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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XL—NO. 68

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1929

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1929

TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

10.

IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT THE PEOPLE of both North and South are for Prohibition. Some are for it immediately; some would proceed to restrict drink with a view towards prohibition ultimately. Last week's debate on the new Excise proposals of the Government shows beyond doubt that the soberminded among the representatives of the people do realise that the Government is not playing the game and that the Government should be forced to practise what it has been professing all along. There is a universal suspicion that the Government is guilty of one of two things or of both, namely, that the Government is not sincere in its professions of sympathy towards the Temperance cause or that the Government is partial towards foreign liquor and its manufacturers. In other words, the defiant attitude of the Government against all restriction and the unfavourable and uncharitable view taken of Local Option by its officers has created in the minds of Temperance workers a fear that all is not well as far as the Government is concerned. In this country there has always been two parties—the Government and the people, the Government officials always forming the opposition bench.

But, as was pointed out by Mr. Senanayaka, the representatives of the people will have to come to grips over the question of restriction of drink some time or other. The motions which Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara has given notice of are a sign that the people are coming to grips and the public will be given an opportunity to test the good faith of the Government by the attitude which its spokesmen will take towards them. In the course of the last debate on the new Excise proposals of the Government, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara gave notice of the following motions which are intended to be incorporated in the decisions to be arrived at in connection with these proposals:—

1. "This Council recommends that the import duty on whisky, brandy, gin and other spirituous liquors should be raised to double the present rate.
2. "The same rules and regulations could govern the manufacture, import, sale and possession of all intoxicating liquors.
3. "The quantity of foreign liquor imported into Ceylon should be restricted, and such restriction and regulation should be regulated in relation to results of local opinion affecting the liquor.
4. "The quantities of arrack and toddy manufactured and sold in the Island should be similarly restricted and reduced.
5. "That retail licenses for off sales of arrack and foreign liquor should be subjected to local option.
6. "No new liquor licenses should hereafter be issued.
7. "That Government should carry on an intensive campaign of instruction in the schools of the Island on the subject of intoxicating liquor and drugs with a view to furthering the cause of total prohibition.
8. "That Headmen and other Government servants be permitted to take an active part in movements calculated to further the cause of temperance, provided such movements are non political.

9. "Once a license has been closed by local option it should remain closed, and no further poll should be allowed for the purpose of re granting such license."

It will certainly prove a miracle if the Government accepts the main recommendations embodied in these motions. We shall not be surprised if they are rejected *in toto*. These motions embody proposals which have total prohibition ultimately in view. It will be recalled that at the last sitting of the Council, Mr. Duraiswamy did actually move the first motion and suggested the restriction of the import of foreign liquor to Ceylon. He and his colleagues have been feeling that the Government has had sufficient time to go into these questions, but the Colonial Secretary would ask for more time. We wonder whether that time when the Government will be at one with the people in the matter of drink will ever come. In any case, there comes an opportunity next week to make a definite move towards prohibition. If the Government is anxious that it should not suffer loss of Excise revenue it might support the first motion. If it is to free itself from the blame attached to it that it is partial to manufacturers of foreign liquor, it should have no hesitation in giving its support to the second, third and fourth motions. If the Government is convinced that a policy of Local Option is the best form of testing public opinion, it will have no objection to the fifth motion. The sixth motion is in keeping with the declared policy of the Government. Drink cannot be restricted unless fresh facilities for supplying drink are also restricted. The seventh motion is the least that could be expected of a Government that has the moral and physical welfare of the coming generation at heart. The eighth motion will remove all suspicion that Government is not for Temperance. And the last motion would for ever close the mouth of those people who decry the policy of Government as reactionary. We await the issue with interest. We need scarcely point out that in a purely non political matter like this the Government will be losing nothing in acceding to the wishes of the people, especially when there is such a large body of public opinion behind to support their cause.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

CHUNNAKATHAM H'S GURUPOOJAH:—We come to learn that a Gurupoojah celebration in memory of the late Chelachiammah of Chunnakam is to be held at Chunnakam on Friday next, and that a general invitation to take part in it has been extended to all her followers and others who have known her.

PERSONAL:—Mr. M. Sinnadurai, Chief Clerk, Singapore Naval Base Rlys, will be leaving his station with his family in the middle part of February, on 6 months' medical leave. He will be staying in his residence at Moolai.

SUPERVISOR OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:—Mr. J. C. Dieberg of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed to supervise and direct Agricultural Education in the different schools in the Island.

JAFFNA SURVEY OFFICE:—Mr. W. H. Bartlette, Superintendent of Surveys, Colombo, has been transferred to Jaffna.

ACTG. INQUIRER FOR KARACHI:—Mr. K. K. Velauther, Udayar of Kandavalai is to be, in addition to his own duties, an Inquirer for Karachi, from January 29, during the absence of Mr. S. M. Commarasuriar.

OFFICIAL:—Mr. K. Alvapillai, C. C. S. is to be, in addition to his own duties, Addl Asst. Supdt. of Prison, Anuradhapura, in place of Mr. H. S. M. Hoare, transferred.

EXCISE CHANGES:—Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu is to act as Asst. Commissioner, Northern Division, from January 18 to March 6, 1929, *vice* Mr. S. S. Navaratnam. C. C. S., who is transferred to the Southern Division in the same capacity. Mr. R. Casie Chetty is to succeed Mr. Saravanamuttu as Asst. Supdt.

COLOMBO VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY:—A lantern lecture on "Child Welfare Work" will be delivered by Dr. (Mrs) Ratnam M. D., on Wednesday next at the Colombo Vivekananda Society. The Hon. Dr. J. F. E. Bridger, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services with preside.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RECESS:—When the Legislative Council met on Friday last the Colonial Secretary suggested that the Council should adjourn its present sessions after its meeting on Friday, March 8.

I. G. P. GOING ON LEAVE:—Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin, the Inspector General of Police, will be proceeding to England in April or ten months' leave. Mr. A. G. Gotteliner, Deputy Inspector General of Police, will act for Mr. Dowbiggin during his absence.

Visvesapillai Kovil (Ayanarkovilady).

