



THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, *Advocate.*

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 7.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

100,000 U. S. Planes This Year

The Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, Mr. William Batt, speaking to the United States Chamber of Commerce said that the United States would produce 100,000 planes in 1943.

More U. S. Aviation Petrol Made

The Chairman of the United States War Production Board, Mr. Donald Nelson, testifying on last Tuesday before the Truman Committee, said that in February and March, 1943, more aviation petrol had been made than had been consumed. The production had mounted about 400 per cent. since 1941.

Merchant Navy Day

President Roosevelt has called on the American people to observe May 22nd 1943, as National Maritime Day, in a proclamation just issued. Flags will be flown in tribute to the courageous merchant marine who maintain a steady flow of cargo "in resolute defiance of the enemy above, beneath and on the surface of the seas."

Over By Whitsun

The hour of "sustained general pressure against the Axis positions in Northern Tunisia has arrived," says the "London Times" in an editorial article. "The enemy has now largely lost the advantages he possessed during the earlier stages in operating on interior lines" The "Daily Mail" says: "By Whitsun, (May 24), we must hope that Tunisia will be done with. By August, we should be in full grapple with the enemy."

Auxiliary Fire Service

A Unit of the A. F. S. has been established for the area within the administrative limits of the Jaffna Urban Council under Defence (A. F. S.) Regulations 1943. Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, A. B. P. Controller, has been appointed Senior Fire Officer in command of the Unit with the rank of Divisional Fire Officer, Mr. W. F. Ratnagopal as Company Fire Officer. A four pump Fire Station is being organised in the Town.

"FREEDOM FROM WANT" ITS IMPLICATIONS

(BY LORD DAVIES)

THE State is made for man, not man for the State. That is the principle underlying the four freedoms: freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, freedom from fear and freedom from want. These are the elementary rights of every human being. If they were recognised and sanctioned by every community calling itself civilised, how much happier and more prosperous the world would be!

For instance, if freedom of thought and expression became the universal rule, there would be no need to provide safeguards in any Peace Treaty for the protection of minorities. If freedom from fear, in other words equality in the sight of the law became a reality, the age-long persecution of the Jews would come to an end.

Nor should we be confronted any longer by customs, rules, treaties and legislation designed to discriminate between whites and blacks or yellows.

The four freedoms apply to individuals. They imply toleration in every sphere of human society, and this in turn means the elimination of any colour bar or inferiority status. In many countries this would be regarded as a revolutionary proposal. In China it involves the abolition of extra-territoriality; in India, a repudiation of the caste system; in South Africa, a reversal of the native policy; in the Southern States of North America a new outlook on the Negro problem; and in many other parts of the world a readjustment of the relationships of the white and coloured population.

Implying Many Things

The first three freedoms may be described as political; the last, freedom from want as economic. Freedom from want implies many things. In its narrower sense it is limited to the material things of life: enough to eat, clothes to wear, shelter and warmth; in short a minimum standard of living. In its broader sense it means even more. If it is true that "man cannot live by bread alone" it will include education and cultural pursuits

which should be within the reach of every individual.

By freedom from want we mean that everyone has sufficient food to maintain his bodily fitness and health, an adequate supply of clothing, enough fuel to provide for his medical requirements, and a hygienic house or room to live in. These are the main items of expenditure if the spectre of want is to be banished from the home; collectively they are described as the "cost of living."

Freedom from want implies, therefore, a minimum standard of living. We realise there are many standards and that on account of climatic and other conditions the standards and costs may vary in different countries. For instance, freedom from want may mean one thing in a South Sea island—quite another in an European city.

No one can doubt that if production was concentrated upon the requirements included in the minimum standard, in other words if priority was given to them over everything else, there would never be any danger of scarcity in any part of the world. Ample reserves and stocks could be accumulated to prevent temporary shortages due to bad harvests or other causes.

Transport facilities and rapid communications rule out the possibility of the famine or a dearth of fuel. In future it would be unthinkable that several million persons should die in Russia, China or India from want of food and nourishment.

There is also the problem of production on an economic basis which cannot be realised unless and until countries are free to produce those things which nature has best fitted them to produce. This, of course is the old argument for free trade and it involves the elimination of trade barriers, tariffs and other artificial hindrances to maximum production which in the past have so often cancelled out the natural advantages of certain countries.

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REVISED TIME TABLE FROM NEXT MONTH

INCREASE IN ACCOMMODATION

Details of the new railway time table, which comes into operation on May 10 were revealed on Wednesday at a press conference.

