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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7089.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Rasaratnam wife of V. Retnasabapathikkurukkal of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Deceased.

V. Retnasabapathikkurukkal of Vannarponnai East

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Sellakkurukkal Sivaramasubramanickurukkal
2. Sellakkurukkal Sivasubramanickurukkal
Minor 3. Sellakkurukkal Retnasabapathikkurukkal
4. Annamalai widow of Sellakkurukkal
Minor 5. Somasundarakurukkal Nadeva
6. Manickam widow of Somasundarakurukkal

3rd Respondent is minor appearing by 4th Respondent and 5th is also a minor appearing by the 6th Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on April 5, 1929 in the presence of Mr. S. Comaravari, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 27, 1929 having been read, it is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 3rd Respondent and the 6th as Guardian ad litem over the 5th Respondent for the purposes of this action and the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased is entitled for grant of Letters of Administration over the estate of the said intestate is used to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before May 28, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 14, 1929.

Order Nisi is extended to 2-7-29.

O 1783.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

J. C. W. Rock,
D. J.

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X. 60. a

AT VADDURKODAI VIDYASALAI

The second annual prize distribution of the Vaddurkottai Vidyasalai took place on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 7 a.m. in the school Mandapam under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy Teja Maniam and the school premises were tastefully decorated with flags, festoons and garlands, and carpet seats were provided for the visitors. The Mandapam was crowded to its utmost capacity with people of both sexes and benches had to be provided for many to remain outside and witness the function.

The singing of *Thevaram* and a specially composed song in favour of the Chairman, opened the evening's proceedings. An interesting program of songs, recitations, dialogues (both in English and Tamil) was gone through. The Headmaster, Mr. P. Kandiah, read an interesting report. This being over, the Chairman distributed a pretty long list of prizes to the children. A most every child was given some prize or other. It is noteworthy that in the higher classes the lives of the four Saiva Saints and "Bala Sankarag Visayam" which gives a summary of the story of Kandaswaram were given to every student to induce them to study the story given in our sacred books.

Mr. R. A. Naganathan, F. M. S., Pensioner, and Mr. M. S. Rameswaram, Advocate, and Editor, "Hindu Organ", offered remarks. The latter spoke on the proposal to organise the village Saiva lines of young and old, men and women, in this great work. The Chairman basing his speech on "சமயத்தின் தருவாய்" appealed to the audience to translate the Saiva principles into practice.

Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor S. O., proposed a vote of thanks to the course of which he emphasised the place for Saiva womanhood in the national uplift. This was seconded by Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor S. O., and was carried with acclamation.

After the meeting the story of Siva Peruman carrying earth for the handful of paddy given by a woman devotee (பட்டினத்தார் கதை) was staged by the students of the school. The function came to a close at 1 a.m.—Cor.

A Matalayam at Rameshvaram

EFFORTS OF RAMANATHAN COLLEGE

OLD GIRLS' UNION ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Ramanathan College Old Girls' Union held on the 9th inst. it was resolved that, in view of the large number of Hindu pilgrims constantly going from Jaffna to Rameshvaram, and the inconveniences they experience during their stay there, a Matalayam for the use of Jaffna Hindus should be built at the shrine. The Hindus who have been on pilgrimage to Rameshvaram will remember the many difficulties they had to undergo there owing to the want of a Matalayam of their own to go to. The sum required will be at least Rs. 15,000, and the Old Girls' Union has undertaken the collection of this amount. Hon. Sir. P. Ramanathan, who was present at the meeting, gladly yielded to the request of the Old Girls when they opened the subscription list, and headed it with Rs. 100. Then the President and all the members present added their names to the list. In a few minutes the amount subscribed reached the sum of Rs. 612.

AN APPEAL.

The President and members of the Old Girls' Union of Ramanathan College wish to complete their task as speedily as possible. Therefore they appeal to all Hindus in the name of Shri Ram, Sita Thavi, Lakshmana and Hanuman to help in the work of providing a Matalayam at Rameshvaram for the purpose of worshipping Him whom Rima worshipped at that great historical shrine, full of holy *virhams* and blessed memories. Rameshvaram is the nearest Indian Kshetram to Ceylon Hindus.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MATALAYAM.

All subscriptions should be sent to the President, Old Girls' Union, Ramanathan College, Chunnakam, the receipt of which will be gratefully acknowledged in due course.

