and Joglekar, invaded the Congress pandal with red figs, and di tributed Bushavk literature. The Congress authorities were compelled to allow the crowd to hald a demonstration at the pandal Indimmatory speeches, denounating Dominion status and claiming Independence, were made. The crowd became unmangoable, and eleshed with the Congress volunters, but no injuries were inflicted. After the crowd had desparsed, Congress adopted a resolution of condelence in the death of Links in just Rai.

his Majesty's Illness. SLOW IMPROVEMENT IN EBALTH

Rugby, Dec 30th.

A more hopeful view of the King's condi-tion to now taken in Palace erroles, and, spart from the fact that the recent bullation have encouraged restrained optimize, there are several reassuring indications that anxiety has, to some extent, been relieved.

Last night's bulletin, which stated that the King had had a quiet day, and that the slow improvement noted in the morning bulletin continued, added that no bulletin would be issued this morning. This is regarded as a favourable sign.

Reports which have appeared that the King has been unconscious for long perions are very m sleading at this stage of the Reports which have eppeared that the King has been unconscious for long periode are very misleading at this stage of the itiness. Instead of acxisty being increased since Thursday, the reverse is the case. Stress is laid, however, on the fact that the King's condition remains one of great weakness, and this is the chief cause of anylety.

anxiety.

The question of blood transfusion, it authornatively stated, has not been consided. It is understood that the measure decided on Friday for increasing the Kinganeral strength relate to a new course medicine.

"Times Outting".

ORUX OF KING'S ILLNESS. London, Monday

London, Monday
Five doctors consulted over two and a haif
hours before the issue of the builetin.
The most important factor in the builetin
refers to the state of exhaustion which
causes persistence in enxisty and is the crux
of the situation.
The hullsty is not year.

The bulletin is not regarded in the Palace as too satisfactory. There is however, no deficite setback but a slight check in progress.

The best sign of the bulletin is the great readiness of the King to take nourishment. A RESTFUL DAY.

It was officially stated this afternoon that the King was having a resuluiday. "C.D.N"

Sanatorium in the North.

WORK TO START THIS MONTH ACCOMMODATION FOR 44 PATIENTS.

The work in connection with the second Anti Tubercu'osis Sanstorium at Katkesantural, will be begun this month. The plans were passed lass July, and the building when completed will have 32 beds in the noncompleted will have 33 beds in the non-paying ward and 12 beds in the paying ward. The work is expected to take 19 months to complete and the building will probably be ready by the middle of 1930. The site is an ideal one, just outside the town of Kankasen. one, just outside the town of Kankesan-

Early and curable cases of consumption are at prosent treated at the Sanatorium Kandans, which is situated in an estate Adolares in exacts. It could are assumed at the service of the common data of the common

India and Prohibition.

RESOLUTION CARRIED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

RESOLUTION CARRISO WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Thus writes the "Indian Social Reformer" of Bombay in its last issue.

At the All parties Conference beld at Colouts during Obsishmas week, Mr. Rajagopalachariar (Madras) moved for the removal of the drug evil and urged that prohibition legislation should be incorporated in the constitution as a fundamental part of it. He said that it was hardly necessary for him to remind them that prohibition was a fundamental part of the American constitution and that he was placing a similar proposal before them. In their constitution they had provided for an adult soffrage, universal education, public welfare work on behalf of the workers as a fundamental article among the duties of Government. If they wanted the country to be happy and prosperous under adult suffrage they should also have the evil of drick removed. If they handed over the Government to a decrease will so that an ordinary man might act. also have the evil of crick removed. If they handed over the Government to a deductacy they must necessarily remove this evil so that an ordinary man might act properly. They should prohibit the use of allothel or intoxicating drugs except for medicinal and industrial purposes. Mr. Sadiq in seconding the amendment pointed out that America had adopted it for secentific ores. The amendment was accepted. The Congress will consider a resolution laying down the programme till 1930 in which the first clause states that "in the legislatures and outside every attempt will be made to bring about total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and dricks. Picketing of liquor and drug shops shall be organised wherever desirable and possible." At the Social Conference beld under Mr. Jayakar's presidentable, the Rev. Herbert Anderson moved a resolution in support of Probiblicion which was carried without opposition. The effect of these resolutions is to raise the question of Prohibition above party politics. If Government bad any doubs about Indian epinion being in favour of a prohibition policy this of Prohibition above party politics. If Government had any doubts about Indian epinion being in favour of a prohibition policy this should nonvince it of the fact.