There are no material changes so far as the long distance trains are concerned and although the total number of suburban trains will be less than in the present service the accommodation available will be considerably increased by the provision of additional coaches.

The principal features of the revised service are:—

An improved service for goods traffic has been provided to meet the growing demands of Food Control Department, the Services, etc.

In order to facilitate the quick despatch of goods and turn round of waggons, all goods-sheds will be open on Sundays for the acceptance and delivery of goods.

There will be no change in the Kelani Valley passenger service.

One other feature is that there will be only one time table for Sundays and week day services.

Several mid day trains on the broad gauge line have been curtailed and more coaches are to be added to the morning and evening services on this section of the railway. In the opinion of high railway authorities it is the best possible service they can offer under existing conditions and compares well with the restrictions imposed on railway travel in Canada, Australia and Great Britain. In Canada, civilians have been prohibited from making long distance rail journeys. Official warning has also been given of further restrictions in the use of railways by civilians.

An interesting point raised at the conference was whether uniform hours of working were altogether necessary to help the war effort and win the war. One official said that he could not understand the rule for every office worker to be at his desk by nine o'clock and to leave it sharp at 4-30 p.m. The result was that there was a terrific scramble for the first available train to take the office worker back home. A similar situation arose where the morning

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943.

CULTIVATION OF CHILLIES

FROM TIME TO TIME WE have referred in these columns to the scarcity of chillies and the attempts made by the authorities to control the price. As in the case of paddy, the root cause of the trouble was that Ceylon did not produce enough chillies for her own consumption and depended on supplies from India to a very great extent. Even before the Japanese entered the war and the price of chillies soared up to nearly Rs. 900 per candy in the "black market", the cultivation of chillies was a very profitable one. The price then was in the neighbourhood of Rs 125 per candy. In the present circumstances the cultivation of chillies has become even more important than the question of control.

The dry zone in the North is ideal for the purpose of chilly cultivation. Unfortunately, however, only the small-holders in the Jaffna peninsula have paid any attention to the chilly as a regular crop. Owing to the difficulty of irrigation from wells and other causes, the number of chilly plants cultivated on any one plot rarely exceeds 2000. In Changanai and the neighbouring villages the farmers make use of their paddy fields for the purpose of cultivating chillies during the dry season. The method of cultivation is well known. After the paddy harvest the chilly plot is ploughed or hoed and manured. The seedlings are then planted in dry soil and given regular and individual watering for some time. Then the soil is again hoed and the garden is irrigated from the well section by section. The plants begin to bear in about three or four months. The nett profit used to be something like Rs. 100 for 1000 plants. About 4500 plants can be cultivated on one acre. Therefore, according to the old prices, the profit per acre would be about Rs 400., assuming that the Jaffna farmer could ever manage to cultivate one acre, in view of the difficulties referred to above. It will thus be seen that chilly cultivation is an important and profitable item in the working of a farm.

Many years ago the writer was confronted with the necessity of increasing the income per acre on his lands under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme. The capital outlay on the whole concern had almost reached Rs. 400 per acre and the price of

paddy was somewhere about Rs. 1-40 per bushel. He therefore turned to the cultivation of chillies and plantains. Chillies were to be the dry season crop on high but irrigable paddy land. It may be remarked that the soil under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme is well suited for chillies. Given proper cultivation and manuring, the chilly does very well in this area. The Tuticorin variety recommended by the Department of Agriculture has been found to be the best.

But, the Jaffna method of cultivation is not at all suited for the cultivation of chillies on a large scale. It is too costly, and in places like Paranthan and Kilinochi where labour is by no means plentiful, it becomes impracticable. Inquiries from cultivators in South India showed that the Jaffna method could be dispensed with, and that chillies could be cultivated more economically by making use of a very small fraction of the water supplied to the sirupokam paddy fields. For this reason, the plots selected for chillies would be higher up the irrigation channel, while the sirupokam area would be situated lower down, precautions being taken to prevent seepage either from the channel or the sirupokam fields.