R. Laxmi Ramanathan,
President.

A. M. Sivakolanthu { Joint
Pon. Piovathi { Secretaries.
S. Alagammulu { Treasurer.
Mis 1480.

Continued.

He knew for certain, then that death was not the end, but the fulfilment of life.

Since that time the poet has made his way into the West. He came to Europe first in a state of illness and underwent a very serious operation, which was completely successful. It was at this time that, with much fear and trepidation, he published his own translation of his Bengali poems, which were called "Song Offerings" or *Gitanjali*. This tiny book of poems made him world famous and he received the Nobel Prize for world literature in 1913.

He retired to his school and has never ceased to make its organization and growth his chief care. All the income which he has derived from his books and also from the Nobel Prize he has given to his school. Little by little he has given to the beginnings of a university, and it now goes by the name of Visva Bharati, which means "world culture."—Hindu.

THE STORY OF DR. TAGORE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in "The Vancouver Sun":

The poet of Asia, Rabindranath Tagore, came to Vancouver to attend the fourth international conference of the National Council of Education at the invitation of the University of British Columbia, the representative of the Indian Government.

The story of Tagore goes back to Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who was born in 1771 and was one of the most remarkable personalities who has ever flourished in the East. He was an intellectual and spiritual genius of the first order. When a boy of 10 he left home and travelled in the inaccessible country of Tibet in order to inquire about the Buddhist religion. There he nearly met his death in his search for truth. He was saved from execution by the Tibetan women, who pitied the youth. In later years he became the greatest social reformer that India has known for centuries past. He helped to abolish suttee, or the burning of widows.

A PRINCELY FAMILY.

Prince Dwarka Nath Tagore, the grandfather of the poet, who is at present in Canada, was the disciple of R. J. Ram Mohan Roy. The Prince had inherited immense wealth and was one of the greatest landowners in Bengal. On account of his generosity and munificence he spent his patrimony and had incurred debts when he died.

The father of the poet, who was the eldest son of the prince, became his heir at the early age of 18, when the prince died. The family estate was entailed upon him and could not be touched by his father's creditors, but the son's character was so upright that he called his father's creditors together and offered to pay off the debts incurred by his father to the last farthing and give them the income of his landed property for that purpose.

The creditors could hardly believe it. They thought they were going to suffer a great loss, but he made over to them everything that he had. They concluded with one another that to the conclusion that such a faithful young man would certainly be faithful with their property as he had been with his own. So they made him manager of the family estate, which was now being held under their trusteeship. He also faithfully observed his trust that he became free from all his father's debts and redeemed the family lands.

But wealth and property in no way attracted him and he longed to be far away from these responsibilities. He had married according to the precepts of his religion, thus becoming a "householder." He had a very large family of children, nearly all of them were sons. The youngest of all was Rabindranath Tagore, the poet. This boy was the son of his old age.

Rabindranath Tagore gained his earliest inspiration from his father. As he used to sit there he would inactively learn something of his father's spirit. The poet has told us in his "Reminiscences" how he used to play about while his father meditated. He would wander around building up his childish fancies and thinking that all the new things he saw were wonderful discoveries—playing while his father was saying prayers. The poet learned from his father the love of solitude, peace and devotion; and so he grew up to manhood.

HOW ILLUMINATION CAME TO TAGORE

Then the illumination came to him but in a different way from that in which it reached his father. The family of Tagore is one of the most famous for intellectual genius in the world of India. It contains poets, painters, artists and philosophers. The young poet was precocious from boyhood. Beneath the intellectual brilliancy there was a deep undercurrent of spiritual thought. How the inner change came to him was wonderful. He told it to me with his own lips at South Kensington in 1912. The clouds outside were thick and the London fog was dense. But the story which he told me that morning had about it all the charm and beauty of the east.

He said that he ran out to the balcony early in the morning to greet the sun, which was rising through the trees across the way. He was living in Free School lane in a large three storey building. As he came to the balcony the trees were just gathering the first beams of the sun.

In a moment there came to him as it were a great illumination. Everything in nature seemed one. The universe itself was one. All that lived and moved and had its being seemed full of love and light in expressible to mortal eyes. All the rays of the sun seemed to be full of beauty and joy. The veil of nature was drawn away. He could see beyond the limits of light and beauty. This to his own heart, brought such a joy that it became almost a pain. The neighbourhood in the street below appeared to be filled with human love. He could see a little street beggar and his whole heart went out to him. He saw the boy put his arm around his comrade's neck and the sight seemed almost too poignant so that the tears sprang from his eyes.

