

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1929.

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J. Muthiah,
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NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Assistant Attendance Officer will be received by the Chairman, Jaffna Urban Education District Committee up to 30th April 1929.

Lowest Educational Qualification: E. S. L. C. Salary Rs. 420-600.

80

Bicycle allowance Rs. 120/ per annum.
A. CANAGARATNAM,
Chairman
Office of the Urban
Education District Committee, U. E. D. C.
Jaffna, 17th April, 1929. G. 1089.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Mooltan" are due on Sunday, April 28; and per the P & O "Baradine" on Saturday, May 4.

Straits and China Mails per the M. M. "Portbos" are due on Tuesday, (to-morrow); per the P & O "Naldra" on Wednesday, April 23; and per the S. M. N. "Jan Pieter Cza Coen" on Thursday, April 25.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, April 30; and per the O. L. "Oronsay" on Wednesday, May 1.

Straits and China Mails per the R. L. "Patris" will close on Saturday, April 27; per the N. Y. K. "Kaishima Maru" on Wednesday, May 1; and per the S. M. N. "Johan de Witt" on Saturday, May 4.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1929.

OUR NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

IN THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE "HINDU Organ" after the New Year we consider it our duty to convey to our readers our greetings as well as our message for the year. The New Year celebrations this year were of a happy nature. Joy and festivities were the marked features of the celebrations everywhere. It should be our endeavour during this year to do all that is necessary for the uplift of our religion and country. It is said that the Hindus think much, talk much, but do little and achieve little. Our people are given to wordy warfare and fruitless metaphysical discussion. They little realise the value of *tapas* and *thouda* in the building up of the nation.

"Work is the grand cure of all the maladies that beset mankind." Psychologists define mind as that which thinks, feels and wills. Intellect and feeling generally form the subjective life of the self. It is action that brings the self into relationship with the objective world. It is action that transforms the objective world according to the will of the doer. Our message to our readers is that during this year they should do something, a worthy something, for their religion and country.

AN ALL CEYLON HINDU MAHA SABAH.

:O:

We believe the time is ripe for bringing into existence an All Ceylon organisation to co-ordinate the activities of the various Hindu associations scattered throughout the Island. There is now no common platform for all sections of the Hindu community and there is not that united effort on the part of the community to organise itself as a whole. We have numerous Hindu associations existing in different parts of the Island and having more or less the same objects in view. It is, however, to be very much regretted that these Hindu associations look more like rival organisations than bodies acting together towards a common goal. If Hindu society is to be placed on a firmer basis, the Hindu community should be organised on a liberal basis. If Hindus realise the true value of Hindu culture, they should take early steps to spread it far and wide. There are very subtle forces at work to disintegrate Hindu society both from within and without and stray attempts on the part of

local associations are powerless to fight them with any measure of success. Hence we feel that an All-Ceylon Hindu Maha Sabah run on the same lines as the All India Hindu Maha Sabah will accomplish for the Hindus what no other existing organisation has been able to do.

An All-Ceylon Hindu Maha Sabah will be able to promote greater union and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community and to unite them more closely as parts of one organic whole. Such a Sabah alone would be able to fight against narrowness and bigotry on the one hand and heterodoxy and degeneration on the other. We have now the orthodox section of the community entirely estranged from the rest of the community. The former stands aloof self satisfied. The latter look upon the former as the enemy of all progress. It is only a common organisation like the Hindu Maha Sabah that will be able to bring about a common understanding between the two.

It is surprising but it is nevertheless true that the Hindu community is the only community in the Island that is taking no active steps to preserve its numerical strength. Day by day the community is growing weaker and weaker while other communities are growing stronger and stronger at its expense. It is often alleged that Hindunism has never been a proselytizing Faith. But as Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee rightly pointed out in his presidential address at the 12th session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabah, even assuming that Hindunism has never been a proselytizing religion, we do not see what spiritual, moral, rational, or legal objection there can be to Hindus adopting a new method to meet a new situation. Every individual and every group has an inherent right to take all legitimate steps for self preservation and maximum usefulness. "New occasions teach new duties and new times demand new measures". No one can question the right of Hindus to bring back into their fold those who have been lost to it comparatively recently. Even in the matter of the Hinduization of non-Hindus, there is sufficient historical evidence to prove that the work of spreading Hindu culture beyond the bounds of Hindusthan had been undertaken from very olden times." As Mr. Chatterjee says, "It must not be forgotten that in ancient times the Hindus were not *Kupa-nandutch* or 'frogs in the well' confined to their homeland, but were among the greatest if not the greatest, of sea-faring and colonizing peoples, and that they deeply influenced a much larger portion of the earth than even the ancient Greeks."

We want an All-Ceylon Hindu Maha Sabah not only to promote unity and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community but also to promote good feeling between Hindus and other communities in Ceylon. We have as yet no organisation that is representative of the whole community and so could speak for the community as a whole. We do not want to emphasise it very much but it is nevertheless true that there has been recently a good deal of misunderstanding between Hindus and Christians in certain parts of the Island. The awakening of the Hindus has served as an eye-opener to some Christian Missionary bodies which did not hesitate to question the right of Hindus to set their house in order. If there had been a better understanding such a thing would never have happened. The Hindus realise as much as any other community that the welfare of all classes and communities is interdependent and that Hindu welfare cannot be secured by sacrificing the welfare of other communities. At the same time Hindus also expect that other communities should also understand that they cannot do good to themselves by disregarding or injuring the interests of the Hindus.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

A NOTE WORTHY EXAMPLE:—We come to learn that a party of Christian young men of Chiviatern who organised a National Day celebration had arranged a musical entertainment to be given by some nautch girls. We understand that, on hearing this, Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Editor of "Navasakti", who was to be the chief speaker on the occasion objected to the presence of the nautch girls and refused to have anything to do with the function. If only our local leaders will follow the worthy example reported to have been set by the learned visitor from Madras, we are sure this degrading custom of employing nautch girls will disappear altogether. To say the least, this craze for the company of nautch girls shows a morbid taste and cannot be tolerated in any decent society.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

HINDU NEW YEAR:—The Hindu New Year (*Sukkila Varusham*) which dawned on Saturday, the 13th inst. portends well, being blessed with nature's bountiful gift, a light shower of rain. From that day onward refreshing showers are coming down almost daily.