DECLARATION OF MANAGERSHIP

As advertised in the Tamil "Hindu Organ" of the 4th instant a public meeting of the worshippers of the above Temple was held on Friday the 8th instant in the front yard of the Temple at about 5.30 p.m. There was a large and representative gathering present. The meeting commenced with the singing of *Thevaram*. De. S. Thuralappab, Medical Officer, Patalai, and Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Acting Office Assistant to the Government Agent, N. P., were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively.

The meeting unanimously adopted three resolutions: the first resolution declared that Mr. T. Annamalai was the hereditary Manager of the above Temple; the second, that even in the event of the cases pending in the Law Courts went against his hereditary manager, he was authorised by the meeting to continue as Manager and Trustee of the Temple and its temporalities, and by the third one those present at the meeting were empowered to form into a committee to convey legally their authority to Mr. T. Annamalai, to carry on the duties of the Manager, as was done by him hitherto. All those present at the meeting signed a notarial deed drawn by Mr. K. Aiyasurai, Proctor, S. C., and Notary Public. The meeting terminated with the singing of *Thevaram*.

Excise Debate in Council.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY CENSURED.

The debate on Government's Excise proposals was resumed in the Legislative Council on Thursday and was continued on the following day when Council adjourned for Thursday next.

Before the discussion was resumed, Sir P. Ramanathan protested against the form of the motion which made it difficult for members to vote. He contended that the motion had not been properly studied and dressed.

Mr. Mahadeva said there was no use in referring the matter to a Select Committee. That would only mean postponing still further the day when the House and the Government would have to come to grips.

The Colonial Secretary said that it was not quite correct to think that the Council was divided into the Government Party and the Unofficials. In bringing the proposals Government regarded the Council to be a body of practical men and their co-operation was asked in helping Government to solve the problem. Therefore, in the schedule, Government had not decided on anything, but wished the House to consider the recommendations.

The Vice President asked the Hon. Members to discuss the motion and then it would be time, he said, to go into Committee.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE.

Mr. Canagaratnam stated that Government had entirely failed to carry out its own Excise policy and was going back on that policy by stating that Ceylon was not fit for local option conditions. Government had not stated any reason in proof of that statement. The only result of the efforts of the Excise Commissioner so far as he could see had been to bring out today from its obscurity and make it excitable.

After dealing with the progress made as regards local option and the results achieved in the Jaffna Peninsula, he said that he was not against any one, who wanted a glass of liquor, getting facilities to obtain it, but he was always willing to submit to the wish of the majority. Government, a few years ago, in conformity with the general desire, brought to a motion before the House for restricting drink, but it had failed to take action in restricting the import of foreign liquor. He did not think the proposals should go before a Select Committee. He considered that Government had been very ungracious in changing the Excise policy so suddenly.

After the tea interval Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam said that the closure of taverns in the North and the withdrawal of licenses had led not to total abstinence but to increase in the consumption of liquor, and whereas the situation called for definite action by Government, Government viewed it with hesitancy. Who could say that the aims of Government were not long enough or its resources not ample enough that its authority was not brought into contempt, especially in a place like Jaffna, which was the easiest to administer by reason of its geographical position and the law-abiding nature of its people?

EXCISE OFFICERS CORRUPT?

The cause that had led to the present situation were Government's solicitude for the manufacture of liquor and the fact that, it had its eye on revenue. What happened was the Excise Department asked its officers to see that the arrack sold at taverns that were closed was sold at adjacent taverns, and their work was judged by the number of prosecutions they entered with the result that they bargained with unscrupulous people and permitted dry areas to be honey-combed with illicit bottles, which, it was an open secret, made monthly contributions to Inspectors, and submitted themselves to be prosecuted, in rotation, for Excise offences—95 per cent. of the Excise prosecutions were staged, managed.

The Colonial Secretary was, in Excise matters, moved neither by the heart nor the head, but by considerations of revenue. He invited the Colonial Secretary to pin himself to a definite rate of progress and say when the goal of total prohibition would be reached.

After further discussion on Friday last Mr. Woodman moved his motion as follows:—That as regards paragraph 2 of the schedule this Council is of opinion that the rules now in force as regards qualification of voters at local option polls shall continue in force.

The Colonial Secretary said: Government were content to drop Clauses 1 and 2 entirely on condition that the House left the matter to Government's discretion. Government agreeing to take no action.

Jaffna Urban District Council.

10.

NAMING OF A NEW ROAD.

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday the 9th instant at 9 a.m. Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Chairman, presided. Others present were Messrs. K. Arulambalam, A. M. M. Abdulcader, P. Moses, R. R. Nalliah, V. Joseph, J. A. J. Tasevencaraghe, the Provincial Engineer and the Provincial Surgeon.

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

In the absence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Mr. Nalliah moved the following resolution that stood in the former's name:

NEW ROAD AT VAN WEST.

"That the newly constructed road leading from Ayanarkoviladi to the Jaffna—Kaukasenturai Road near the 2nd mile post be named after Mr. K. Sivaprasadam's name as he initiated the opening of the said road and as he took the greatest interest in the matter and also as he contributed about Rs. 1,000 both in cash and land towards its construction."

Mr. Nalliah said that he did not think that a speech was necessary. The resolution itself was explicit. It was in 1920 during the time of the Local Board that question of opening the road was mooted. He knew the amount of interest taken by Mr. Sivaprasadam. If not for his (Mr. Sivaprasadam's) interest it would not have been converted into a road. The first letter on that subject was from Mr. Sivaprasadam himself. The Local Board was not then willing to take the matter in hand. Ultimately on account of the efforts of Mr. Sivaprasadam the U. D. C. had to take the matter in hand and the road was now completed. He had great pleasure in moving that the road be named after Mr. Sivaprasadam's name.

Mr. Moses said that in view of the petitions and papers circulated and of Mr. Nalliah's speech, he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman said that he had received certain petitions very late and therefore he had no time to circulate them. The memorialists desired that those petitions should be placed before the house.

The Secretary was then asked to read those petitions which from certain residents of Ayanarkoviladi. The signatories objected strongly to Mr. Sivaprasadam's name being given to the road.