The appeal of his vision—this "light that never was on sea or land" remained with him day after day and he began to think that the whole of his life was going to be spent in one perpetual ecstasy.

Rabindranath Tagore was advised by his aged father to retire from the crowded life of Calcutta and go to the villages to live among the simple village people. He went to the family estate on the banks of the Ganges at Shilaidia and there he lived for 20 years in partial retirement writing his poems and plays. In some ways this was the most fruitful period of his life. At times, when the solitary mood came up on him, he would retire in a houseboat to the sand flats in the middle of the Ganges which at some places is more than three miles from shore to shore. There he would commune alone with Nature.

A TALE OF SORROWS.

Death took his wife whom he loved most dearly of all. Then his youngest daughter became ill with phthisis and he nursed her until she also died. Then last of all, his youngest son who had already begun to show signs of poetic genius like his father, fell ill on a holiday. He was seized with cholera while he was away from home. The father was called and he was dead in his arms on the night of the full moon. The child would not allow anyone to touch him except his father; he would only rest in the father's arms. So the father sat there under the light of the moon with his dying child in his arms.

It is the poet has often told me that out of that time of sorrow came his second great illumination. Continued in previous column.

NALLUR KANDASWAMY KOVIL CASE

CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, Jaffna, delivered judgment on Monday, the 10th inst., in the case in which Mr. O. K. Sivasubramanian, Headmaster, Jaffna Hindu College, Chunnakam, and six others, members of the congregation of the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple, sued the present Manager, Mr. S. Ragnanatha Mappana Mudaliyar, and his mother, Ponnapillai, for a scheme of management to be settled by the District Court of Jaffna.

(Concluded from our issue of 17 6 29)

ADMINISTRATION.

The charge against the trustees' administration is discussed under various sub heads and regarding the custody of Temp's property the Judge states:

The custody of temple property is inadequate. Valuable articles, which ought to be in a safe or strong room of the temple are kept in the manager's house. His carelessness in detail is almost criminal. He keeps no inventory of temple articles, of gold and silver offerings, furniture, and furnishings, no list of stores or live stock, no check roll or list of employees with their salaries no stock book showing amount, of paddy etc. needed for pujas and other ceremonies is an obvious necessity. And again, goods that should be kept in a store room of the temple are kept in his house.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.

There is practically none. 1st defendant has departed from the method used by his brother and adopts a crude method, showing daily balance in hand. It is not at all certain, from the way in which he sought his clerk's assistance, that he understands the accounts himself. I am inclined to think that the present hand to mouth method is adopted owing to the ignorance both of the 1st defendant and his clerk. 1st defendant is a poorly educated man, who does not worry about accounts possibly because he does not understand them. The result is that he has no paper idea of estimating the profits of a year, or arranging a programme or annual expenditure and his accounts need a complete overhauling. The entries, such as they are, are not sufficiently descriptive, and often throw no light on how the money is spent.

After discussing certain points regarding the Tank and the bail the Judge says, the electricity and the water service are improvements to be commended.

But private accounts and temple accounts are inextricably mixed up. The item Rs. 3100 50 on the account of 1921 is, according to 1st defendant, money spent in building the house. But it seems more likely to be the household expenses for the year.

THE MAJURA VIJAYAN

These same confusion between temple and private property appears in the matter of the "sailing vessel". "Majura Vijayan" This was built by the late Arumugam at a cost of Rs. 60000 in pursuance of a desire to rebuild or renovate the temple. The court held in D O C (T, 4713 (P34 and P56) that the vessel was private property. Yet 1st defendant, continues to pay the debt out of temple funds. The position is ambiguous.

FUNDS MISAPPLIED

Whether the money is due from the temple or not, both 1st defendant and his brother are guilty of an improvement and speculative undertaking which they entered into without proper backing. If they hoped to make money out of the vessel they have been disappointed. The funds of the temple have been misapplied. The public have a right to ask that the blunder should not be allowed to be repeated.