Train Service

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS IN RUNNISC

North

The following suggestion in the running of trains in the North have been made by Srimath R K. Kuruswamy Kuruhkal, Manager of Schools Karthady, in a letter addressed recently to the General Manager of Parlinary Spinish Kuruswamy addressed recently to the General Manager
of Railways. Brimath Koruswamy
Kurukkal was chiefly instrumental in
inducing the Railway Authorities to convert the Navatkoly siding into a Station
proper the necessary building being in
existence from the time of the introduction
of the railway in the North:—
Sudgaminas Researes no

Of the Kniwsy in the North.

(1) "In word be better if the day train from Karkesenthural slope at Fort Station rather than as Maradans, as the night train does, so that passengers may not be put into great inconvenience.

grassi inconvenience.

(2) 'Is will favourably compete wish the Motor-Bue Service, if the local train that starts from Jaffins and runs as far as Pallay runs to Anaradhapura and another train leaving Antiradhapura at 6 s.m. reaches Jaffins at 130 p.m. Arc I think that you could manage without new engines and guszde, if the present Jaffea goods trains that run to and from Anuradhapura are made mixed trains and motor descriptions at 130 p.m. Arc I think that you could from Anuradhapura are made mixed trains and motor descriptions and in the serves Roskesanthurai at 8 30 a m. for Kliincohy runs, without stopping at Jaffins for a long time, to Pallay and returns to Kankesanthurai at 12 30 p.m. The same train can except 1 pm for Pallay and return at 4 p.m. Thus the train can go twice to Pallay.

(4) "There should be no change in the local train that starts from Karkseanthuray for Pallay at 4 p.m. and the other that starts from Pallay at 8 s.m.

(5) "It would be very serviceable if a Rail-Motor starts at 7 30 a.m. from Karkseanthuray for Pallay at 4 p.m. from Karkseanthuray for Pallay at 5 s.m.

(5) "It would be very serviceable if a Bail-hiotor starts at 7 30 p m. from Karkesen-thuray for Pallay and another at 7 p, m. from Pallay for Kankesanthuray."

[the above suggestions if adopted will benefit groutly the railway travelling public who are very much inconvenienced by the long intervals between the hours of the running of local trains. We commend the engagestions to the sympathetic attention of the General Manager. —Ed. "H. O."]

Jaffna Urban District Council

LAST MEETING FOR THE YEAR

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held on Wednesday, the 19th instant at the Kachcherl. Mr. R. Sivagurouathar, Chair-man, precided. The others present were Messra, K. Somaeundaram, C. Arulampalam, P. Mosea, V. S. S. Coomersawamy, R. Subramaniam, the Provincial Engineer, N. P., Jaffna, and the Secretary.

QUESTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

QUESTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Mr. K. Somseudaram urged that the Council should no longer delay over the launching of the electric lighting scheme. Smaller towns had got their scheme in working order, and Jaffan was still legging behind. He was of opinion that a move should be made to overcome red tapetam. It was quite possible that the letters addressed to Government were lying title in an office pigeon-hole. He suggested that the Chairman should personally approach the Government with the request that the electric lighting scheme be expedited.

expedited.

The Provincial Engineer suggested that a tels.

The Provincial Engineer suggested that a tels.

gram be despatched. The Unsirman said that
some time sg., the Council was saked to furnish
some statistics with reference to the electrolighting scheme, Taose statistics had been furnished. Since then he had not heard anything.

CONTINUING THE CINEMA SHOW.

CONTINUISE THE UNIXAL SHOW.

The Connoil coesidered a letter from the proprietor of the Jaftas Picture Palace, Mr. M.
Thamotharampillai, who had applied for a three years' issue of the Ridgeway Hall, for the purpose of the cinema show. According to the agreement entered into by Mr. Thamotharampillai's predecessor, the lease expired on Decomber 31.4.

Mr. R. Subramaniam inquired whether the Ridgeway Hall Committee which had been asked to mand over the hall and the money to hand, bed, done so.

had done so.