After all the petitions had been read the Chairman invited discussion on the motion.

Mr. Arulambalam speaking on the motion said that Mr. Nalliah had referred to the idea of that road being brought in first in the Local Board. The speaker himself knew that the idea was set on foot in the Local Board and subsequently what happened in the Urban Council, he did not know, as he was not a member of the Council then. But he could personally vouch to the great deal of interest taken by Mr. Sivaprasadam in that road. Mr. Sivaprasadam had an interview with Mr. Constable, the then Government Agent. But subsequently what happened to that project he did not know. The speaker then said that there were many roads named after particular individuals. As for instance in Vachcarponnai there was a road known as Brown Road and one in the Town known as Martin's Road. The only difficulty in the matter before the Council was the opposition on the question. It was that which created a difficulty.

Mr. Arulambalam concluding said that if a certain individual constructed a road of his own initiative and at his own expense there was no question about naming it after him. But when lands were given by many there was a difficulty. They must then consider the fact who was instrumental in making the project a success. They had always experienced opposition and a considerable difficulty when they wanted to open a new road. When an individual took upon himself to bear the brunt of all such opposition and difficulties in a matter like that, did he not deserve great consideration at their hands? When there was opposition on their part so by the majority. When the majority of the inhabitants desired one thing they (Council) must go by it. It might be that Mr. Sivaprasadam had not given much land. The mere fact that he had taken considerable interest in the matter from the very beginning deserved their careful consideration. Further the wish of most of the landowners went a great way with the Council in its decision. He had pleasure in supporting the motion.

A FICTITIOUS NAME.

Mr. Tasevencaraghe who came late wished to know whether a letter from Mr. Muttusamiapillai was read: in which he had stated there was a late by name, Sivaprasadam lane within close proximity to the road in question.

The Provincial Surgeon asked whether that name of the lane was an approved one. The Chairman replied in the negative and stated that that Sivaprasadam was Mr. Muttusamiapillai's grandfather and he (Mr. Muttusamiapillai) lived in that lane.

As there was no other member wishing to speak the Chairman put the motion to vote. Messrs. Nalliah, Moses and Arulambalam voted for the motion, none voted against.

Continued up.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Thus with a correspondence from Kuala Lumpur under date 31st, January, 1929:—

Mr. S. M. Arulampalam of Malakam at present holding the appointment of State Treasurer, Pahang, F. M. S., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the State of Pahang. He was formerly in the Registry of Titles, Telipog, and then Sub-Treasurer, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.

This is a unique appointment, in that he is the first Government Servant in the service of British Malayan Administration to be honoured with this title while still in service. In addition he is the first Tamil to be thus honoured in Pahang.

He had rendered valuable services to the poor sufferers during the disastrous floods of 1926-27 and is held in high esteem by all the communities here. He is a friend of the poor as well as of the rich and rightly deserves the honour conferred on him.

Arrangements are being made by the Asiatic Community of Kuala Lumpur for an 'At Home' to be held in his honour.

The Colombo Riot.

ORDER RESTORED.

The Police guard at Queen's House was stored last night (7.2.29). The Sergeant in charge of the guard immediately informed the Fort Police by telephone and E. P. S. Duncan hurried to the scene. He made a close search in the vicinity, but found no suspicious characters.

The situation at Maradana and its vicinity were quiet yesterday and no disturbances were reported, except two cases of stone throwing. These happened late at night when a few small stones were thrown at two patrol constables, in one case near the Police Headquarters, and the other at First Division, Maradana. Everything was reported quiet at Borella and elsewhere (8.2.29). —Times.

Continued.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON MEMBERS' VOTING.

The Chairman intimated to the House that there was an interpretation of such cases of voting by the Attorney General, who was of opinion that if members present at a meeting refrained from voting such members would be taken as voting against the motion. In the light of his interpretation the motion they had just voted on, would be taken as lost.

Mr. Joseph wished to know whether such members would not be taken as remaining neutral. The Chairman said that he could not go further than the Attorney General's interpretation.

With the permission of the house the Chairman again put the motion to the vote. This time five voted: the other two being Messrs. Joseph and Abdulader.

Letter No. N. 178 of 4th January 1929 from the Government Agent, N. P. re Electoral by-laws was then considered. On the motion of Mr. Nalliah seconded by Mr. Joseph, the by law were passed.

The house then considered letter No. E. 2296 of 31st January 1929 from the Government Agent, N. P., and Chairman's Memo of 1st February 1929 re nomination of a member to the Executive Advisory Committee. The house approved of Mr. Nalliah's nomination by the Chairman.

The Scavenging and Conservancy Overseer Nalliah's application for an advance of Rs. 150 to purchase a bicycle was allowed.

ITEM FOR U. D. C.'S NEW OFFICE.

Letter No. L. B. 88 of 18th January 1929 from the Government Agent, N. P., re site for the Urban District Council Office was considered. The proposal is to hand over the Fiscal's Office to the U. D. C., the Fiscal's Office to shift to the Rest House which will be shifted to the present I. D. H., a site for which will be found at Kondavil. The house went into committee to discuss the question and on resuming Mr. Joseph moved that the matter be referred to a Select Committee for report. Mr. Mo seconded the motion which was carried. The Chairman proposed and Mr. Thevenaz seconded that the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Engineer, Messrs. Joseph and Nalliah be appointed as the Committee with the Secretary as convener.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Chairman's Administration Report and Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1928 were tabled. In the course of discussion on the Report, in reply to Mr. Joseph's question it was stated by the Secretary that clocks for the Jaffna Clock Tower have already been shipped.

As regards providing a park in town it was stated that a part of the Old Park could not be had for the purpose as the latter was considered the private property of successive Government Agents. Mr. Joseph suggested that concrete seats be provided for the public round the ramparts of the Jaffna Fort. The suggestion was accepted and the Chairman said he would provide estimates for same at the next meeting.

Mr. Nalliah then moved the adoption of the Report. Mr. Arulampalam seconded, and it was carried.

DETAILING OF COLONIAL TROOP.