The technique of cultivation would be as follows: the chilly plot in extent about five acres would be ploughed first with a heavy mould-board plough. If there are any heavy clods left after the ploughing, these would be broken up with a flexible harrow. Then a cultivator is put across the plot as often as necessary till the required tilth is attained. The plot is then manured with farmyard manure and later levelled with the wooden leveller used in mudding paddy fields. The next thing to do is to flood the plot field by field, giving each field just enough water to make it remain muddy the following afternoon, when the seedlings are planted in rows. For many days these seedlings will not require any water. Then the soil begins to dry up. The soil is then hoed lightly, care being taken to leave the seedling alone. In the matter of hoeing, a three-tynd cultivator with head-wheel pulled by one cooly and guided by another will be found more economical. The mamoty must be used only where it is unavoidable. It is hardly necessary to say that this method of planting must be adopted only in absolutely clear weather. One heavy shower will destroy the planted seedlings during the early stages before the mud has had time to dry up. From this stage the cultivation will be on the lines of the Jaffna practice, with this difference: tank water is used for watering instead of the back-breaking lift irrigation from wells.

JAFFNA'S FIRST DENTAL SURGEON

(Communicated)

The columns of a newspaper are very often used to criticise the working of Government institutions. The Jaffna Civil Hospital has often figured in the local Press. The overcrowded wards, the lack of medical supplies, the want of up-to-date equipment, these have been the subject of complaints. The public however are ever ready to appreciate merit as they are to assign blame.

It is within very recent times that the Medical Department awoke to a sense of its duty to provide the Island with an efficient Dental Service. The opening of the Dental Institute in Colombo about twenty years ago did not keep step with a co-ordinated policy of a Provincial Dental Service. As usual Kandy and Galle received prior attention. Jaffna does not come within the ken of a Planters' Association, neither does it bask in the sunshine of Ministerial patronage. For a long time Dental Surgeons, in Private Practice came to Jaffna, stayed at the Rest House and attended to the well-to-do. The poor man had no look-in. After years of agitation, Government decided to honour Jaffna with the visit of a Dental Surgeon from the Kandy Hospital for one week in the month. This was in the latter half of 1939. How widespread is dental caries and oral sepsis in Ceylon it is impossible to say except by a process of inference. If in England with 14,780 persons on the Dental Register in 1938 95 per cent of elementary school children were affected with dental caries and 96 per cent in the Navy and 98 in the Army require dental treatment, one can imagine to what extent Ceylon needed an efficient Dental Service where there are not even 200 persons on the Dental Register. North of Kurenagalle there are no hospitals with a Dental Clinic till we come to Jaffna!

It was such a virgin field, a pioneer's paradise, that lay awaiting the young Dental Surgeon Dr. S. P. de Jong de Silva when he opened his clinic in January 1940. Of all forms of medical relief, the one beset with hidebound conservatism, rank ignorance and deep-rooted prejudice is dental treatment. And yet neglect of teeth trouble is the cause of quite half the ill-health among people.

To be a successful doctor one has to combine skill with a pleasant bed-side manner. Bed-side manners by a dental chair is a paradox, and yet there is need for them. Let me give you two pictures. A child of ten is taken to the clinic for an extraction. I have seen a Dental Surgeon examine the child's mouth with solemn gravity and pronounce the verdict in hushed tones, "I shall have to extract that tooth". The child begs to be let off. To make matters worse, the surgeon poses his forceps in his hands and consults the child. It reminded me of the Assize Judge asking a prisoner what he had to say before he passed sentence of death. A shriek and a howl greet the surgeon's decision to extract the offending molar, before anything is done. Here is another picture; this time it is from Dr. Silva's clinic, "Open your mouth, Thamby". Then

turning to his attendant Kandiah, the doctor says; "Some Chambrany" (the Ethyl-chloride sprayed to deaden the pain.) The boy gives an inquiring look. "It's nothing Thamby" says the doctor spraying a few drops on the little fellow's hand, "don't you feel it cold, you are going to have a similar feeling in your mouth." Before a few seconds have passed, the tooth has been extracted. I forgot to mention that during the first year Dr. Silva used to spend quite a lot of money for sweets. Each child had a few in his hand before he took his seat in the dental chair. The dental chair has no more terrors for a child who has been through such an experience.

Quite rightly Dr. Silva felt that the health of the school child was an important factor in keeping a country healthy. Two days in the week were reserved for school children. Quite a large number of schools availed themselves of the facilities afforded them by Dr. Silva. It sometimes meant working till after five o'clock in the evening. But the extra time was ungrudgingly given.