LOCAL DEVOTERS NOT INDIFFERENT

These are the main points for consideration in weighing the question whether 1st defendant's administration justifies interference. Most of defendant's witnesses who say that no interference is necessary to wit, Mr. O. Kandaswamy, Mr. Somasundaram, Mr. Mutuambadi do not live in Jaffna and have not lived for years and their remarks to the effect that the temple is well managed only refers to the keeping of the temple of pujas and outward observances of religious worship. About the correct keeping of accounts or collection of income they know nothing and care less. But local devotees are not so indifferent. Otherwise these proceedings would not have proceeded so far, and at such cost. It is true that no actual misappropriation has been proved. But that does not mean that 1st defendant's management of the finances of the temple has been satisfactory. It has pointed out above in what respect improvements are necessary. The influence of the Mappanars has long stood off enquiry but they could not do so for ever. Mr. Oomaraswamy thinks the time is not ripe for a Committee. I agree with him but that it is not because the affairs of the temple would not be better managed by a Committee and have always been managed without protest (See P55 and D67) but because 1st defendant would be incompetent. He is hardly sufficient only educated to work with a Committee—it is required a literate and intelligent man to cooperate he would either be dwarfed or ignored by a Committee or he would balk and obstruct. He threatens "to walk out" if Continued up.

What offer over Rs. 7500/- for land called Andachipallai, 8 1/2 Lachms, on Oddammaru, within 3 1/2 mile of Jaffna Hindu College. In land a well, 21 ft. bearing coconut trees, 60 newly planted coconut trees and few useful other trees. Site available for building. T. Sivasubramanian Galle.

Mis. 1447.

Change of Name.

I, Muttucumaru Arumugam of Tholpuram beg to bring to the notice of the public that I shall from henceforth be known as Muttucumaru Ratnasabapathy.

18 6-29.

M. Ratnasabapathy.

Mis 1478.

Continued.

a Committee or an auditor is appointed. So much the worse for him. If he will not act under advice, he must be assisted on the road to better management. The time has come for a general reckoning and overhauling of accounts. By this means public confidence and increased public support will be attracted. The question is how, but I leave that matter for consideration hereafter.

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES.

Just as I do not feel it my duty to reform the household of 1st defendant, so I do not think I am called on to reform the religious practices of this temple. The pujas have been said are satisfactory only performed; plaintiffs object to 2 ancient customs of sacrifices and nautch dances, degrading and corrupt. Both however appear to be parts of certain ceremonies—the God in a. Car demands blood and the dancing like phallic worship, is a symbol of creative and other natural powers (Compare P54 and D70 P60 and D71). To abolish these the combined action is necessary. It is not a matter in which I can intervene. The Court must not be the medium of religious intolerance or religious reform.

Before proceeding to outline a scheme of management, the judge proceeds to answer the gr. of issues regarding the misappropriation of sums of money and failure to keep regular accounts.

The answer to the issue is that the defendants have applied large sums to their own use without rendering a full account. They have looted some lands and some donors.

LACK OF PROPERTY.

Issue 21 alleges that 1st defendant is disqualified for management by reason of (1) lack of sufficient property of his own.

(2) His adulterous life; (3) his illiteracy. The only property he mentions is that of wife who resided in dowry and which he mortgaged in 1915 for the purpose, he was raising money to use for the temple. But he never may have been the purpose, the Judge does not think that the lack of property is a disqualification. That lack is itself a proof that he and his family have lived in public charity.

As to his private life he has already dealt with that.

NOT LACKING IN COMMON SENSE.

He is not illiterate, but he does not lack common sense. Since he took over management he has been involved in litigation with the priests and the plaintiffs and he has succeeded in gaining the support of several influential persons. Therefore he cannot be altogether a fool. He is not a man that I should select if the choice were open between several candidates but since by accident of birth he happens to be manager, I do not see sufficient reason to remove him. But if he remains of his own accord, I think it necessary lay down certain rules for his guidance. It is his religious beliefs are at the level of primitive superstitions but so are those of the majority of his constituents. Even the nautch dancers have their following:—

Issue 22 asks if he has conducted the management.

(1) Honestly; (2) Regularly and diligently and (3) To the satisfaction of the Hindu worshipping public, it is stated that the manager's accounts were too unsatisfactory to say that his conduct of affairs was above board.

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT NECESSARY.