The Chairman explained that the Secretary of the Committee was delaying to hand over the accounts. He did not know what amounts were in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Somssundaram: Why not sue him?

It was agreed to refer the matter to the legal adviser of the Council.

With regard to the lease, Mr. Somssundaram said that the Council could not lie itself down for three years.

The Chairman said that his predecessor was against the idea of leasing out the ball for a gainst the idea of leasing out the ball for a

The Charman sand that are predecessor was against the idea of leasing out the hall for a chema thow. The hall wanted repairs very badly. The Provincial Eogineer said that Jaffon needed amusements in the nature of a picture show. It was the duty of the Council to see that such entertainments were amouraged. He moved that the hall be leased out for one year.

Mr. Somasundaram seconded, —Carried.

BY LAW FOR PUSH CYCLE RIDERS,

With the permission of the Council, Mr. Somasundaram introduced a motion that a by law be framed prohibiting more than one person on polal boyole. The Colombo Municipality had brought in a by law to that effect and he urged that she Jaffas Council should follow suit.

The motion was carried.

SITUATION IN Kanut: -Reuter learns that the British Government is in delly com-munication with the Ligation at Kabul. Everyone in the Ligation is well. The situation in Kabul is quieter. Troops who had ricen have retired to a certain distance. The year 1928 which is considered to be a most eventful year in more than one respect did not pass away without leaving behind a tragic impress. The three tollowing appaling distress occurred within the space of a week:

EUROPEAN LADY IN CAR FATALITY.

As the result of a serious motor collision on Wednesday before last at Hathiniya, a mile away from Marawila, Miss. E. Whitney of Copay, Jaffna, who was fatally injured succumbed to her injuries on the spot.

Miss. Whitney left Chilaw with Mrs. C. E. Corea and her son for Marawila. On the way to Marawila, at Hathiniya, Mr. Corea's car and the car of Mr. Ponnam-palam, Advocate, collided. Mrs. Corea and Miss. Whitney were thrown out, on and Miss. Whitney were thrown out, on account of the door giving way at the moment of impact, and Miss Whitney alighted on her head, and died on the spot. Mrs. Corea was also injured and removed to the hospital. Mr. Ponnam-which was very badly damaremoved to the hospital. Mr. Fonnam-palam's car, which was very badly dama-ged, had turned turtle. The driver and the occupants of Mr. Fonnampalam's car escaped with only slight injuries.

MALAY LADY'S TRAGIC END.

A young Malay lady from Haputale, was killed on Saturday morning between Lunawa and Moratuwa while travelling in a railway compariment.

Accompanied by her husband and daughter the lady, whose name was Mrs Bongso, had travelled overnight from Hapnaie to attend a Muslim featival at Beruwala. On the lateful morning the pirty entrained from Maradana, and were taking the Ociombo—Galle express train.

As the train was approaching the station at Moratuwa, Mrs. Bongso, who had been feeling unweil throughout the journey, happened to put her head out of the window. Just then an up train crossed, and one of its doors, which had been left open, battered her head.

her head.

The train was immediately halted. Mrs. Bongso was breeding profess y having sustained a fracture of the skutt. She died on the way to the Lunawa Hospital.

APPALLING DISASTER OF A TAMIL LADY,

Mr. M. Arunachalam, father of Mr. A. Selvadurai, a Forest Ranger, and of Mr. A. O. Chellarsjah, Manager of the Polysechnic, a commercial school in Wellawaste, died suddenly on lass Saturday evening at Trinoc-males.

males.

Mr. Selvadurai, who was at Jeffus, was duly informed, and he with his wife, his two children, and his parents in law, Mr. and Mrs. Ponniah of Iropais, left Jaffua the same night to attend the funeral. Early on Studdy morning, while passing Mihintale the ear tyre burst. The driver applied the brake, but as the brakes were defective the ear went over a cuivert and fell into the stream. Mrs. Selvadurai was drowned. The two infants and Mr. Selvadurai, as well as his parents in law and the driver escaped. The car was reduced to match wood.