One never bargains for humour in a Dental Clinic. But not so in the Jaffna Dental Clinic. One can write a volume about the jokes, witty sallies and the repartees between patient and doctor, not to mention the attendant. Some jokes have well nigh become classical. Dr. Silva is gifted with a rich vein of humour, and often the patient forgot the pain and the anxiety of an extraction, because of the jokes of the doctor. Dr. Silva seemed to put into practice the words of well known verse:

"Give me a sense of humour Lord,
Give me the grace to see a joke,
To get some happiness out of life
And pass it on to other folk."

But it was not all jokes and laughter in the Dental Clinic. Dr. Silva never lost sight of work, hard, backbreaking work. It was a surprise to many, but not to the doctor, that the first year registered more than 8000 cases. New brooms sweep clean. Was the first year's record going to be kept up? Was not the doctor going to rest on his laurels? Not by any means. If enthusiasm and grit blazed a trail in the first year, perseverance consolidated the work after that. The public are the best judges of a doctor's merits. The 8000 record was never lowered the second year, neither in the third. The figures of the Jaffna Clinic for the past three years have not been surpassed by even Kandy and Galle. More than 24,000 cases for three years, if those figures don't prove a man's merit, I should like to know what else will? Extractions by the thousands were not the only feathers in Dr. Silva's cap. He has performed a number of difficult dental operations which the Senior Surgeon in the Dental Institute, Colombo, can be proud of.

It is a common saying that institutions run by Government have no soul. There is the lack of sympathy and the touch of humanity. Red tape replaces kindness. The man who is content with doing the minimum and the man who endeavours to do all that is humanly possible are both bracketed together. Provided a man is punctual, obeys general orders and pretends to do a lot, can very comfortably get on in Government Service, draw his monthly salary and get up one fine morning to see that he is in

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A CHAIN OF CO-OPERATIVE STORES

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS RECORDED

The new Co-operative Stores Drive which was launched in October last has met with phenomenal success. It has already achieved splendid results and has contributed a great deal to check profiteering.

It is estimated that the present membership of the stores represents, directly or indirectly, one-sixth of the total consuming public of Ceylon (on the basis that each member represents a family of five persons).

Mr. G. de Soyza, acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies, told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter that the drive had the special and full support of the Civil Defence Department; the movement had in fact become a "front line" of civil defence today.

Mr. de Soyza explained that the new movement was the result of a conference between the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the Civil Defence Commissioner and himself. It was decided at that meeting that a vigorous drive for the organisation of co-operative stores should be undertaken as the most practical way of ensuring an equitable distribution of foodstuffs among the people during the present emergency situation.

Mr. de Soyza said that with Government support co-operative stores were ensured most of whatever supplies are available at the present moment to people.

"In a co-operative store", he said, "the people themselves cater to their own needs and take the burden of distribution upon their own shoulders; a co-operative store is a 'buying club' on a large scale; it sells primarily to members (in present circumstances sales to non-members are most exceptional); members elect their own management.

"This democracy of control is the best check on profiteering; for obviously members are not going to permit their store to sell to them at profiteering rates.

Profits for Members

"All profits may go to members in proportion to their purchases. No profits to a private shopkeeper, so no incentive to profiteering. Audit and supervision is given free by a special Government staff (Government has the right to levy a fee, but this will not happen until stores are well established). Trade vests in the hands of the people of the country themselves. More people are trained in business than has ever before happened. Costs are kept down to a minimum. Anyone can join a co-operative store and enjoy all the benefits and exercise all the rights on the purchase of just one share (which means one rupee).

"Today there are over 500 registered Stores and many more are under organisation. This is an astonishing record, when it is realised that the normal record of expansion of the whole co-operative movement (all types of societies) during the last three years has been an average of 200 new societies per year.

In six months the Department has registered co-operative stores, alone three times the number of socie-

ties of all types it usually registered in a year.

200 In One Month

In March alone the new stores registered numbered over 200 i. e. more than the total number of all societies registered in the whole of last co-operative year. A year ago the total number of co-operative societies (all types) in the Island was 2,040 the nett result of some 30 years' development. Today the number is almost 2,700.

"The supply of co-operative stores is the most important question. It is also a most difficult one. Here again Government gives its full support to the movement. A co-operative wholesale establishment was set up in Colombo towards the end of January to attend to the supply of stores throughout the Island. It is in the charge of a senior assistant registrar assisted by an increasing staff. The establishment is now beginning to get into its stride. It is financed by the Civil Defence Commissioner. It receives its share of goods purchased by Government and the senior assistant registrar has also to tap all other sources of supply (no easy task, considering the great opposition shown to the movement by private trade, both wholesale and retail). It also proposes to do its own importing, as soon as it can.