H. R. H. PRINCE HENRY:—His Royal Highness Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the third son of His Majesty the King, arrived in Ceylon on the Hindu New Year's Day, Saturday, the 13th inst. on his way to Japan to confer on H. I. M. the Emperor the Order of the Garter. The Royal visitor left the Island on the following day, Sunday, by the same boat, after spending a day and a half of great conviviality and cordiality.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL OFFICER:—It is understood that Mr. H. A. Pieris B. A. (Cantab.), Associate of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (Trinidad) has been appointed Divisional Agricultural Officer of the newly-created South Western Division.

NEW PUISNE JUDGE:—The term of leave preparatory to retirement of Sir Stewart Schneider, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, having expired on the 12th inst. Mr. M. T. Akbar, K. C., who was acting for the former during that period, took his oaths on Tuesday, April 16, before Mr. E. W. Jayawardana K. C., Commissioner of Assize, Colombo, as a permanent Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

SUTHUMALAI STUDENTS' UNION:—Under the auspices of the above Union, a public lecture was delivered before a large gathering by Mr. Kallanayandaramudaliyar of Madras at the Suthumalai Sinnerayapathi Vithalsalai on Wednesday the 10th inst. on *Saiva samayam* & *Varnashrama Dharma* at about 6.30 p. m. Mr. V. V. S. singam B. A. (Lond) Principal, Manipal Hindu College, presided.

ENFORCING "SANITATION" AT SURUVIL:—At a largely attended public meeting held a few days back at the Suruvil school presided over by Mr. V. Saverimuttu strong protest has been made against the impending enforcement of "sanitary" measures at Suruvil and the adjoining islands. The proposal of the authorities to extend the limits of the Sanitary Board of Kayts to a 6 mile radius was deprecated. Further it was resolved that the objection of the authorities for the storing of manure etc in public places, and the rearing of cattle in dwelling compounds will go a great way to interfere with the Islanders' farming industry. Protest was also made against the proposal to order certain individual land owners to erect latrines in their dwelling compounds. Representations will be made to His Excellency the Governor and the Government Agent N. P. Jaffna, through their representative in Council, Hon Mr. W. Duraiswamy. —Cor.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA IN THE ISLAND.—One of the means of Health Propaganda in the Island devised by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services is reported to be the production of the film 'Romanis'. In the story are depicted the antithetic life career of two village boys. The boy, Romanis, whose parents sensibly profited by the advice of the local village nurse, adopting modern sanitary and hygienic ways of living, turned out to be a healthy and intelligent youth and ended by winning his way to an English University, where he took his medical degree. The second, the son of ignorant and prejudiced villagers, who preferred the old ways to the new, turned out a cripple and a degenerate. It is understood that the picture will be exhibited first at Kalutara and then in the other villages throughout the Island.

REMINISCENCES OF ANCIENT CEYLON IN INDIA.—At the conclusion of an interview given to a "Daily News" representative Dr. Paul E. Peiris made the following weighty remarks showing that India is much in advance of Ceylon "If the ancient history of our country and its Art are to be understood by us", he said, "it is to South India we have to turn for our knowledge". It will be remembered that Dr. Peiris was recently appointed to fill the new post of Public Trustee in Ceylon. Before taking full charge of his Department Dr. Peiris was sent to India by the Ceylon Government to obtain first hand knowledge of the working of Public Trustees in the different presidencies there. He has returned a few days back after a lengthy tour during which he visited the chief centres where such work is being carried on. He is of strong opinion that "the work in India is a great success and the public are availing themselves of the services of the trustees which are at their disposal at a nominal cost with the security of the public revenue behind them."

National Day Celebrations.

AT KAITHADY.

The Tamil National Day was celebrated under the auspices of the Kaitbady Saiva Union on the 13th inst at 4 p. m. at the Pillayar Temple grounds which was decorated with flags and *thorams* for the occasion.

The celebrations began with the sports competition among the students of the two Hindu schools, which consisted of races, high jump, long-jump, tug of war, &c. This was followed by the serving of light refreshments and musical entertainment. Then the meeting was held with Mr. N. Manar, Chairman, V. C. & the President of the Union, in the chair. There was a singing competition among the students. Prizes were distributed to the respective winners by Mr. A. Chellappab, Managing, who congratulated them and asked them to take more interest in national games &c. Messrs. V. Subramaniam and V. Kanapathipillai also addressed the audience on the significance of the celebrations and the duty of the villagers to the Union. The meeting terminated at 7 p. m. with a few remarks from the chair and the singing of the *thevaram*. —Cor.

AT NAWALAPITIYA.

The national day celebrations which synchronized with the 10th anniversary of the Y. M. H. A. Nawalapitiya was celebrated on Saturday the 13th inst. There was a large gathering present and the images of God Subramaniya and Goddess Sarasawathy which were newly erected in front of the Kalthiresan Anglo Vernacular School were unveiled with a "poojai" ceremony by Sree Sathasivakkurukkal. A group photo was then taken which was followed by the feeding of the poor which numbered about 450.