The body of Mrs. Selvadurai was discover-

The body of Mrs. Selvadurai was discover-The body of Mrs. Selvadural was discovered after four hours of diligant search as a distance from the spot struck to the hollow trunk of a tree. The remains were brought to Jaffna on Tuesday morning and the funeral book place at Irupaist in the atternoon. We extend our heartfelt and sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family at this pathetic and irreparable loss.

Triumph for Prohibition.

SEQUEL TO AMERICAN ELECTION

"DRY" CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS.

Political experts have offered the three following ressons which reacted beavily against Governor Smith:

- agains Governor Smith:

 1. America is normally Republican by five million votes or more. The Democratic party is the party of the minority. The extraordinary majority given to Mr. Hoover has little relation to his qualities or qualifications. Almost any exholate nominated by the Republican party would be sure to win. For the present victory Hoover personally cannot claim much credit.
- 2. America has never in its history elected a Catholic President. Majority of the citizens, who are Protestants, regard Smith's religious faith a disqualification.
- 3 The nation is dry—or was theoretically 10 years ago when overy state, excepting two, rathied the Eighteenth Amendment. Smith is dripping wet, and an ardent anti-prohibi-

The battle between the Republican and the The basile between the Republican and the Damortalia parties was accepted by both west and drys as a referendum on prohibition and the drys have won by a tremendous majority. It was also a woman's vistory; the women as a body voted dry, as did a good many men. —"Hindn". The Indian National Congress.

PRESIDENT'S HAGNEST ADDRAG

Anger, Oriculta, on Saturday, December 29, 1928, amids seenes of great enthusiasm. The dilegates were welcomed in a striking speech by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Chairman of the Reception Committee. He pleaded for The following is the full text of the address delivered by Pendit Motilal Nehru as President of the Congress:—

Briends,
I am desply grateful to you for the honour you have done me in electing moe to preside for a second time over this great National Assembly. That how this is more too light, and the braves among at many well healt as to shoulder it. You at an may well healt as to shoulder it. You at an may well healt as to shoulder it. You at an may well healt he have been abouted in the proposed pour confidence in me has left me not been all the most of the honour to be he how be your will and to endeavour to include or, as beet as I can, she head of guiding a great nation in its struggle for freedom. That very kindness also carbodies me to expect from you every indulgant and cooperation in the high task with which you have entrushed me.

Nike years ago I had the honour to preside over the National Cooperas. Martial Law with all its grim consequences and implications and it is a strength of the proposed of the relative to the proposed of the proposed o

be the most sure to the daty of every man to help as far as it lies in his power to make his country fit to live in. But the actual process to be employed in bringing about the necessary change from what is to what should be, depends upon circumstances which cannot be the same in all countries and at all times. The essentia's considered in the abstract are always the same, but concrete cases present always the same, but concrete cases present populiarities of their own to which no general rule or particular example is wholly applicable.

Marines + 15ever changing situations profit by the failure of others but ever, by their enecess. The man fit is easy to avoid mistakes made we find ourselves in the same producament in which those cale committed, but it is impossible to existence the potent factors which existence the potent factors which success in some other country it was entirely lacking in our own cal problem before us is to find under the conditions in which with the materials at our dipodeliver the rest. The lowest or decided the conditions in the lowest or decided the conditions are the lowest or decided the conditions and the lowest or decided the conditions are the lowest or decided the conditions and the lowest or decided the lowest or decided the conditions are the lowest or decided the lowest or decided

(2) What is our gestinest and
(3) How can we reach our damaged?
(3) What is our gestinest and
(3) How can we reach our damaged?
I shall endeavour to enswer these qualities to the best of my shifty more from the practical than the dislectivest point of we stand as not to less our bearings after we stand as a bet to less our bearings after we stand as a bet to less our bearings after we stand as a bet to less our bearings after we stand as a bet to less our bearings after we stand as a bet to less our bearings after we stand to the Government and the other in relation to ourselves. As to the former we all know that whatever political or divil rights we possess they are in the nature of a conditional gits erjoyable during the pleasure of our rulers. They can deprive us, and indeed have from time to time actually deprived thousands of us, of those rights at any moment with or without reason at their sweet will by using the vast reserve of arbitrary power which they retain in their own hands. I will not encumber this address by repeating an oft told tale. It is well-known how the present Government has reinforced and consolidated itself in the political and economic spheres by legislative, executive, and administrative action. It will serve no useful purpose to take you through the long list of repressive and oppressive measures which have been taken in India from the beginning of British rule down to the present day, or to remind you of how, after we were thoroughly crippled, the door to recovery was completely barred against us. We have been persistently denied all "opportunity for self realization, fell-devopment, and self fulfilment for which Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das fought so valiantly in the closing years of his life. We have been serupulously shut out of all effective part in the inference of responsible govern—

our own country.