"Another significant feature of the stores movement (or 'consumers' movement, as it is properly called) is that it can be linked up with the co-operative producers' movement and enables the co-operative producer to dispose of his goods to advantage. When the producers' movement (i. e., co-operative marketing, which too is making headway now) is linked up with the consumers movement, the alliance between the two main divisions of co-operation will be complete, and the results will be obvious.

"Branches of the co-operative wholesale establishment are to be opened soon at Galle, Kalutara, Kandy, Kurunegala and Jaffna. The co-operative wholesale establishment will eventually give place to a co-operative wholesale union of the societies themselves.

The Future

"The stores drive has met with phenomenal success, as was only to be expected. The question is what of the future? Will the stores last once the emergency is over? Even if the stores have served only the emergency, a great service will have been done to the people by the drive, but every endeavour of the Department is to see that the stores will survive and lead to a new order of things among the people. This will need the utmost care and attention from the Department.

WANTED

A coconut land not less than 25 acres in extent with a decent bungalow on lease within easy distance to the road or Railway Station.

Apply with terms to
R. C. P.
68 Bankshall Street,
Jaffna.
(Mis. 18, 3 & 6-5-43)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR UNDELIVERED PAPAWA SEEDS

Sir,—Mr. T. N. Rangunathan of Jaffna had sent me 12 cents in stamps with a request to supply him papawa seeds.

Accordingly I sent him 3 packets of seeds. The parcel has been returned with the remark "no address" on the envelope. If you will kindly publish this letter, there is no doubt that Mr. Rangunathan will communicate with me.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur V. Dias.

"Edmund Niwasa"

Panadura,
23rd April 1943.

[This must be the work of the postal peon. We hope that Mr. Rangunathan will give a fuller address—Ed. H. O.]

FAREWELL TO RETIRED DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

Col. L. Mc. D. Robison, will be entertained at a Garden Party and Farewell by the Northern Province Teachers' Association and the North-Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association on Wednesday, the 5th instant at 5-30 p. m. in the Jaffna Central College.

JAFFNA'S FIRST DENTAL SURGEON

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the first grade, by a mere flux of time. It cannot be said that for all the hard work put in by Dr. Silva, he has had a square deal by those in authority. If Dr. Silva had attended to six thousand cases in the three years, instead of twenty four thousand, his superiors would not have blamed him. But because he cared to do four times that amount, he was rewarded with additional work, work which Dental surgeons in Galle and Kandy were not called upon to do. And why? You see we are in Jaffna. What is sauce for the Kandy gander is not sauce for the Jaffna goose? Is it any wonder that Jaffna rarely gets the best, and if the best comes our way, it is supposed to be a sort of penal servitude for the individual concerned.

It is surprising to see how medical men can be ignorant of the physiological effect of fatigue. A tired doctor who is on his legs for six hours of the day who does extractions, by the dozen a day, each calling for concentrated physical effort, cannot do justice to his patients in another sphere of work in the hospital at the end of the day. And that was what Dr. Silva was called upon to do for the last three years. It is not for the public to question the internal administration of the hospital, but the public have the right to ask that a man physically and mentally fagged out should not be allowed to attend to them. This point is being stressed lest the blunder be repeated and continued.

A grateful public regret Dr. Silva's departure. He has done much for the North. The improvement on the health and physique of a people depends on the prevention of dental disease. Dr. Silva will be long remembered as the one who not only laid the foundations of a sound Dental Service in the North, but also reared a good part of the edifice. The good wishes of his large circle of patients go with him for a long, useful and prosperous career.

RECEPTION TO NEW HOME MINISTER

A public reception by the citizens of the Manipay Parish was accorded to Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, at the Village Committee Grounds on Saturday the 24th April 1943. Mr. Mahadeva was received at the Suthumalai Junction by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman of the reception Committee, and representatives of the various Villages and was conducted in a procession under a flowered canopy to the venue of the meeting. Mr. Mahadeva was profusely garlanded on the way. At the public meeting held on the occasion with Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman Village Committee Manipay in the chair, Messrs. S. D. Thampoo Advocate, V. Joseph Retired District Judge, A. W. Nadarajah Advocate, M. Balasundaram Bar-at-law, Dr. K. Cathiravelu and Mr. P. M. Segarajasingham spoke in eulogistic terms of the new Home Minister and the background he enjoys by the galaxy of intellectual and political giants in his ancestry. An address was read on behalf of the citizens by Mr. K. Ramanathan Secretary to the Reception Committee. Mr. A. Mahadeva replied suitably. Refreshments were served and a musical entertainment followed including oriental dances. Over 2000 people attended the reception.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. 105 Testy.