A large number consisting of members, students and visitors re-assembled in the hall at about 6.30 p. m. and all those present were served with light refreshments while music was in attendance. Mr. Sambanthar, Manager of the above said School, was voted to the chair and a special meeting began with the singing of "Thevaram". The Chairman explained to the audience the object of the meeting and the importance of the day and spoke about the national day movement and the significance of the Hindu New Year and gave a brief history of the Association and its various achievements during the past decade. He also made a special mention of Mr. K. Gnanesambantham, Vice President of the Association who had contributed the most in money and service towards the bringing up of the various activities of the Association and who was now lying on bed sick at Valvetty for the last few months. He requested the audience to meditate for two minutes praying for his speedy recovery which was done by all standing. It was also resolved to request the Acting Secretary to communicate the prayer of the house to Mr. Gnanesambantham.

Mr. Kurusamy, the Headmaster of the Kalthiresan Anglo Vernacular School, who spoke next, gave a description about the past history of the Tamils and the importance of the day and also thanked the audience as well as all those who contributed liberally towards the celebration of the day.

The meeting terminated at 9 p. m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and singing of "Thevaram". —Cor.

AT SINGAPORE.

The following program was arranged for the National Day Celebrations that was to have been held in the Association Hall on Saturday, April 13, 1929, commencing at 7 p. m. by the Ceylon Tamils' Association, Singapore. Welcome song: Opening remarks of the President, Mr. M. V. Pillai B. A., LL.B., Barrister at Law and Municipal Commissioner, Singapore: Unveiling of the Photograph of the late Mr. V. Murgesan Pillai by Mr. B. M. Hoisington B. A. (Cantab) J. R. Musir: Blotfold B.x'ng: Singing of "Lalibang": President's Closing Remarks, and the President's Music Party. —Cor.

EXCISE CASES IN JAFFNA:—It is reported that if the number of Excise Cases in Jaffna do not decrease, the Government would be soon forced to have a special Magistrate to try Excise Cases alone.

JAFFNA FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY:—The annual general meeting of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society will be held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall, Esplanade, on Saturday the 27th instant at 4.45 p. m. The following business will be gone through:—The Hon. Secretary's Report for the period March 1929—31 March 1929; The Hon. Treasurer's statement of accounts for the same period; Adoption of Rules; and Election of Office Bearers.

"Thiruvila at Thiruvallangadu"

CAR FESTIVAL AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

JAFFNESE DEVOTIONAL ENTERPRISE.

One of the five ancient and historic shrines in India and one which has been blessed with many miracles wrought in the name of many Hindu Saints, and a centre of the outpourings of many poet saints of Tamil Nadu is the temple at Thiruvallangadu dedicated to Lord Shiva. Sree Vadaranyashwerar is the name by which He is worshipped there. This temple which owned a big car (*Katham*) many years ago fell on evil days and the car which is one of the necessary equipments of the temple went into ruin. For many years there was no car festival conducted in the temple and though the Hindus of the place felt the want for a car yet no one made any attempt to provide the temple with one.

Srimath Sankara Subramanya Satobidhanantha Raja Yogiji, the well-known Brahmin Saanyasin and religious lecturer of Jaffna who had been performing *tapas* at Thiruvallangadu was so much moved by the spiritual glory of the shrine that he took it upon himself as a vow to supply that long felt want. With the collections he made in Ceylon, South India, and abroad he began the great work in November, 1927. By his strenuous efforts he was able to complete the self-imposed *thandu* in March this year. The car is considered to be unique in its kind in South India and is a beautiful piece of Hindu art. The Presiding Deity of the temple was taken in the car in procession along the outer *Veethy* on the auspicious day, the 22nd of March 1929. It is a memorable event in the history of the temple. There was a large attendance of Hindu devotees from various parts of South India, among whom was a good number from Jaffna who had gone there specially for the occasion. Many offerings were made to the Deity and special *poojas* were performed.

An appeal has been made to the Hindu public for help to put up a strong building to house the new car.

Publications Received.**"AVANAVATHY" OR THE STATUE.**

The above is the title of a new Tamil drama contributed as a serial to the Penang "Guardian" during 1919, by Mr. C. M. Viswaram of Chavakkacheri presently of F. M. S. and author of "Thalay Sundaram."

The heroine of the play is Avanavathy. Even at times when her life was at risk her unflinching devotion to God protects her from danger and helps her to preserve her chastity. The fraternal love and manliness evinced by her brother Kulasekaran, and the mean and underhand plots engineered by Sree Rathan, a Feudatory Chief, to gain the love of the heroine, who was betrothed to Vijayaseelan, and his (Sree Rathan's) fatal sequences, are described in simple language. The price of a copy is etc. 50 only.

"KING HARICHANDRA"

King Harichandra, the 27th of the Sooriya Yama or the Sun line of Kings who reigned in North India during the *Thiratha* and *Thuvapara Yugas*, lived in *Thuvapara Yuga* reigning over Kosala, a country in North India. This sovereign is noted and remembered to this day for his love for Truth and the self-sacrificing spirit with which he suffered innumerable hardships to maintain it. From a Ruling monarch he became the slave of Veerabahu, the cemetery keeper, sold in bondage his wife Chandramathi and son Loka Dasa to the Brahmin of Kasi (Benares) and yet maintained his vow for the preservation of Truth. At last God the Almighty appeared to him, restored him to his former glory with his dutiful wife and filial son and granted him *mukti*.