In issue 23 I would hold, as above, that 1st defendant is entitled to be confirmed but under conditions. In many opinions (issues 26 and 28) the management has been such as to necessitate a scheme and there has been serious mismanagement at one point. I refer to the subcommittee. The more one looks at that transaction, the more unsatisfactory it appears. The 1st def. Shi's responsibility on to Arumugam, but he was a party to the bond and the transaction is symptomatic of a change in the attitude of the Mappanars. The evidence given by Arumugam in 1919, 57, shows that, apart from the transporting of granite, the object of the management was to trade and make money by transporting produce. At one time the cargo was paddy and another time timber and there seems to have been money in it. But Arumugam was inexperienced or unlucky. The boat was registered as his private property, but the burden of debt seems to have fallen on the temple. 1st defendant was more shrewd. He spent money by building expensive improvements within the collection. I have passed the task as an improvement, but undoubtedly there is room for questioning whether such a building structure was necessary and whether the money could not have been better spent. The upshot however is that there is powerful justification for holding that the spending of such large sums should not be left to the sole discretion of the manager. The object of the directions that follow is to place the financial arrangements of the temple on a better footing so as to instruct the manager who will, it is hoped, realise where the improvement lies and give his attention and at the same time satisfy every section of the public"—O. M. L. Cutting.

(Concluded from our issue of 20.6.29)

The following speeches were made in support of the toast of the chief guest Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, at the Dinner given by the past and present Members of the Legislative Council on the 14th inst. at the G. O. H., Colombo in honour of the veteran Knight's Golden Jubilee of Council entry:—

Mr Woods' Speech
Hon. Mr. W. W. Woods said:—Your Excellency, Sir James Peiris, and gentlemen, uncomfortable as the prospect of having to make a speech at any time always makes me feel, and I may say had made me feel during the past half hour or so, yet I am really glad that the honour has fallen to me of supporting the toast of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan on what has been described and rightly described as this historic occasion. I believe Sir, that I owe this honour to the accidental circumstance that I happen to be the official member of the Legislative Council with the longest service at the present time. (Hear, hear.) I first entered the Legislative Council as Acting Treasurer in June, 1920. Of course, I shared to our honoured guest of the evening I am a mere babe (Laughter). But it opens that there is no other official member of the Legislative Council who was in the Council at that date and indeed I think I am the only one in saying that there are only three official members in Council who were in Council then. There was Mr. Abdul Kader, who I remember, did not then smile at official brethren in quite the joyous manner in which he does it now. Then there was my friend Mr. Balasingham. It occurred to me just now that at the very first meeting I attended, Mr. Balasingham made a very interesting speech on the virtues of garja for medicinal purposes, and I have no doubt at even then he foresaw the day which appears to be approaching when as Chairman of Board of Indigenous Medicine, he will be with Dr. Bridger the anxieties and perils that surround the problem of our daily health.

A WISE WARNING.
Then, of course, there was Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. And I very well remember, I think it was my very first meeting, in one of my colleagues—wild horses did not drag from me any indication of flattery—gave me a little good advice. He said to me among other things "Now never you do be careful about getting into argument with Ram" (Laughter). I am Sir, behind the venerable Knight's back do often use that unceremonious but honest abbreviation of his honoured name, and he will perhaps excuse me for repeating it on this occasion. Well, my adviser went on—"Be very careful about Ram"—and what is more—"be particularly careful if he seems to be asleep because it is dangerous to one he is taking in everything you say and when you least expect it will get up and tear you to pieces!" Well, Sir, I took that advice to heart, and I feel it was very good advice because I have found a lot of entertainment from observing the results of that advice. (Loud laughter). I think Sir, this is an occasion which perhaps would contrast somewhat with what would be seen if we could look perhaps a week or two into the future. It might perplex perhaps a wandering M. P. from England who saw us on an occasion like this and then saw us again two or three weeks later when we meet to consider those little difficulties about the finances of Ceylon. I think we should then be saying all sorts of things about one another and then tearing one another to pieces. But, of course no one would be perplexed who understands as well as I do from long experience the real character of the relations between the official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council. We say all sorts of things about one another in public and of course, have much to say about our political enemies.

NO STORIES ABOUT HIM.
But, by and by, during that joyous interval when we foregather in the tea room for example, we do not bother ourselves about our political enemies, but begin to relax and enjoy ourselves in exchanging stories about the amiable weaknesses of our best friends. (Laughter). Of course, we never hear anything about weaknesses of our guest to-night. Well, Sir, as you have said the chief speech to night is that of the guest of the evening and I will not stand between him and his audience any longer. But I do wish to say in conclusion both on my own behalf and on behalf of my official and unofficial colleagues in the Legislative Council that we desire to pay our tribute of respect and admiration to Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. We all look upon him with the greatest possible admiration. I myself am frequently struck with admiration of the masterly manner in which he is able to grasp all the points in a long debate and at the end of it marshal his facts in a most lucid speech. What is also a matter of astonishment to me is the astounding physical endurance which Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan displays. I have seen him frequently when I myself a very much younger man have felt physically tired, sitting straight upright in his chair hour after hour listening for instance in the Select Committee on the Budget or in a long Budget debate, to every word and showing when the time comes for discussion he has not uttered a word.