Mr. Somasegaram who arrived late after many items were gone through was asked by the Chairman whether he was going to move the resolution he had sent. Mr. Somasegaram said that though it was no doubt a minor matter it was a very urgent one. The landing place at the Colombo beach should be metalled immediately as it was causing great hardship to people who landed there especially at the time when they collected paddy etc. from boats. As the harvest season had already set in, he would strongly urge on the Council to attend to it. It would not cost more than Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. The Provincial Engineer said that the Government contemplated doing that work. Mr. Nalliah said that it would take a long time for the Government to do it. But it was a matter that needed immediate attention. He seconded the motion which was passed.

SCHEDULE OF MANAGEMENT REQUIRED.

Mr. J. C. W. Boon, District Judge of the North, in a query on January 23 into the issue of a Scheme of Management for the Nallare Kandaswamy Temple which was declared a public trust by the Court.

Mr. A. V. Kulesingham, with Mr. M. Subramaniam, instructed by Mr. V. Ganapathi, appeared for the plaintiff, the worshippers. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, with Messrs. Spencer R. Jaratnam and P. Vythilingam, instructed by Messrs. R. R. Nalliah and S. Coomaraswamy, appeared for the defendants, Mr. Regunatha Mappana Mudaliyar and his mother.

(Continued from our last issue)

Arumugam Muttutambiy, 3rd plaintiff in the case also gave evidence. He said that he was the Head Clerk of the Mannar Kachcheri and sub Collector. He had been in the Audit Office for 7 years and had a good knowledge of accounts.

Witness had examined the books of the temple from December 1919 to December 1928. In the December 1927 account the names of the contributors were given but not the purpose for which they had given the amounts.

NO INCOME FROM LANDS

Witness could not find any entry re-income from lands. The books were only day books and he found the private and temple accounts mixed up. The income as far as witness could understand was derived from Apsarakams and festivals. There were also collections for Arishobanai. For 1927 the income derived from these sources came to about Rs. 37,000. Witness could not find out the cost of requirements of the temple as they were shown in lump sums. Witness was not able to make an account of the expenditure.

In his examination of the books, witness found certain items which were private such as "Payment of Rs. 2,000 to Malabarayar of Pattur on account of debt," a similar payment to the same party, "cash shawl to S. S. M. N., Rs. 87 12" cloth for home use Rs. 23 50."

Witness further stated that large sums have been spent by the Manager on the building of Thirukkulam (Ho'y Tank).

After some other witnesses had been examined, the case for the plaintiffs was closed.

CIVIL SERVANT'S VIEWS.

Evidence for the defence was recorded on the following day (29.1.29).

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, O. C. S., District Judge of Kurunegala stated that he knew the temple from his infancy. The Manager, whom he knew very well, had acted as such to the entire satisfaction of all worshippers. There had been no complaint as regards the "poojabs" or anything else. The car and other festivals were conducted regularly and to the perfect satisfaction of the congregation. The premises and the temple were kept very attractively.

Cross examined, witness said the "poojabs" in the temple were conducted to his satisfaction.

Mr. Kulesingham: That is what you mean by management?—What else do you want.

I want you to tell the Court what you think about it?—The needs of the temple must be scrupulously attended to and the funds must be honestly safeguarded. As regards the funds, do you know the income and his annual saving?—No. How can you say that there is good management?—The needs are met satisfactorily and hence no misappropriation could occur.

Do you approve of dancing-girls dancing in temples, such girls visiting temples in the name of religion?—I don't approve of it but "Shastras" permitted girls who were devotees to dancing in temples. She must be chaste?—Yes. If you can't get the right sort of woman, the Manager may get up any in Vannarponnai?—The best possible substitute.

Don't you think and feel that the presence of nautch girls in Hindu temples, was injurious to girls and boys who go to temple?—Yes. Would you allow your daughter to go to temple on such occasions?—No. Do you want to go to see dances or women in temples?—To see both. (Laughter).

You say a scheme of management is unnecessary. Why?—Not at present. You are not sure of what happens to the temple funds and in what place they are not necessary?—If there is misappropriation it is necessary. What is the guarantee that he won't tamper with the funds, as he grows older and his family becomes large?—He won't do so, if he truly realises it is public property. The Manipal Hindu College and the Jaffna Hindu College were managed by Boards of Directors?—Yes. There was the Hindu Board for the promoting of education, which managed a large number of schools in the peninsula?—Yes. What do you say to that Committee's arrangements?—What was good for schools was not satisfactory for temples. We want a Committee of Visitors to supervise the affairs of the temple and if you and the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy, or the Hon. Mr. Caneeraynam or the Hon. Mr. Rajaratnam were appointed, wouldn't you agree with the manager?—I won't like to join such a Committee. You came to give evidence, why not work as a visitor?—(No answer). You are violating the settled opinion of a majority of the Civil Service and that is your idea.

Continued up.

ANNIVERSARY OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S BIRTHDAY

On January 12th, the 7th day of the Chaitra, the seventeenth birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda of blessed to memory was celebrated in a grand scale at the Ramakrishna Mission, Vaideyashwara Vidyalyaya, Vannarponnai, on Saturday last.

The entrance to the Vidyalyaya presented a picturesque appearance being decked with streamers and plantain trees, and the hall was beautifully decorated with flags, festoons and evergreens, while the dais gave a very impressive sight, being in the form of a miniature forest where sages and hermits retire for meditation and tapas. In the middle of the "forest" the picture of the Swami was installed. The picture of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was placed above that of the Swami while those of Lord Naderaja, in the Mysore Dance, and Arumuga Kadavul mounted on the Peacock with His two Bhaktis were placed over that of Sri Ramakrishna.

The proceedings for the day began with "Bhajana" at about 8.30 a.m. A special "Pooja" was performed commencing at about 9.30 a.m. and lasted for an hour.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Srimath Swami Vipulananda presided. In a short speech he explained the significance of the day and the immense benefit afforded to the Hindus throughout the world by the advent of Swami Vivekananda.

In the afternoon a display of music both instrumental and vocal, by talented musicians was gone through. Six boys from the Students' Home of the Mission at Vannarponnai performed "Kolattam".