Mr. V. A. Harichandra, Advocate and Solicitor, F. M. S., a descendant of the distinguished son of Mother Lanka, the late Sir Muttumaraswamy Kt., who had the honour and privilege of presenting about 50 years back before the august presence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of cherished memory, the life history of King Harichandra, has written a book, dedicated to Sir Henry H. Gompertz Kt., retired Chief Justice of the F. M. S., entitled "King Harichandra." The book is divided into eleven chapters commencing from the birth, early life, and system of government of King Harichandra down to the unveiling of the story and his restoration to his former glory. A couple of leaves are given for explanatory notes. A copy is priced at \$2.

Biography of Eminent Persons.

PAST AND PRESENT TO BE EMBODIED

Mr. K. Veerakabai Pillai of Seremban writes as follows under date 4 April, 1929:—

It is with great pleasure that I have read in the valuable columns of the "Hindu Organ" dated the 28th March, 1929, under the heading "Maen Makkal Charithram" that Pandit Ratanasamy Aiyer, the well-known Tamil scholar of Jaffna, is compiling a book in Tamil under the above heading. I believe the Pandit, in his compilation, would have taken into consideration lives of all eminent men, past and present. In any case I commend very highly the spirit of the Pandit, in that he is following the example set by India and other civilised countries, where it is customary to write the biographies of eminent persons. I think the compilation of this, if attractive and contains all that is deserving, would prove an invaluable asset to business men and students of contemporary history. Apart from this, it is also a worthy tribute to the memories of eminent personalities, fresh to the minds of the present and future generation, which would otherwise sink into oblivion after several years. Without digressing any more, I hope and wish that this book will have the widest circulation and will prove of immense use and encouragement to the readers.

MATRIMONIAL.**KANAGASINGAM—KANTHIMATHIAMMAL.**

The marriage of Mr. A. Kanagasingam, Vanniah of Tambalagangam Pattu, Trincomalee, has been registered with Miss. Kanthimathiammal, eldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. M. Sivacolluthu, (Proprietory Planter) Orange Hill Estate, Balangoda, and a niece of late Dr. M. Sinnatambay, of Colombo and of Mr. M. Ramalingam, Proprietory Planter, Selva Kaude Estate, Balangoda by the Government Agent, Sabragamuwa Province, on Thursday 11th at 1.30 p.m. at the bride's residence in the presence of a large and respectable gathering.—Cor.

APPUTURAI—SARASWATI AMMAL.

The marriage of Mr. A. Apputurai of the Audit Office, (Electrical Branch) Colombo, with Miss. Saraswati Ammal, daughter of Mr. V. Viswalingam of the Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, and grand-daughter of Mr. S. Periatambay, Retired Overseer, P. W. D., Kandy, will be solemnised at the bride's residence as Kokavil East, Jaffna, on Wednesday, the 24th inst at 12 noon.

Food Production in the North.**KARACHI IRRIGATION SCHEME.**

At a general meeting of the North Ceylon Food Products Association held at Kilinochchi on 25th March 1929, the following resolution was adopted:—

This Association, having considered letter No. L K 166 of 12th March 1929 of the Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, resolves (in modification of the proposal originally put forward by the Association's Committee to him that the Eastern half of the 1000 acre Block, owned by the farmers for paddy cultivation and recommended by the Karachi Irrigation Scheme Committee to be set apart as communal pasture and sanctioned as such by Government, should be given to all the farmers in that Block and not to one or two individuals on individual rights as intended by the Government Agent.)

That the alienation of this valuable land already cleared of jungle and improved by the farmers is detrimental to the farmers under the Karachi Scheme, and that it should be reserved as communal pasture land for the whole body of the farmers.

This Association disapproves of the form and conditions of the lease for pasture land to the farmers of the Karachi Irrigation Scheme and requests Government to allocate the high lands surrounding the irrigable area to the farmers on the same terms as irrigable lands, the upset price being fixed at half the amount put down for irrigable lands.

CINEMA SHOWS IN COLONIES:—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference: (a) to examine the arrangements existing for the supply and censorship of cinematograph films for public exhibition in the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories; (b) to consider in what way these arrangements could be improved with special reference to the following points (1) the desirability of developing the use of the cinematograph as an instrument of education in the widest sense, and (2) the desirability, on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the exhibition of British films.

Barrister's Cowardly D. & R.

ILL-STARRED IRISH LADY.

TAMIL LADY ILLUDED

The District Judge of Jaffna, Mr. J. O. W. Rock, delivered his order on April 11, in the rather lengthy and tedious enquiry into the application of Mr. T. Muttusamy Pillai, Advocate, to rectify the entry in the Birth Register where one Rajagopal is entered as the child of Mr. T. Ramasathan, Barrister at law, and to declare that the child is not the legitimate child of Mr. Ramasathan.

The applicant is a nephew of Mr. Ramasathan. The first respondent is Valliammaipillai, sister-in-law of the late Manager Kanagasabai, who maintained that she was married to Mr. Ramasathan "according to Hindu rites."

Mr. W. Dursawamy instructed by Mr. K. Arumampalam appeared for this applicant. Mr. Spencer R. Jaramam with Mr. A. S. Vani-gesooriya, instructed by Mr. S. Ocmarasuriy, appeared for 1st respondent, while Mr. A. V. Kulasingham instructed by Mr. K. Somasundaram represented the 2nd respondent.