The "PROGRESS" OF THE COMMISSION.

The scleam promises of responsible government bave found fulfilment in that colosial fraud, the Statutory Commission, which is now careering along our streets leaving bleeding heads and broken bones behind. Nothing has so clearly brought out the cold callouscess of the officials on the one hand, and the utter helplessness of the people to protect themselves on the other, as the progress of this Commission from town to town. To my mind the circumstances attending it are symtomatic of a grave organic infection and not merely of the well-known functional incapatity of the Government! It shows the presence of the toxin of Dyerism in their internal economy. The happenings at Lahore and Lucknow are only mild eruptions on the surface indicating the deep rooted disease within. We are indebted to the studdity of the special correspondent of an English newspaper of Calcutta for a glimpse into the real mentality of the Government. He says:

"The Cawpore scenes have apparently put the ficialing touch on a psychic impression which has riotous scenes in Delish had begun. Some of the Commissioners are making no secret of their indignation that each things should be permitted. I feel that if some of the Commissioners had to write their report this week Lord Sallebury's famous prescription in another matter, "aventy years of resolute government," would recommend their funds more to their minds than any advance whatever."

their much more to their minds than any advance whatever."

So that the only way to achieve responsible government for India is to fawn upon the great Commissioners and faster them with a false declaration of confidence. And the struct way to invite "liventy years of resolute government" to to show your true feelings about the Commission. All I need say is that India will return to the responsible government as a reward for servillay and will welcome "resolute government" but whether it will last for twenty years the future alone can decide. This prophet of will have even dared to envisage the future. He proceeds to say: "I seemed to sense a vision of realistics stark and grim, and catch from the future the tramp of controlling men."

These remarks were called forth by the controlling the remarks were called the remarks were called the remarks the controlling the remarks the remarks the controlling the remarks the remar

"I seemed to sense a vision of realizing and each from the future the tramp of ching men."

These remarks were called forth by the glosycot demonstration which greeted the missioners on their arrival at Cawnporaremetricable that while this correspondent was missioners on their arrival at Cawnporaremetricable that while this correspondent was ing his inspired vision, the Police Superir on of Cawnpore was writing to the organisers that them for the excellence of their arrangements the absence of any unioward incident. The has, I believe, been published in the premather of the excellence of their arrangements the other overled the correspondent, as wenting his superior position, by indulging in a cularly vanomous attack, in the course of the threatened resistance of the Indian demarked on the "last ounce of ammunisten sure that if this editor and his correspond an ounce of disortion between them between them had would not have so easily given away official. But we must thank them for their timely and assure them that we are ready. There nothing better than 'receive government juncture to bring matters to a head.—Him Conjunction page 4.

Sanatelapay

ANNIVERSAR /

Presidents Mr. R. Son asnot Pice Prasidents, Meases M. Kum I. Ponempatan, G. Signappe

Noted Hindu Hours and Days

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1929,

(FROM THE 18TH DAY OF Markali TO THE 19TH DAY OF Markali Salivakana Saka, 1851: Kalivaptham, 5030 BAHU KALAM

THE RESERVE					
Monday Salurday Feiday	7 · 30 a, m. to 9 · 00 " " 10 30 " "	9 00 s. m. 10 80 "			
Wednesday Toursday Toesday	1 - 80 p. m.	1-30 p.m. 3-00 p.m.			
Sunday	8 · 00 " " 4 · 30 " "	4 80 "			

dehdami Navami	Parts of 2 & c
Pirathosam	H 11 8 d 4
New Moon	R
Katpoddum ownies	10
BI THE DIFTE OFFE	unlay) "
Thus Pongal Day	4111ay) 18
Ashdami	
Navami	18
Karthikai	19
Kannappa Nayanar Guru F	20
Pirathosam	vojah 200
Full Moon	23
That Pogsam	23
- Hosam	124
	25

Saiva Orphanage Thirunelvely

The Orphanage under the Managemen of the Hood Board for the Promotion of Haddelon, will admit Orphana till Infebruary 1829 Orphana must be that less thate children between the Ages of 5 and 16. But in the case of those was are preparing for the V.S. D. G. or that Teachers' Entrance examinations, there is no age-limit.