Then came the most important item of the day, a lecture in Tamil on 'Swami Vivekananda and His Message' by Mr. Natesan, B. A., B. L., Prihielpal, Parameswara College, Tinnevely. During the one hour of the lecture the whole audience, which was composed of students, ladies and gentlemen, was kept in rapt attention as the subject was a very impressive one.

Special songs composed for the occasion were then sung.

Mr. S. Sivasubramani, F. M. S. Pensioner, Ayazarkovilady, Vannarponnai West, then delivered in Tamil an interesting lecture on the "New Awakening through Swami Vivekananda."

"Valithu" songs (songs of blessings) and Thevaram brought the day's proceedings to a close at about 8.30 p.m.

Continued.

Court: Why is that? Mr. Kulesingham: They are voicing the opinion of their views, and I am doing that of mine. The Civil Service generally held that no Committee system would work satisfactorily and that only one man as head of a department can do a job well and that was how I understood it from the occurrences of the last fifteen years, having had now and then an occasion to criticise such views. Court: We want to know from counsel, if any member of the Civil Service had ever made any such remark or statement and, if so, when and where, in the annals of Civil Service history. Mr. Kulesingham replied that he could think of no definite pronouncement.

COLOMBO PROCTORS' EVIDENCE.

The next witness was Mr. S. Somasegaram, Proctor, practicing in Colombo. He stated that he was a resident of Nallur. His house was about a hundred and fifty yards from the temple. He worshipped in the temple from his infancy. There was no complaint regarding the manager. Everything was being done to the satisfaction of those concerned. He corroborated the previous witness.

Under cross examination he said that he did not know from what funds the residential house of the manager was built during the time of his father.

Several thousands of people worshipped in the Rameswaram Temple and also at Thirupathy. These temples were managed by Committees.

MUNNESWARAM EXAMPLE.

The next witness was Mr. M. Muttatambiy, Brother, Colombo. He said that he was a worshipper in the temple for the last fifteen years. He had bought a piece of land and a madam to accommodate pilgrims in the outer courtyard. He knew the tank which was situated on the southern side. Witness had told the manager that he would give Rs. 13,000 for building the side mandapam. Additions in the temple were useful and were liked by the people. The manager was doing his work satisfactorily. He (witness) had not heard any complaint against the management. For the Munneswaram temple at Chilaw witness had contributed about Rs. 50,000. It was declared a public property but private individuals managed it. Under cross examination he stated that there was always trouble in the Committee System.

COMMITTEES UNWORKABLE.

Gale Mudaliyar M. R. S. Pensioner, retired Kachcheri Mudaliyar, said that he was eighteen and a half years in Jaffna and that he had not heard of any misappropriation of temple funds by the manager of Kandaswamy Temple. He was satisfied with the present manager. He had his own doubts about the success of the Committee System. The Legislative Council has condemned the Committee system as recommended by the Donoughmore Commission. The temple should be under the management of one person.

Further hearing was postponed until April 28th and 29th.

His Majesty's Witness

A witness in the case of the King, charged with the duty of attending to the needs of the King, was called to the witness stand. He was asked to give evidence as to the condition of the King's health. He stated that the King was in good health and was able to attend to his duties. He was asked to give evidence as to the condition of the King's mind. He stated that the King was in good mind and was able to attend to his duties. He was asked to give evidence as to the condition of the King's body. He stated that the King was in good body and was able to attend to his duties. He was asked to give evidence as to the condition of the King's soul. He stated that the King was in good soul and was able to attend to his duties.

ROUTE KEEPER SECRET.

The route which the King's ambulance will follow to Craigwell House tomorrow is being kept secret.

DUCHESS OF YORK'S ILLNESS.

It is officially announced that the Duchess of York, who is suffering from influenza, is progressing satisfactorily. —Times (Thursday).

Communal Riot in Bombay.

MILL HANDS ON STRIKE

Despite the arrival of British troops from Poona and Deolali, further disturbances occurred in Bombay yesterday (7.2.29). Two troops were forced to open fire in order to quell the turbulence of mobs in various parts of the bazaar district. The majority of the disturbances were apparently due to communal clashes between Hindus and Muslims, a though several attacks were made by Pathans. One report states that a couple of Muslims fatally stabbed a Hindu in the residential part of the Fort area, which hitherto has been immune from the disturbances. A communique issued by the Bombay Government states that, up to midnight yesterday, the total number of casualties reported was: Killed, 33; Injured, about 200.—Ibid.

Gandhi's Visit to Europe.

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED.

Gandhiji writes in "Young India":—"Circumstances permitting, I had fully intended to undertake my long looked of European tour early this year, but after most careful consideration and consultation with friends, I have come to the conclusion that circumstances compel me to give up tour for this year at any rate. I don't think of next year. A Danish friend writes to me saying I could usefully go to Europe only as a representative of free India. I feel the truth of the remark."

Proceeding Gandhiji writes: "I have freedom of action from Pandit Motilal Nehru but I have no voice from within prompting me to go. On the contrary, having put a constructive resolution before the Congress and having received universal support, I feel that I would be guilty of desertion if I now went away to Europe. It may be that these who voted for the resolution never meant to carry it out. It may be that I shall have to do nothing during the year in respect of the programme; but I feel that it is not for me to reason thus. I must not lose faith in the workers. A voice from within tells me that I must not only hold myself in readiness to do what comes my way, but I must even think out and suggest means for working out what to me is a great programme. Above all, I must prepare myself for the next year's struggle whatever shape it may take."

Indian Health Week Celebrations

AT KALIKIRI.

The Health Week commenced on Friday the 25th ultimo, in the Board school hall, Kalikiri, South India before a large audience. The activities of the week concluded on Wednesday the 30th January with the distribution of prizes to the successful students in sports by the Tablighat of Vayalpad.

AT KODATON.

The Health Week celebrations came off on the 28th, 29th and 30th January 1929. Sports were held for boys and girls of the local board schools and health lectures were delivered. The boys of the board higher elementary school put on board "Arjundessam" drama in Tamil.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P. & O. "Mauritania" are due on Saturday, February 3, and the O. L. "Orford" on Saturday, February 23.