The following are excerpts from the order of the learned Judge:—

This is a petition under Section 22 of Ordinance 1 of 1885 to an alteration of the birth entry of the male child Rajagopal, born on 5.1.1923 (p/o) to the 1st respondent Valliammaipillai and the 2nd respondent T. Ramasathan, Barrister at law. The petitioner Mr. Advocate Muttusamy Pillai is a nephew of the 2nd respondent and considers that his interests as an heir of 2nd respondent will be prejudiced by such entry. He asks this Court to hold that the parents were not legally married and that the boy is not the legitimate child of the 2nd respondent. The column with which we are concerned is column 7 in which it is written that the parents were "married according to Hindu rites." The petitioner wants this entry to be amended so as to read "not married" and the ground on which his objection is based is that the second respondent had already contracted and registered a marriage with an Irish lady one Miss Thella Marce Schalla in London on 6.2.12 (pl).

PLEA OF 1ST RESPONDENT.

The 1st respondent Valliammaipillai opposes the application on the ground that the 2nd respondent went through a form of Hindu marriage with her in June 1915 and lived thereafter with her as her husband, that she bore a child to him in 1923, and that the registration entry is correct.

The story of the 2nd respondent is that his marriage to the Irish lady was not approved of by his mother and the latter cut off his allowance. He left England and turned his way to Ceylon in December 1913 (P6) after arrival in this island he kept up a correspondence with his wife. He produces a letter dated 27.5.15 (P3) and a postcard dated July 1919 (P2). This is the last communication, written from Vancouver Island and informing him of her intention to go to New Zealand, which he says he has received from her.

The date of the 1st letter (P3) is important because within one month of its being written Mr. Ramasathan had decided to contract an intimate relationship with the 1st respondent. She was then an attractive looking Tamil young lady of 19 of fair type and well educated.

REASONS FOR ALTERATION.

The following reasons are urged in favour of alteration:—

1 Existence of a previous legal marriage in England. 2 Absence of a dowry deed at the alleged Hindu marriage. 3 One sidedness of the affair, and absence of the bridegroom's relations. 4 Contradictory statements made by Valliammaipillai to the Manager. 5 Acceptance by Valliammaipillai of a donation deed from Mr. Ramasathan—No 5772 of 13.2.28 (P4) and another from her father 5776 of 17.2.28 (P5). In both of which she is described as daughter of S. Sinnatambay; i.e., as a spinster. 6 Open statements in Court by Mr. Ramasathan in 1917 (P6) that he was married in Europe and his wife was still there. This suggests that at least among certain persons the European marriage was known. The plaintiff in that case was a relation of Mr. Ramasathan, and was quarrelling about money lent to Mr. R., and about his sister's theft. As far as he was concerned, the European marriage was not a secret.

REASONS AGAINST

On the side of Valliammaipillai there is no such documentary evidence; but there are some important considerations which have to be weighed. 1. A number of witnesses, including the priest, T. Appadurakkurukkal, the headman, Manager, Ramalingam K. Tambi, who say they were present when a form of Hindu marriage was gone through. 2 The evidence of the Notary Thamotheerampillai, a brother of the aforesaid headman R. K. Tambi, who executed the two deeds P4 and P5 and who says that he noticed the description of Valliammaipillai at the time, and enquired why she was so described. 3 The persistent declarations and bona fides of Valliammaipillai from the time her child was to be registered. 4 Her statement that there was an intention to the marriage after the English marriage was annulled and 5 the failure of Mr. Ramasathan for 5 years to challenge the correctness of the birth entry.

Continued up.

Malaya—Pungudutivu Iykiam.

—O:—

HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The ninth half-yearly general meeting of the Malaya—Pungudutivu Iykiam Saangam took place at the Vivekananda Sabramana Hall, Kuala Lumpur, on Sunday the 31st March, 1929, at 3 p.m. with the President, Mr. M. Panupathipillai in the chair. There were about sixty members present including many from Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Kajang, Klang, Rawang and other places. The minutes of the previous general meeting and the Report and Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1928, were read and confirmed.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing half-year took place and resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. S. M. Ponniah; Vice-President, Mr. S. Ponniah; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. G. Saravananth; Treasurer, Mr. S. Ponnampalam; Committee Members: Messrs. M. Panupathipillai, N. Ponnampalam, T. Obeliah, M. K. Aruliah and S. Ampalavanar. Auditors: Messrs. V. Sabapathy and M. R. Ramasathan.

Then the meeting passed a vote of Rs. 100/- towards the cost of a building to serve as a Boarding School to the Sri Subramania Vidyasaalai to afford Boarding facilities for outstation and far off students and a monthly grant of Rs. 25/- towards the part payment of the salary of a Pandit to be appointed to the Vidyasaalai, to organise an entrance class for the benefit of those students who are intending to enter the Training Schools.

A further sum of Rs. 50/- was voted for the additional building to be put up for the Sri Sthivinasaya Vidyasaalai in addition to the Rs. 100/- already sent last month.

The meeting discussed the question of rendering financial help to the Pungudutivu Co Operative Societies. Dr. A. E. Dursawamy spoke on the present position and the workings of the Societies and appealed to those present to help the Societies by making deposits with them as the residents here are ineligible to be members according to the bye laws. A list was passed round and those present promised to deposit over Rs. 2,500/- during this year.

During the interval the Committee were "At Home" to the members present Tea and cakes were lavishly served and a group photo was taken.

The meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram at 8 p.m. —Cor.

Continued.**DIVORCE RIFE IN JAFFNA.**

In noting the veracity of the witnesses on one side or the other certain features bearing in the habits of the people of this district have to be borne in mind.

Experience of this district reveals that 1. Divorce is rife in this district. 2 Marriages are readily dissolved, and not always by process of law, a new one entered into without proper dissolution of the old; 3 Some people regard registration as important, but the majority regard the Hindu form of marriage as more important. 4 Irregular unions are not regarded as scandalous, if not flaunted too publicly.