Apply so:-

Hou Mr. S. Reference, Jackson Mr. S. Sabaparki Sitor

, NOTICE.

Motor Car Ordinance No. 20 of 1927. Lichvann de Oske.

for Region

angerous, whatever the any may may desire to serve, incurs a ry heavy billity."

Treat is that "it is the plain doty of ment to take whatever steps it deems y to proven the recurrence of the e distance of the edistance of the editance of t

gnation at the hyperings at Labore, Lucknow I Cawnorie. Those questions are:

Five Questions to Englishmen.

1) Would it be possible in any European intry more specially in England for a commission of enquiry, which the people looked upon as ational insult, to travel in the comfort and ety erjoyed by Bir John Simon and his columes in India?

2) Would not all the silken flags and gold broldered decorations such as were displayed Banler Park have been torn to shreds and sill besultin multi-columed electric lamps, shinton them, smashed to please, if any attempter made in England to entertain publicly, men made in England to entertain publicly, men made in England to entertain publicly, men made of the England to entertain publicly, men made with a mission as highly unpopular noug Englishmen as Bir Jahn Simun and his liasgues are smong Indiant?

(3) How would any Englishman ilke his house baroken into, his guests treated to a sound as hing and then arrested and imprisoned for a thirty making an peaceful demonstration from the transfer of the comment of the comment in the commons. In the commons the two house, for however short a me, for holding opinions against the Government the day?

(5) How long would a government last in

s, for holding opinions spains the Government he day?

j) How long would a government last in land which allowed the things mentioned in stions (3) and (4) to happen?

A know that the house of the great Nationan obleman of Ordin, the Maharaja of Mahabad, was surrounded with a coron of police is his resultinary compessa were entertaining Commission in a neighbouring park. The haraja, as is well known, bravely stands for boyout of the Commission and has refused to a part in any function given in its honour, sers is the liberty of the ordinary officer when a premier Baron of Oudh, a rettred Home muser of the U.P. Government, decorated by its the highest honours in its glit, can be imisoned in his own house, simply because he dis an opinion disliked by the Governmen? Is its anything very different from the "resolute vernment" foreshadowed by the Vicercy and e Regista newspapar. It has astuaily come out the resolute of the United Standard of the Commission of the Commi

ment' foreshadowed by the vicety and glish newspaper. It has a steady come is since.

recent murder of a police official at Lahore retired an exone to those whose minds are y made up, to forge new weapons to destroy one of Nasionalism. It need berdly be said to estime it to be regrethed. Congressmen, or balcoging to the ethnol of Independence to doubt the said and have altered to the state of doubtion status, stand, and have altered for a pelley of strict non violence and pleen practical press of the cinearity of their thions. On numerous possions, including cent incidents at Lahore, Ercknow, Cawond Patna. It is at present impossible to bether the Lahore murder had a political leave. But assuming that it had, we cannot our eyes to the face that the real resbling for such incidents lies on the aboulders as Gavennment. History beaches us that seasills these are symptomatic of a conditional state of the strength of which they are respected which defeat their purpose and are resisted by the people with be etrangth of which they are cappable. But because and is likely to extend at no distant to the strength of which they are cappable. But because and is likely to extend at no distant to the strength of the property. The early of repression has afreedly began at Porjal and is likely to extend at no distant to the state of the st

with their own carpy bands crossed on their cheets, their galact concess of their contrador and leaders in after divergent of the trustes inflicted on them. Let shows who take the for cowardice try to be "resolve government" and trey will come be delibutioned. They will have the satisfaction of shoung brave inclination with their backs to the wall and chests bated to take builts.