Straits & China Mails per the M. M. "D'Artagnan" and the P. & O. "Mores" are due on Wednesday, February 14, and per the S. M. N. "Christian Huygens" on Thursday, February 14.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the P. & O. "Cathay" will close on Wednesday, February 13, and per a P. & O. steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, February 13.

Straits & China Mails per the S. L. "Tambora" and P. & O. "Mores" will close on Sunday, February 11, and the N. Y. K. "Haruna Maru" on Wednesday, February 10.

Local Govt. in Ancient Jaffna.

AFTER THE CHOLA MODEL.

ADVERSE EFFECT OF ALIEN DOMINATION

The following is an account of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr V. Coomaraswamy, B.A., Proctor S. C., and Chairman Village Committee, Tellippalai, on the occasion of the opening of the new V. C. Court-house at Tellippalai by Mr J. D. Brown, Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, on the 30th ultimo:—

AMONG ANCIENT TAMILS.

The Chairman, Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, then addressing the meeting said that 2,000 years ago among the Tamils, self governing institutions flourished. According to Megasthenes village assemblies formed a component part of the Pandian Kingdom in the 4th century B.C. Tamil Sangam literature of the 1st and 2nd century gives a picture of the village elders meeting out justice to the village folk 800 years before the Britons of England compelled an unwilling King to sign the Magna Charta. A Chola ruler had issued Royal edicts, giving complete local self Government, on a democratic basis, detailing qualifications, terms of membership, mode of election and defining the powers and functions of the various sub Committees of the village assemblies.

13TH CENTURY JAFFNA.

The founding of the Kingdom of Ariachakravartin in Jaffna was the result of the downfall of the Chola Empire, in the middle of the 13th century. The tale of the Tamil Kingdom at Nallur, Jaffna, began where the Chola Empire ended; and the leading families described in the Vaipavamalai and other accounts of the colonization of Jaffna, had come into assist the first Arya King to share in village administration. For that purpose, Jaffna was divided into a number of units after the Chola model, and each family was assigned a unit. This state of things continued under Portuguese and Dutch rule, though gradually, the Headmen system found favour and under British rule the village assemblies disappeared, the headmen usurping their functions.

The grain tax was the only lingering remnant of the village system, out of which rans, the taks, channels and fence were maintained by the Headmen, who exercised the functions of the village assembly. With the abolition of the grain tax in 1892, every vestige of communal life such as the payment in kind, of the village watcher, dohy or barber, the schoolmaster, and temple priest, etc., ceased a system that was in vogue ever since their colonization and this also marked the period of neglect of tanks and channels and the encroachment on these as well as on lands. The result was that, when the Village Committees were revived by ordinance in 1921, they were faced with the serious problems of undoing the mischief already wrought.

THEN AND NOW.

Comparing the Village Committees constituted under modern legislation with the ancient assemblies, the Chairman drew pointed attention to three serious handicaps that hampered the activities and development of modern Committees.

- (1) Conflict between the Headmen and the Village Committees.
- (2) Conflict of communal rights with individual rights.
- (3) Lack of funds.

As regards the conflict with the Headmen, the speaker said that it was an autocratic Arya system introduced into Ceylon from Northern India, where the head of the Arya clan became the chief, when a number of clans became consolidated into a state and the office became hereditary, whereas the village assembly, on the other hand was a democratic Davidian system, where the Headmen formed the official element of the village assembly. Now that both the systems are to co-exist side by side, some method of working them harmoniously was necessary.

Referring to the conflict of communal rights with individual rights the speaker said that in ancient Tamil poems, forests, pasture grounds, parks, and squares, tanks, and channels, water-ways, roads, and lanes, and shade trees were described as the abode of "Lord Muruga" said as inviolable and sacred; but the modern individual would not hesitate to encroach upon those and plead prescription.

ULTIMATE SANCTION.

Secondly, under the ancient system the ultimate sanction lay with the State. Orders and decrees of the village assemblies were enforced by the King as if they were his own orders. But modern legislation has made the ultimate sanction to rest on individual consent, i.e., the provision in the law that the order or decree of a V.C. cannot be pleaded as res judicata in a Court of Law, etc., is a source of any provision to punish an accused who was wilfully absent, except by issue of warrants.

With regard to funds at the disposal of Village Committees it was pointed out that ancient village assemblies collected all the revenue of the area, and remitted a certain pre-ordained share to the coffers of the central government, reserving a large fund to meet all local demands. At present revenue flows into the general Treasury and are again doled out to the various departments.

Raising substantial revenue by a system of local taxation is out of the question now. Certain revenues of Government in the area should therefore be set apart for V.C. purposes; or the V.C. should be given annual grant in aid to meet its demands. A V.C. with all or any of these handicaps is doomed to failure.

But the realising feature in the situation in Jaffna was the fact that having a succession of sympathetic Government Agents to supervise and control the destinies of the V.C. during the infancy stage of their birth.

"Legislatures and Privilege."

PRECEDENT FROM INDIAN COUNCILS.

ELEMENTARY RIGHT OF THE MEMBERS.