5. The Hindu forms vary so much that it is always easy to say if a union is regular or irregular. In 1918 there was a conference of Managers to decide what was the essential formula meaning to constitute or validate Hindu marriage. Manager Sinnatambay tells us that the conference decided that Pillar pooja, thali tying and giving of kural were decided to be the essentials.

Another essential appears to be the intention of the parties on performing the ceremony. Among the Brahmins the formula would be very strict, but it is well-known that parties can't tie the nuptial knot by adopting an abridged form of the Hindu procedure.

Valliammaipillai was Ramasathan's wife in every respect except in name.

Ramasathan's line of action is of a piece with his cowardly desertion of the Irish lady and his equally cowardly repudiation of the Tamil lady.

ENTRY TO STAND UNALTERED.

To sum up my view is that Ramasathan went through an abridged form of Hindu marriage with Valliammaipillai in June, 1915. There appears to have been some understanding that if the English marriage were dissolved the marriage to Valliammaipillai would be registered and in this expectation they lived as husband and wife. As I noted in para 19 there was no risk to Ramasathan in the situation and the danger had sprung from an unexpected quarter. He probably knows best why Valliammaipillai has turned against him.

My order therefore is that the statement in columns 4, 5, 6, 7 of the birth entry No. 15376 made on 5.4.23 by the Registrar T. Appadurai of Uduvil Division should stand unaltered and without amendment. So inform R. G.

Petitioner and 2nd respondent will pay 1st respondent's costs in this inquiry.

Gandhi's Experiment with Truth

HIS SHAME AND SORROW.

LAPSES IN SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM.

Bombay, April 6.

As the following highly personal article entitled "My Shame and Sorrow," which he has written for the current issue of "Navajivan" is likely, in his opinion, to be insufficiently or imperfectly translated for the English Press, Gandhi has had it translated and released for the Press after careful revision by himself.

"I have been greatly exercised in my mind whether or not to write on this topic; but after the fullest consideration, I have come to the conclusion that not to write would constitute a grave dereliction of duty. Many friends look upon the Satyagraha Ashram—the present Udyoga Mandir—as a sacred institution and send donations on the death of dear ones in respect of its manifold activities which I have thankfully accepted. Recently some lapses of a serious character have been brought to light on the part of some members of this institution. I have freely spoken about them to the inmates of the Mandir at prayer times; but I do not consider this publicity sufficient. My relation with the readers of the "Navajivan" is not commercial, but it has its strictly moral basis. It is naturally founded on the assumed purity of myself and the institution. I have time and again written on the sin of secrecy. Personally, I have no secrets. It is therefore necessary for me to take the reader into my confidence. If he has assumed me and the institution to be pure, it is but meet that he should know our impurity also.

PETTY LARCENIERS.

"Chhaganlal Gandhi, the elder brother of the late Bhai Maganlal Gandhi, is a cousin of mine. He has been like a son to me and was brought up by me under my care. From his youth he has been discovered to be engaged in a series of petty larcenies over a number of years. I should not have felt the aberration so much if the repentance had been voluntary; but as it was, the thing was detected quite accidentally and brought to light by his name sake, the vigilant secretary of the Mandir. Indeed, Chhaganlal Gandhi, even made an unsuccessful attempt to conceal his guilt. He is now apparently consumed with remorse and is shedding bitter tears. He has further, of his own accord, left the Mandir. But I have hopes that he will one day return to the Mandir completely purified and the Mandir will then welcome him back to its fold with open arms. His larcenies seem to have been of a very trivial character, involving very inconsiderable sums of money. On the whole, I am inclined to treat the lapse in the nature of a disease. So far as one can see, these thefts have not meant any pecuniary loss to the Mandir.

LAW OF KARMA.

"Chhaganlal Gandhi had laid up an amount of about Rs. 10,000 from his savings. I do not wish here to enter into the history of these savings. This amount he made over to the Mandir only a few months ago at my suggestion, not from an impulse of generosity, but from a sense of duty, private possession of wealth being inconsistent with the principles of the Mandir. This ownership of an inconsiderable sum of money jarred on me; and I intimated to him accordingly. After holding consultation with his wife and two sons, none of whom desired his use for their sake, Chhaganlal made it over unconditionally to the Udyoga Mandir. So far as I am aware, Chhaganlal at present owes no property whatever except his share in the ancestral property. When I think of Chhaganlal Gandhi's record of his 80 years of service, his artlessness and simplicity on the one hand and these lapses on the other I am perplexed, and take refuge in the reflection that the working of the law of Karma is inscrutable.

SECOND CHAPTER.

"The above is but one chapter of the story of "My Shame and Sorrow." Now for the second chapter. I have lavished unstinted praise on Kasturbai in my "Autobiography." She has stood by me in the changes of my life. I believe here to have been on immaculate life. It is true that her renunciation has not been based on an intelligent appreciation of the fundamentals of life, but from blind wifely devotion. At any rate, she has never hindered me in my progress towards my ideals. By her exemplary care and nursing during my illness she has easily commanded a patient's gratitude. I have spared her no end of oracles. She has been a tower of strength to me in the self-imposed vow of Brahmacharya; but the white surface of these is not without glaringly dark spots. Although impelled by her sense of wifely devotion she has renounced, so far as the world knows, earthly possessions, the longing for them has persisted. As a result, about a year or so ago, she had laid up a sum of about a couple of hundred rupees for her own use out of small sums presented to her by various people on different occasions. The rule of the Mandir however is that even such personal presents may not be kept for private use. Her action therefore amounted to theft. Fortunately for her and the Mandir, thieves broke into her room about two years ago. This incident resulted in a discovery of the foregoing misappropriation. For the moment her remorse appeared to be genuine. Events have provided however, that it was only momentary. Evidently, it did not root out the desire for possession.