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6883.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thambiappillai Saravanamuttu of Valvettilur.

Deceased,
Sinnamab widow of Thambiappillai Saravanamuttu of Valvettilur.
Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Naelemany Kandassamy and his wife
2. Thankapponnar of do

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Thambiappillai Saravanamuttu of Valvettilur coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th inst. in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 12, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said deceased 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 June 27, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
October 1, 1928.
O. 1730.

Notice

CLOSING OF POINT PEDRO 19TH MILE TO SEA SHORE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE ROAD.

The above Jaffna District Road Committee road will be closed to traffic owing to the repairs of a culvert at 19th mile for a period of three months from 1st July 1929.
District Road Committee's Office, P. MORTIMER, Jaffna 20th June 1929. for Chairman, G. 1037

Continued.

single point. That is something I think we can all admire. We should try to follow his example of devotion to duty in our political life. (Applause.)

FABRICATION IN COUNCIL.
The Hon. Mr. Molamouze who spoke next said that in obedience to the call from the Chair, he rose to speak though he did so with great diffidence. He originally understood from the Secretary that His Excellency's speech would be followed by that of Sir Marcus Fernando and that he was to come last in the list. But owing to the absence of Sir Marcus Fernando that night, he had been pitched forward to the third place instead of being the last. He realised the importance of that occasion and as Sir James Peiris had already told them, they were met on a historic occasion—not only a historic occasion but a very unique occasion, an occasion which he ventured to prophesy would never take place in the annals of this country again. He felt certain that no man of the present generation would ever be able to say when he was about seventy years of age "I have served my country for the last fifty years." That was the position which the hon. member occupied that night. He (the speaker) did not intend to stand much longer between Sir Ramanathan and his audience. He would not divert the past history of the guest of the evening because if he did so, they would not hear Sir Ramanathan that night. But he just wished with their permission to mention one or two characteristics which had endeared Sir Ramanathan to them. As they were all aware, Sir Ramanathan was a veteran who went through the mill when some of them were not born. When the present Council came into being in 1924 what struck him most was the cordial welcome and the companionship which the veteran Knight extended to him. Sir Ramanathan had won their hearts, and they were ever grateful and thankful to him for the encouragement he had given them. Those who had been in the Legislative Council would know the amiable and pleasant ways of Sir Ramanathan.

READY WIT.

His Excellency the Governor had never been present at a debate in the Legislative Council, and if he had been, he would have been aware of the great fascination Sir Ramanathan exercised over the members. His Excellency should have been present in Council during the debate on the University question or the debate on the Reforms because he would then have known Sir Ramanathan's persuasiveness and the fascination he exercised over the Council. There was another trait in Sir Ramanathan's character which had won for him more respect and admiration of a large section of the Ceylonese public; that was his ready wit and aptitude for ready retort which he used to good advantage during his political career. In his (the speaker's) opinion, Sir Ramanathan as a politician was equal to Mr. Lloyd George whose ready wit and ability to retort was well known. Sir Ramanathan's qualities and eloquence had won for him fame not only in this island but also abroad—in England, America, India and other places. He for one admired the veteran Knight because of the very human feelings Sir Ramanathan sometimes displayed. They always felt that Sir Ramanathan was one of them and the chief of them. It was for them to glory in Sir Ramanathan and thank him for all the good he had done to this country. (Applause.)

A PAST MEMBER.

Mr. T. B. L. Moolenaar said:—Your Excellency, Sir James Peiris, Hon. Members past and present of the Legislative Council, it is with great reluctance that I rise to night to stand any longer between you and the speech that is coming. It was in 1917 that I retired from the Legislative Council and my argument with it is very limited; but at the same time my associations with Sir Ponnambalam are ever fresh in my memory. Five years we worked together and I am very glad that I have been given this opportunity for being present on this occasion on behalf of myself and the past Members of Council who are present here to night and those who may be absent. I thank the Secretary for allowing us the privilege of attending this dinner. I hope Sir Ponnambalam will live for many long years to guide the destiny of this country. (Loud applause.)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7145.