Thus writes the *Hindu* of Madras in its leader of the 4th inst:—

"The Ceylon Legislative Council has, in spite of opposition from the Government, passed the second reading of Mr. W. Dutt's bill claiming privileges for members of the Council. It will be remembered that the bill was the outcome of legal proceedings taken against Mr. Abdul Odeh in respect of certain remarks made by him in the course of a discussion in the Legislative Council on one Dr. Parsons. In the course Mr. Abdul Odeh claimed absolute privilege and disputed the right of third parties to question his conduct within the Council. That matter is still pending, the member aggrieved having expressed his intention to appeal against the decision of the Ceylon courts which have denied the existence of any privilege. In the course of the discussion on the second reading, Mr. Abdul Odeh very tactfully apologised for the remarks which he had made against Dr. Parsons and disclaimed his intention of impugning the character or integrity of Dr. Parsons and stated that in so far as the language used by him was capable of such a meaning he unreservedly withdrew his remarks. This action concurred to the creation of an atmosphere of general friendliness among the non-official members in so far as the bill was concerned. One European member went so far as to say that as the Ceylon Legislative Council had been brought into being by an order in Council, it was not competent for it to pass a measure of that kind conferring upon its own members the right of free speech. This was a ridiculous position to take not only because it was absurd to deny the right of the Council to make a law for this purpose, but because the Secretary of State himself had conceded that at least the claim made under the bill. But the attitude of the Colonial Office in this, as in other matters relating to dependence and colonies, is very difficult to comprehend. The Colonial Secretary announced that the Secretary of State had informed the Local Government that they might concur in the passage of the bill which granted immunity from criminal proceedings, but that before immunity from civil proceedings was conceded he wished to have the bill referred to him. The Colonial Secretary was unable to take the Council into his confidence as regards the reasons which prompted the Secretary of State in expressing this opinion. But as the Local Government was bound by the instructions received from above, the Colonial Secretary opposed the second reading of the bill, but asked that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee where the whole question could be gone into in a thorough manner. Non-official members very properly and rightly claimed that it was quite wrong on the part of the Secretary of State to place the Government in such an anomalous position of not being able to adduce reasons for the attitude that they were compelled to assume. The matter is quite simpler. As is well known, members of the Legislatures in India have this immunity under the Government of India Act, 1919, subject to the rules concerning the Council. The Act says that there shall be freedom of speech in them and that no person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in these Councils or by reason of anything contained in any official report of proceedings of these Councils. The same immunity is extended even in Ceylon to judicial officers and practitioners in law as well as to witnesses and it is an elementary fact that without these privileges, members of the Council cannot be expected to discharge their duties efficiently and without fear or favour. The apprehension was expressed by some members that if the right of speech was unrestricted, members might be inclined to indulge in irresponsible criticism and have recourse to methods of controversy which are open to objection. It is open to the Council to make rules authorising the President to pull up those members who, in his opinion, exceed proper limits and abuse the right of speech. The new Act has been in operation in India now for over eight years and we do not remember to have come across any serious exception taken to the manner in which this right has been exercised by members of the legislatures, official or non-official. It is only by affording the fullest scope for the discharge of their responsibilities that members can be expected to perform their duties in a responsible manner. It is reprehensible that the Secretary of State should seek to interfere even in matters of this kind, making the Local Government look foolish in the eyes of the public and denying the Legislative Council the right to make a law in regard to what is known to be an elementary right of the members of the legislatures all the world over."

INDIAN & FOREIGN

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME:—At a meeting held in the House of Commons to discuss the Channel tunnel scheme it was estimated that the cost would be £30,000,000, including drawings. A tunnel, 12 feet in diameter, which would be built first, would take two and a half years to complete; then complete twin tunnels from coast to coast 20 feet in diameter, would take four years.

EXPLORATION OF HIMALAYAS:—The Duke of Spoleto has sailed on the steamer "Aquila" for Bombay with scientific equipment including a small quantity of radium to resume his exploration of the Himalayas.

BIG MAIL BAG ROBBERY IN LONDON:—One of the biggest mail bag robberies in London in recent years has occurred at the Motor Parcel Sorting Office at Clerkenwell, where a mail bag filled with parcels, believed to contain diamonds, consigned to Hatton Garden, worth £10,000, is missing.

EIGHTH BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE:—The Bombay Temperance Council propose holding the Eighth Bombay Temperance Conference in Bombay about the end of February, 1929. The subjects to be discussed are Rationing and Sanitary Reduction, Abolition of Liquor Licences, Advisory Committees, Propaganda, etc.

Mahatma's Autobiography.

THE NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENTS

The following is another instalment of Gandhiji's Autobiography, as appearing in "Young India":—

I must not devote more chapters here to a description of the further progress of khadi. It would be outside the scope of these chapters to give a history of my various activities after they came before the public eye, and I must not attempt it, if only because to do so would require a treatise on the subject. My object in writing these chapters is simply to describe how certain things, as it were, spontaneously presented themselves to me in the course of my experiments with truth.

To resume, then, the story of the non-co-operation movement—while the powerful Khilafat agitation set up by the Ali Brothers was in full progress, I had full discussions on the subject with the late Maulana Abdul Bari and the other Ulama, especially the question of the extent to which a Mussalman could observe the rule of non-violence. In the end they all agreed that Islam did not forbid its followers from following non-violence as a policy and further that while they were pledged to that policy they were bound faithfully to carry it out. At last the non-co-operation resolution was moved in the Khilafat Conference and carried after prolonged deliberations. I have a vivid recollection how once at Allahabad a Committee sat all night deliberating upon the subject. In the beginning the late Hakim Sahab was sceptical as to the practicability of non-co-operation. But after his scepticism was overcome he threw himself into it heart and soul and his help proved invaluable to the movement.

Next, the non-co-operation resolution was moved by me at the Gujarat Political Conference that was held shortly after this. The preliminary contention raised by the opposition against it was that it was not competent to a provincial conference to adopt a resolution in advance of the Congress. As against this, I suggested that the resolution could apply only to a backward movement; but as for going forward the subordinate organizations were not only fully competent but were in duty bound to do so if they had in them the necessary grit and confidence. No permission, I argued, was needed to try to enhance the prestige of the parent institution, provided one did it at one's own risk. The proposition was then discussed on its merits, the debate being marked by its keenness no less than the atmosphere of 'sweet reasonableness' in which it was conducted. On the ballot being taken the resolution was declared carried by an overwhelming majority. The successful passage of the resolution was due not a little to the personality of Shri. Vallabhbhai and Abbas Tyabji. The latter was the president and his leanings were all in favour of the non-co-operation resolution.

The All India Congress Committee resolved to hold a special session of the Congress in September 1920 at Calcutta to deliberate on this question. Preparations were made for it on a tremendous scale. Lala Lajpat Raj was elected president. Congress and Khilafat specialists were run to Calcutta from Bombay. At Calcutta there was a mammoth gathering of delegates and visitors.