WIFE'S LAPSE.

"Recently, some unknown visitors to the Mandir brought Kasturbai a sum of Rs. 4. Instead of handing over this sum according to the Mandir rule to the secretary, she kept it with her. A tried inmate of the Mandir was present when the donation was made. It was his obvious duty to put Kasturbai on her guard; but impelled by a false sense of courtesy, he remained instead a helpless witness of the wrong. After Chhaganlal's episode the members of the Udyoga Mandir became suddenly vigilant. The witness of Kasturbai's lapse informed Chhaganlal Joshi about it. Joshi courageously, though in fear and trembling, went to Kasturbai and demanded the money. Kasturbai felt the humiliation, and quickly returned the four rupees and promised never to repeat the offence. I believe her remorse to be genuine. She has agreed to withdraw herself from the institution should any other previous aberration be discovered against her or in such she should lapse into such conduct again. Her penitence has been accepted by the Udyoga Mandir and she will remain there just as before and accompany me on my tours.

Continued on p.

What is Influenza?

HOW TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST IT.

Influenza has been prevalent in many of the large cities, towns and villages throughout India (and Ceylon) and mild forms of epidemics have been known to break out almost every year since 1918. In the first epidemic which broke out in India in that year, the death toll, as officially published by the Government of India, was over 65 lakhs. (While the death toll in Ceylon amounted to several thousands.)

THREE PRINCIPAL FORMS.

The disease is known to occur in three principal forms:—

(a) The Ordinary Catarrhal type is the usual form of the disease and occurs in a large proportion of the cases. Its earliest symptoms are a severe "cold in the head" and Catarrh, accompanied by sore throat, feverishness, headache and lacrimation. In a day or two temperature rises, the headache becomes more severe with profuse running from the nose, and cough or "bronchitis", and a feeling of considerable weakness. This type is usually mild and generally ends in recovery within a week.

(b) The Pneumonic type is the more severe form of the disease and usually attacks the lungs, in addition to the symptoms mentioned above. A severe inflammation of the tissues of one or both lungs takes place, which is known as "Pneumonia" and it may end fatally within a week or two or end gradually in ultimate recovery. This form is highly infectious and dangerous to persons frequenting the sick room.

(c) The Intestinal type is popularly known as "Flu" and it principally affects the bowels. It chiefly manifests itself in the form of a severe Diarrhoea, intense prostration, with or without the symptoms of the first two types, and often rapidly proves fatal within the course of a few days.

It is in the first and earliest stages that the disease is most infectious. It is spread by discharges from the nose and mouth. Hence every person affected spreads the disease, no matter how mild the attack, and unconsciously becomes a danger to others. It is, therefore, very necessary that coughing, sneezing and spitting on the roads or in public places should be very carefully avoided as the germs of the disease are thus spread far and wide.

HOW TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST IT.

It is not always possible to avoid infection, but the risk can be lessened by:—

(a) Healthy living, regular habits and daily outdoor exercise without getting fatigued.

(b) Complete avoidance of all spirituous liquors and wines.

(c) Guarding against exposure to sudden chills from a warm indoor atmosphere to the outdoor cold night air.

(d) Avoiding crowded gatherings and close ill ventilated buildings like cinemas and theatres, and late dinner parties.

(e) At all times keeping the doors and windows of your rooms open and not being afraid of the bogey of "catching cold through open windows."

(f) Douching the nose with a solution of a tea spoonful of common salt in a pint (20 ozs) of tepid water, or sniffing a small quantity of it up the nostrils, or using these to irrigate the nose by means of a small glass nasal douche, or syringe twice or thrice a day.

(g) Gargling the mouth and throat with a small cupful of the same solution two or three times a day, for about 5 to 10 minutes at a time, is also beneficial.

These precautionary measures will prove more efficacious than mere drugs.

WHAT TO DO WHEN ATTACKED.

(a) Go to Hospital, or go home and go to bed, and call in a doctor, where possible.

(b) Occupy, if possible, a separate bed room or a bed that is screened off from the rest of the room.

(c) When coughing or sneezing, hold a handkerchief in front of the mouth; the handkerchief should be boiled or sterilized in antiseptics or burnt, if of paper. Similar attention should be paid to linen, &c., soiled by discharges by persons suffering from common cold or catarrh, as it is undoubtedly that in apparently healthy communities the infective agents of influenza are frequently present in such persons.

(d) Do not return to work through a sense of duty until convalescence is well established, and during convalescence be extremely careful to avoid chills which may induce a relapse or complications.

(e) Avoid meetings and places of entertainment for at least one week after the temperature has become normal.

DISINFECTIONS.

With regard to the disinfection of infected rooms it seems fairly established that ordinary cleansing with water, airing and sunning, effect as much good as the use of actual disinfectants. In addition, as already suggested, all handkerchiefs, sheets and clothing recently soiled (within 58 hours), as drying kills the infective agent, should be boiled or otherwise sterilized.—"Oriental."

Continued.

ERUPTION OF WIDOW.

"Now for the third chapter. Three years ago, a widow was living in the Ashram. All believed her to be pure. About the same time a young man, brought up in an orphanage, too, was living in the Ashram. His conduct appeared to be correct. He was at that time unmarried. He seduced the widow. This is comparatively old history now; but the irregularity was discovered only recently. That such immorality should have occurred in an institution that imposes Brahmacharya on its inmates is a serious tragedy.