Let us now turn to the economic sphere. To have an elegante idea of the continuous exploitation to which we have been subjected, and of the encomment extent of the economic hold acquired by England over us by legislation and observice, it would be necessay to review the whole parted of the British occupation of India. I shall however ontens myself by reminding you of a few bitstries! facts the accuracy of which conciles civil and milliary services in the world at our expenses, the colicities of our trusteer, as they delight to call themselves, has been mainly directed to the or of markets in India for methods too numerous to be death with satisfactorily in the course of this address. It is a long story beginning from the days of the well known what have come to the present day powerful bank log commercial, and industrial combines which are now accessfully choking off indignous enterprise. But by far the most important day powerful bank log commercial, and industrial combines which are now accessfully choking off indignous enterprise. But by far the most important accounce the country by legislation and otherwise is through its manipulation of the currency. It will be tedious to go into the history of this highly technical question, but the fact is now admitted that the peant depression in Indian commerce and industry, and the low buying power of the colitivator of 124 per cent, in the price of the raw materials produced by him, and giving abouts of the colitivator of 124 per cent, in the price of the raw materials produced by him, and giving abouts of 124 per cent, in the price of the raw materials produced by him, and giving abouts o

Fig. 20026 Godffey: Sprach Examed.

It was left so St. George Godfrey of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to discover for the first time the other day that all the authentic records the advent of the British were pure legende. In the course of an uterance sit he last meeting of the Associated Chambers of Gommerce altacking everything Indian, he justified the British exploitation of India using fiction for fact. He easilt "If Luncashire its accused of davasating India, Luncashire has equally devastated the easilt "If Luncashire its accused of davasating India, Luncashire has equally devastated the countryside." What a comparison of some history of England unknown to the rest of the world which records the fact that the weavers of the English countryside were subjected to the pains and penalties that were inflicted, as proved by European winesses, on Indian weavers by the Easil India Company, that the English countryside was compelled to buy Lancashire leicht in the place of homespurjand the further fact that a Coston Excise Duty was Imposed on Lancashire textile while foreign goods were imported free of duty.

His reference to Indian shipping bairays the same fondness for fiction as his reference to take the devast of the same fondness for fiction as his reference to the his provential of the provential of t

Whatever the higher conception of celligion may be, it has in our day-to day life come to algory bligotry and familiation, includences and distress. Includences are includences as and distress. Includences are districted in the many of the qualities which go so built a beatthy society. Its older inspiration is haved or him who does not profess it, and in its hely dams more crimes have been committed than for any professedly mundame object. Our any same person consider the trivial ridiculous causes of couliet between Hinds and Moslea, or between even and the series of the series when it had and hoslea, or between even and series and the series with his neighbours; and to make him for co operate with his neighbours; and to make him feel that his individual good depends on the good of society as a whole. Only thus can the seifth and individualistic instincts be suppressed and the energy of mackind be divected from mutual competition to co-operation for the common good. Religion as practiced to day is, bow-aver, the greatest experates force. It puts artificial barriers between man and man and prevents the development of healthy and co-operative national life. Not content with its reactionary indicances on social matters, it has invaded the domain of politics and commonles, and affects every aspect of our life. Its association with politics has been to the good of neither. Religion has been degraded and politics has such into the mire. Complete divorce of one from the other is the only remedy.

But this its not all. A strange fatality has been pursuing our political activities from a very early stage. We have never been entirely free from serious differences among those who have taken up the patriotic daty of liberating their country in right carness and have not winds the contry in right carness and have not winds the form a very early stage. We have never been entirely free from serious differences have inevitably set back the hands of the clots and opage the leaders which have spread with light ning rapidity to t

the wood.

This is my answer to the question—where do we stand?

What is our Destination?
The second question is: What is our destina-

The second question is: What is our destination?

My answer straight and simple is "Freedom" in substance, and not merely in form, by whatever name you call it. The Madras Congress has declared the goal as complete independence, The All-Parties' Committee has recommended dominion status. I have explained my position more than once but with your permission I shall restate it here as clearly as I can. To put it in a mutshall it comes to this: I am for complete independence—as complete as it can be—but I am not against full duminion status—as full as any Dominion possesses it to day—provided I get it before it loses all artraction. I am for severance of British connection as it subsists with us to day but am not against as it subsists with us to day but am not against as it subsists with us to day but am not against as it subsists with us to day but am not against as it subsists with us to day but am not against as it subsists with us to day

it before it loses all astraction. I am for severance of British connection as it subsists with us to day but am not against as it exists with the Dominions.