At the request of Maulana Shaukat Ali I prepared a draft of the non-co-operation resolution in the Urdu. Up to this time I had more or less avoided the use of the word non-violent in my drafts. I invariably made use of this word in my speeches. My vocabulary on the subject was still in process of formation. I found that I could not bring home my meaning to purely Moslem audiences with the help of the Sanskrit equivalent for non-violent. I therefore asked Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to give me some other equivalent for it. He suggested the word *ba aman*, similarly for non-co-operation he suggested the phrase *Tar i Mawalat*.

Thus, while I was still busy devising suitable Hindi, Gujarati and Urdu phraseology for non-co-operation I was called upon to frame the non-co-operation resolution for the eventual Congress. In the original draft the word 'non-violent' had been left out by me. I had handed over the draft to Maulana Shaukat Ali who was travelling in the same compartment without noticing the omission. During the night I discovered the error. In the morning I sent Mahadevi with the message that the omission should be made good before the draft was sent to the Press. But I have an impression that the draft was printed before the insertion could be made. The Subjunct Committee was to have met the same evening. I had therefore to make the necessary correction afterwards in the printed copies of the draft. I afterwards saw that there would have been great difficulty had I not been ready with my draft.

None the less my plight was pitiable indeed. I was absolutely at sea as to who would support the resolution and who would oppose it. Nor had I any idea as to the attitude that Lajpat would adopt. I only saw an imposing phalanx of veteran warriors assembled for the fray at Calcutta. Dr. Bhasani, Pandit Malaviya, Shri. Vijayaraghavachari, Pandit Mohilaji and the Deshabandhu being some of them.

In my resolution, non-co-operation was postulated only with a view to obtaining redress of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs. That however did not appeal to Shri. Vijayaraghavachari. 'If non-co-operation was to be declared, why should it be with reference to particular wrongs? The absence of Swaraj was the biggest wrong that the country was labouring under; it should be against that that non-co-operation should be directed,' he argued. I readily accepted his suggestion and incorporated the demand for Swaraj in my resolution, which was passed after an exhaustive, serious and somewhat stormy discussion.

Mohilaji was the first to join the movement. I still remember the sweet discussion that I had with him on the resolution. He suggested some changes in the phraseology which I adopted. He undertook to win the Deshabandhu for the movement. The Deshabandhu's heart was inclined towards it, but he felt sceptical as to the capacity of the people to carry out the programme. It was only at the Nagpur Congress that he and Lajpat accepted it wholeheartedly.

I felt the loss of the late Lokamanya very deeply at this day that had the Lokamanya been then alive, he would have given his best directions to me on that occasion. But even if it

Continued pp.

"National Health"

DEPLORABLE PRESENT DAY STATE.

MANIFOLD BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

Dr. A. Lakshminipathi delivered a lecture on "National Health" on last Friday evening in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras. The lecture was illustrated by cinema pictures.

In the course of his lecture, the Doctor said that the four purusharthas—Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha—were the principal objects of human life and sound health was necessary to acquire them. Preservation of health should be the first duty of every individual. Perfect development of the body helped the perfect development of the mind, but in modern schools, the students were getting their intellectual training at the sacrifice of their bodily health. In order to keep the body strong and healthy, one should give a certain amount of exercise to the muscles every day. He showed on the screen the American system of exercises consisting of simple movements of the arm, leg, trunk, neck etc., and also the Indian system of exercises consisting of compound movements such as dandals, baskies, wrestling, sword play, Indian clubs, etc. He said that the foreign system which developed only some particular organs was the A. B. C. of physical culture, whereas our methods for the co-ordinated action of all muscles were best suited for the development of the body as a whole.

Prosperity, he said, was the foundation of good health, for without good food to eat no one could hope to become strong and healthy. He asked the people to take to agriculture, which was the mainstay of more than 70 per cent. of the population of this country, but which was not looked after nowadays by educated people. Agriculture not only gave the people an opportunity to get the advantages of all the natural agencies of health, such as fresh air, sunlight and pure water, but it also gave them peace and plenty, which were inseparably associated with an Abrahamic life. It was impossible to raise a strong and vigorous manhood and womanhood in an unhealthy environment such as crowded, ill ventilated and unclean houses, narrow and smelly streets, noisy and dusty roads, which were the condition of our modern towns and cities.

He then exhorted the audience to build up their bodies first by the simple and hygienic mode of life laid down in our Vedas, if they wished to be of any service to their country.—"Hindu", 4.2.29.

Continued.

had been otherwise and he had opposed the movement, I should still have esteemed his opposition as a privilege and an education for myself. We had our differences of opinion always but they never led to bitterness. He always allowed me to believe that the ties between us were of the closest. Even as I write these lines the circumstances of his death stand forth in a vivid picture before the mind's eye. It was about the hour of midnight when Yadvadkar conveyed over the phone the news of his death. I was at that time surrounded by my companions. Spontaneously the exclamation escaped my lips, 'My strongest bulwark is gone.' The non-co-operation movement was then in full swing and I was eagerly looking forward to encouragement and inspiration from him. What his attitude would have been with regard to the final phase of non-co-operation will always be a matter of speculation and an idle one at that. But this much is certain that the deep void left by his death weighed heavily upon everybody present at Calcutta. Every one felt the absence of his counsel in that hour of crisis in the nation's history.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6960.

In the Matter of the estate and effects of Visuvan Parama late of Buttertworth in F.M.S.

Deceased,
Visuvan Saravanan of Kuralivu East

Petitioner,

Va.

1. Paramu Kandiah of Karattivu East and
2. Parupathy widow of Paramu of do

Respondents.
The 1st Respondent is a minor and appears by his guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent.

This matter of the Petitioner of the Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rock, Esquire, District Judge, on November 28, 1928 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasawal Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 7, 1928, having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for representing him and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as creditor and brother of the deceased unless the Respondent appear before this Court January on 1929 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 9, 1929.

Order Nisi extended till 14.2.29.

James Joseph,

A. D. J.

O. 1627.

Printed and published by M. S. Sasaratnam, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Salva Peripallana Sabel, at their Press, the Salva Pashana Press, Vannarapallana.