In the matter of the Estate and effects of Bastiampillai Gnanappiragasam late of Karaiyur.

Deceased,
Mary Sellamattu widow of Gnanappiragasam of Karaiyur.
Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Gnanappiragasam James
2. Gnanappiragasam Francis
3. Anachchy widow of Bastiampillai all of Karaiyur

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, in the presence of Mr. P. Castipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated on May 17, 1929 having been read: It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of acting on their behalf representing them and protecting their interests and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 27, 1929 show objections or show cause to the contrary.

James Joseph,
District Judge.
June 7, 1929.
O. 1734.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7088.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Negaresum wife of Veeravagu Kuduthamby of Varushavilavai in Jaffna, late of Kuala Lumpur.

Deceased,
Veeravagu Kuduthamby of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. by his attorney Velamner Apputhurai of Neevelly Jaffna.
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Kuduthamby Thuraiyem
2. Apputhurai Thambirajah
3. and wife Maheswary
4. Paripooram daughter of Kuduthamby
5. Ravaneswary daughter of Kuduthamby
6. Kuduthamby Sivanathan
All of Kuala Lumpur. The 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named praying that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 4th, 5th and 6th minor Respondents and for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased, coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on April 5, 1929, in the presence of Mr. S. Oumaran, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 3, 1929 having been read: It is declared that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 4th, 5th and 6th minor Respondents for the purpose of acting on their behalf representing them and protecting their interests and that the Petitioner V. Kuduthamby as husband of the deceased is entitled for grant of Letters of Administration over the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before May 28, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
April 24, 1929.
Order Nisi extended to 27.29.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
O. 1732.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7107.

In the matter of the estate of the late Grace Neesammah widow of S. M. Hubert of Nalior.

Deceased,
H. R. Hubert of Nalior.
Vs.
Petitioner.
1. A. R. Hubert of Nalior and
2. Thangammah widow of George Handy of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on April 29, 1929, in the presence of Mr. C. L. Selvaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to him unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on June 6, 1929, and show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
May 29, 1929.
Time to show cause extended to 27th June 1929.
O. 1735

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the shipment of 461 logs of Halimilla, Kani, Palo, Satin, Mills, and Holanahik from Arugam Bay to Colombo. For further particulars—vide notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7718 of June 20, 1929 or application may be made to the Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division (South) Batticaloa. Office of the J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests, Kandy, 17th June 1929. G. 1036.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7146.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thangammah Pillai wife of Senthivathai Pillai of Paloly West.

Deceased,
Veyana Nallabamby Senthivathai Pillai of Alval North.
Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Senthivathai Pillai Pathmanathan of Alval North
2. Mangalashwari daughter of Senthivathai Pillai of do
3. K. Kathiripillai Kandiah Pillai of Paloly West

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Thangammah Pillai be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 1, 1929, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Sivanathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 19, 1929 having been read, it is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st and 2nd Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 2, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
June 1, 1929.
O. 1738

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7040.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Manikkam daughter of Sabapathipillai Kandiah of Imyanankurichy.

Deceased,
1. Sabapathipillai Kandiah & wife
2. Mutiappillai of Imyanankurichy
Vs.
Kandiah Kanaga abai of Paloly East

Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of Sabapathipillai Kandiah and wife Mutiappillai of Imyanankurichy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Manikkam daughter of Sabapathipillai Kandiah coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 5, 1929 in the presence of Mr. S. Supramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 7, 1929 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner are heirs of the said intestate and are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before June 27, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
June 4, 1929.
O. 1739.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7126.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivakamamutharasanam wife of Perumaynar Varatharajah of Vaddakkodai.

Deceased,
Sobramaniam Tallainathan of Vaddakkodai East.
Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Sontharavalli widow of Subramaniam Velupillai
2. Velupillai Thilagarejah
3. Vichaladobey daughter of Velupillai
4. Thevansipillai daughter of Velupillai all of Vaddakkodai East.
5. Perumaynar Varatharajah of do presently of Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for the grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased and that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd and 4th Respondents coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on May 7, 1929, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudie, Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 4, 1929 having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 1st Respondent be and is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the Petitioner is entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 27, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
June 4, 1929.
O. 1731.

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