Alas for the Mandir! If those who have believed in me and the Mandir desert us after these revelations it will serve two purposes at a stroke. Both they and myself will be extricated from a false position and I would welcome the relief the lightening of my burden will bring me. If all the good men in the Mandir left it in disgust, the problem will again be readily solved. Equally handy will be the solution if all the bad men left the Mandir. Lastly, if I could bring myself to flee from the Mandir that too would be a solution. But life's riddles are not solved quite so easily. None of these things will happen. Nature's processes work mysteriously; I hold the manifestation of corruption in the Mandir to be merely a reflection of something wrong in myself.

Continued on p.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7050.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Villiamuthu wife of Marimuthu of Moolai

Deceased.

Marimuthu Veeravagu of Moolai
Vs.
1. Seethalechumy daughter of Sellappah
2. Sellappah Nadarsajah
3. Marimuthu Appar
4. Sellammah widow of Sellappah all of Moolai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent, the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 7, 1929, in the presence of Mr. A. Madir Velupillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 1, 1929, having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent, the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner is the son and an heir of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents abovenamed shall show sufficient cause on April 25, 1929, to the contrary.

March 27, 1929.
O. 1663.
K. Kanagasabai,
Addl. District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7092.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kasmanyammah wife of Oasinathar Kuddilambe of Vannarponnai West Jaffna

Deceased.

Casinathar Kuddilambe by his attorney Thangamuthu wife of Ampalavanar Subbapillai of Vannarponnai West Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Manonmany daughter of Casinathar Kuddilambe
2. Oasinathar Kuddilambe Jeyaratnam
3. Oasinathar Kuddilambe Rajaratnam
4. Casinathar Kuddilambe Sanmugaratnam
5. Casinathar Kuddilambe Thararatnam all of Vannarponnai West Jaffna and
6. Ampalavanar Subbapillai of Vannarponnai West Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on April 9, 1929, in the presence of Mr. K. Alayadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 8, 1929, having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as the attorney of the deceased's husband Casinathar Kuddilambe unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on April 30, 1929 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
J. Has, April 18, 1929.
O. 1660.

Continued.

THE EPIPHANY MAHATMA.

"Nothing has been further from my thoughts in writing the above lines than to arrogate to myself a superior virtue. On the contrary, I sincerely believe that the impurity of my associations is but a manifestation of the hidden wrong within me. I have never claimed perfection for myself. Who knows how my aberrations in the realm of thought have reacted on the enjoyment round me? The epithet of "Mahatma" has always galled me, and now it almost sounds to me like a term of abuse. But what am I to do? Should I flee or commit suicide or embark on an endless fast, or immerse myself alike in the Mandir or refuse to handle public finance or public duty? I can do none of these things mechanically. I must wait for the voice within. I am an incorrigible optimist. I have hope of attaining Swaraj even through the purification of the Mandir. But I must first try to discover and remove my own shortcomings. Therefore, in spite of a full knowledge of the grave shortcomings and failures of the Udyoga Mandir, I still live on the hope that it will one day justify its existence and reconvert itself into the Satyagraha Ashram.

BEST CREATION.

"It seems to me therefore that, for the present, I must go on with even though I have to proclaim its shortcomings to the world again and again. An actively commenced in God's name may be given up only at His bidding and when He wishes his activity of mine to be brought to a close. He will surely prompt society to bound me out of its pale, and I hug to myself the hope that even in that dread hour of retribution, I shall still have the power to declare my faith in Him.

"Let me once more reiterate my opinion about the Mandir. Imperfect as it always has been full of corruption as it has been discovered to be, this institution is my best creation. I hope to see God through its aid; I wish to be judged by the measure of its soundness. The revelations put me on my guard. They make me search within. They humble me, but they do not shake my faith in it. This may be a gross delusion on my part. If so, I can say with the immortal Tolstoid, that even as one who sees silver in a mother of pearl shell or water in a mirage till his ignorance is dispelled, so will my delusion be a reality to me till the eyes of my understanding are opened."—C.M.L.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7044.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Bornaladchany alias Annakkuddy daughter of Velauther Elayathambay of Vaddukoddai West

Deceased.

Pillalakkuddy widow of Sabapathiar Thiruganasambanthar of Vaddukoddai West

Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Velauther Elayathambay of Vaddukoddai West, presently of Singapore
2. Velauther Apputhurai of do
3. Thangamuthu widow of Kasapathiar Karthigasu of Vaddukoddai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 7, 1929, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 6, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son and an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 25, 1929, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
March 10, 1929.
O. 1658.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6983.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagammah widow of Sivakurumathar Thamothearampillai of Vaddukoddai West

Deceased.

Thamothearampillai Sivakurumathar of Vaddukoddai West

Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Thamothearampillai Perumalinar of Vaddukoddai West
2. Kamaladchiammah daughter of Thamothearampillai of do
3. Thamothearampillai Navaratnarajah of do
4. Kamadchippillai widow of Veeravagu of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on January 9, 1929 in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 31, 1928 having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that the Petitioner is entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before February 14, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
10—8—29.
Extended to 28 4 29.
O. 1659.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7049.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Marugesar Marimuthu of Moolai.

Deceased.

Marimuthu Veeravagu of Moolai

Petitioner.

Vs.
Minors. 1. Seethalechumy daughter of Sellappah
2. Sellappah Nadarsajah of Moolai
3. Marimuthu Appar of do
4. Sellammah widow of Sellappah of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent, the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent, and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 7, 1929 in the presence of Mr. A. Madir Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 1, 1929 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent, the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent for the purpose of this action, and that the Petitioner is the son and an heir of the abovenamed deceased, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed Respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court on April 25, 1929 to the contrary.

K. Kanagasabai,
Addl. District Judge.
March 27, 1929.
O. 1662.

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