Independent and Dominion Status.

Let me explain. National freedom unrestricted and unqualified is the natural craving of the human sool. I do not believe that there is an Indian, be he or she a member of a party or group, or one complately detached from all patters and groups, who does not love freedom or will not have it. Differences arise only when the question is raised whether it is possible to have and to keep freedom; and it is then that we find opinion sharply divided. There are those who have the faith in them and in their countrymen to answer the question by an emphatic "yea"—and I may at one say that I am one of them. But there are also those who will shake their beads, some from conviction and others in doubt. Complete independence is the goal of the former, dominion status that of the latter. I will not undestake a fruitless enquiry into the relation or want of relation between independence and dominion status. It does not matter to me whether theoretically they belong to the same or different acquire, or whether one is or is not the negation of "ine other. What matters to me is that Dominion Status involves a very considerable measure of freedom bordering on complete Independence. I am therefore not against an exchange of our abject dependence with whatever measure of freedom there is to full Dominion Status if such exchange is offered. But I cannot make Dominion Status my goal as it has to come from another party over whom I have no control. The only way I can acquire such control is by working in right earner for complete Independence. I say 'in right earner for complete findependence. I say 'in right earner for complete findependence and in only a substant on the party having the white ha

Potency of Hindu _ e

Dr. Reishnauwami Iyengar, M. A. Pa. D., Peofanor of Hasory, Madras University, delivered a very inverteing leature on Iodian Culture a) Indoce a few days back. He began by successfug that the three neadro of society, in the order of their evolution size Esocomic organization, Administration, and Reigigor. First comes the mean of the ext. then that of proceeding, and finally comes the question, who we are and what is to become of us after death.

Hinto Varnashrama.

The lecturer showed that the Hindu Varnashrama was an excellent scheme of life, evolved through ages, for dealing with the threafold necessities of man. The most numerous classes, the Stuirs and the Vatchya were reserved for the most pressing of the wants, viz economic. The next pressing was, pretection and administration, was served by the level numerous class, the Kahatyje; the Brahmanas, who were the leasy numerous and most pressing of the wants, viz economic. The next pressing was, pretection and administration, was served by the level numerous class, the Kahatyje; the Brahmanas, who were the leasy numerous and most bonoursed; He said that the king in a Rimau State was a custofian of law, which was interpreted by the Ethiahas and which went on developing according to the changes in the opinious and prescitose of the bast men of the acciety. Law, thus, was not state, but it was subject to modification, expan ion, improvement by the slow process of prinon that we find among the authorities, roan as Naraés, aften etc., are the landmarks in the development of law in ancient lindia. He made his meaning clear by referring to the gradual changes in the law of their.

Pr. Iyengar stated that the excellent organisation of Hindu scoiety made for peace, progress and prosperity. The material prosperity of India resched such a state that other countries had to restrict their necessibles of life from her and had to pay enormously for it, Bousan whiters complised that to the countries had to reserve their necessibles of life from her and had to pay enormously f

Auction Sale.

Auction Sale of a valuable Tea property close to Nawalapitiya town, the property of Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, Proctor, Gampola and another, will take place on Saturday, the 12th January, 1929, at 3 p. m., on the spot.

1929, at 3 p. m., on the spot.

For further particulars apply to Mr. K Edmund Perers, Auctioneer, No. 8, Colombo Street, Kandy, or

A. TRULLAINATHER,

Mis. 1858. Vaddukkoddai East.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6962.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kathirshnachchan wife of S. Kandasamy of Keranavay North

Sinniah Kandasamy of Karanavay North Petitioner, Vs.

1. Kandasamy Themotherempilial of do.
2. Sinnathangam daughter of Kandasamy of do
3. Kandasamy Subramaniam of do
4. Kandasamy Subramaniam of Karanaway South
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffoa on Descember 1, 1928, in the presence of Mr. S. Appadorsi, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 24, 1928, having been read; I is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent he appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the lat. 20d and 3rd Agendents and that Lethers of Administration to the estate of the seid intestate be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Cours on January 17, 1929, and shew cause to the centrary.

J. C. W. Rock

O. 1609.

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Prakara Press, Vannarpounal.