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Kanagasabai of Nainatheevu Deceased.
Moendchipillai widow of A. Kanagasabai of do Petitioner.
Vs.

- Minors
1. Muttuledchumy
 2. Rukkumany
 3. Somasundram and
 4. Sivapragasam
all children of Kanagasabai and
 5. Arumugam Nagalingam all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiyah Esquire District Judge on 3rd March 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1-4 Respondents and the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and the Respondents shall appear before this Court on 28th May 1943 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minor the 1st Respondent on the same date.

31 March 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiyah,
District Judge.

(O. 3, 3 & 6-5-43)

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM NEXT MONTH

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trains were concerned. Everybody wanted to be in by 9 a. m.

In this connexion, the railway authorities seek the co-operation of employers in fixing the office hours for such of their employees who travel by train to come in half an hour early or late as the case may be and to leave accordingly in the evening. This, he said, would go a long way to help the railway in solving a pressing problem.

"FREEDOM FROM WANT"

Continued from page 1

in the production, or cultivation of some particular article or commodity.

The same is true of distribution. Although its machinery has been expanded and accelerated nevertheless it is still clogged by the duties and restrictions which have been imposed by Governments in their endeavours to preserve the home markets for their own producers. This they have done not only to lessen unemployment but also to safeguard the existence of those key industries which are absolutely essential to the life of a nation in time of war.

So long as each State is compelled to rely upon its own resources alone, to defend itself against an aggressor trade barriers and high tariffs will remain. Moreover as in the past a considerable and ever-increasing portion of the national wealth will be spent on the production of new armaments. War and preparation for war must inevitably reduce enormously the potential wealth of every country and consequently depress the standards of living.

It follows that freedom from want and freedom from fear—the fear of new wars and blitzes are bound up together and cannot be separated. Both are dependent upon the elimination of war which as we are now beginning to realise can only be achieved through the establishment of some international authority or world confederation equipped with machinery for the peaceful settlement of all disputes and a preponderance of force—what President Wilson described as "the major force of mankind"—to hold the would-be aggressors in awe and to maintain the rule of law.

Another implication of freedom from want is the right to work. But unless the Government is going to run everything it is difficult to see how it can be expected to guarantee every unemployed person a job in his old trade or profession.

The right to work, imposing on the Government the obligation to plan and undertake public works and improvements would in effect establish a minimum wage in private industry. The daily rates of pay fixed for Government employment upon these schemes would be based upon the cost or minimum standard of living. There would then be little or no inducement for persons employed in these enterprises to return to their old trade or profession unless they were able to earn at least as much as they receive from the State.

In these circumstances employers and firms who could not afford to pay a minimum wage would go out of business and their employees would either be taken on by more prosperous and enterprising concerns or failing this, would be able to find work on a Government scheme until with a revival of trade an opportunity occurred of returning to their old occupation.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY GUNNY BAGS

Tenders are invited for the purchase of empty gunny bags at the Jaffna, Kayts, Tellippalai, Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri, and Kodigamam Supply Stations in Jaffna District.

2 All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo.

3 Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the General Treasury (Room No. 223, Second Floor, Galle Face Secretariat) or be sent through the post under registered cover.

4 Tenders should be marked "Tender for the purchase of empty gunny bags at the Supply Stations in Jaffna District" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and should reach the Chairman of the Tender Board not later than midday on Tuesday the 18th May, 1943.

5 The tenders should be made on form which will be supplied on application at the Jaffna Kachcheri and no tender will be considered unless on the recognised form.

6 All alterations and erasures in tenders must be initialled by the tenderers.

7 It required the empty gunny bags may be inspected at the Jaffna, Kayts, Tellippalai, Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri and Kodigamam Supply Stations.

8 All necessary information can be ascertained upon application at this office.

9 No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

10 The Government reserves to itself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

Sgd. M. PRASAD,
Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.

(G 4. 3, 6 & 10-5-43.)

BRIBERY REPORT

It is understood that the Bribery Commission report of Mr. L. M. D. de Silva, K. C., who inquired into allegations against members of the present State Council, is now being printed as a sessional paper. It is expected to be out within a fortnight.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

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