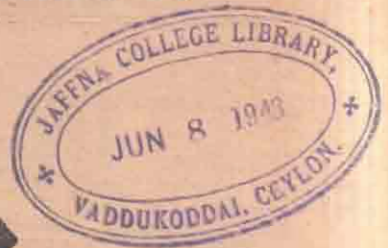


THE Hindu Organ.



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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Motoring Without Petrol

Following the success of his experiment with 'producer gas' driven cars, Mr. Bobby Arnolda, of Colombo, has decided to import more producer gas units for the public benefit.

Nomination Day for Mannar Seat

July 3 is nomination day at the Vavuniya Kachcheri for candidates who intend to contest the Mannar-Mullaitivu Seat in the State Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan.

No Invasion Threat To Bengal

Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister of Bengal, speaking at a tea party given in his honour on last Thursday, said that Bengal was prepared as far as bombing was concerned. He was personally of the view that there was no apprehension of an invasion of Bengal and Assam.

City Councillors and Bribes.

A proposal that any legislation relating to the offer, solicitation or acceptance of gratifications, which applies to members of the State Council, should be made applicable to members of the Colombo Municipal Council is, it is learned, made in a motion to be moved at the next meeting of the Municipal Council, asking for the appointment of a Special Commission on the lines of the Commission appointed to inquire into allegations of bribery against members of the State Council.

Ministers Studying Inflation Checks

Various methods suggested to check inflation in Ceylon are now being considered by the Board of Ministers. It is understood that the principal of these are: effective price control and rationing of essential commodities; stabilisation of prices of very essential commodities by subsidisation; rationing of purchasing power; sales tax on non-essential commodities; extending the scope of the excess profits tax; raising of the income tax on higher incomes; placing a ceiling on dividends as in other countries; control of sales of real property; compulsory saving.

BLOCKADE - A GOOD OLD ENGLISH WEAPON

HOW IT IS EMPLOYED IN THE PRESENT WAR

BY A. J. Mc WHINNIE

A good old English weapon for dealing with tyrants and aggressors in Europe is blockade. It's a weapon which has served us well through the centuries, and is serving us well today.

The Fundamental principle of blockade is that you must have a strong and powerful Navy. With naval strength you command the seas. When you command the seas you maintain the use of the seas for your own ships and, at the same time, you deny the use of the seas to the enemy.

The same strategy is being followed today as it was followed by Nelson. Of course blockading tactics have changed with the staggering developments in ships, guns, communications and aeroplanes. Nelson sat outside Napoleon's harbour at Toulon for two-and-a-half years. There were no bombers roaring at him from the skies. There were no motor-torpedo boats racing towards him at nearly a mile a minute. There were no mines lurking around him. And because his sails needed only the wind, there was no need to study re-fuelling needs.

Nelson fought in the 2,000 ton flagship, Victory, at five knots. Today's mighty battle-ships are monsters of 35,000 tons capable of speeds over thirty knots. Nelson's guns had a range of three hundred yards. Today's big guns fire a shell the weight of a motor-car a distance of twenty miles.

But, while we don't sit outside harbours, we still blockade. We blockade from a distance.

And, even though Nelson sat outside Toulon like a cat waiting expectantly at a mouse-hole, he could not guarantee that not a single enemy ship would come out from her lair. Sometimes, in fact, a French ship did come out—given the right weather. Nelson joked about it: he reported that occasionally one of Napoleon's ships had been out for what the British Admiral called "capers" "Some day", said Nelson in one

report, "we shall lay salt on their tails."

And that is just what we are doing to our enemies today. But the salt is in the form of bombs weighing thousands of pounds, shells from big guns, and deadly torpedoes.

Not only are we blockading Germany in 1943, but we are trying to extend the blockade to Japan—a much more difficult job. Japan, after her flying start, is now worried about the increasing blockade against her lifeline. Japanese forces are widely scattered over temporarily conquered islands in the Pacific and need constant supplies and possibly reinforcements. Allied warships, submarines, bombers and long-range reconnaissance planes are patrolling the Pacific supply routes to prevent Japanese supplies getting through to the places they are needed most.

That is the blockade coming into play, but in Germany's case, the blockade has been tight from the start; only on two or three occasions during the past year have German warships lurking in Norwegian fjords pushed their noses out towards the open sea. On each of those occasions there had been a big Allied convoy passing German territory. With the convoy there has always been a naval escort. On each occasion the German warships have been beaten back to their bases and the convoy has steamed on. That is maintaining the use of the seas for your own ships and denying the use of the seas to the enemy. The blockade again?

Then look at the case of the Mediterranean. Rommel's forces were beaten back from Egypt by British forces which had to be transported 12,000 miles by sea from England to Alexandria. Yet Rommel's supplies had only to be carried a couple of hundred miles. He couldn't get through the blockade all the men and supplies he needed to fight men brought 12,000 miles by sea.

Just for a second put your-

Continued on page 3

ADULT EDUCATION & POST-WAR PLANNING

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN AMERICA

A new form of adult education, which will have as its focus the preparation of the American people for intelligent participation in post-war planning, is being worked out by U. S. librarians. More than 200 of them laid the ground work for a country-wide programme at the National Institute on War and Post-War Issues, held recently in Chicago, sponsored by the American Library Association and financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Under the proposed plan, adult schools and libraries will be asked to work out co-operative programmes to reach all the people. Definitive books dealing with post-war problems will be prepared and put before the public by the librarians. Government documents will be made available and explained to those who are unfamiliar with Government procedure.

Adult education courses are popular in the United States. An estimated three crores of adults take advantage of opportunities for education and self-improvement provided by Government agencies, private welfare agencies, and commercial mediums of education, such as correspondence schools. Extension classes for adults, held in the evening, are offered by many colleges and universities. Public high schools have vocational training classes at night. The American Association of Adult Education and the Institute for Adult Education train leaders in adult education, co-ordinate the work of various agencies, and do research. Study courses offered by 350 private correspondence schools enrol 7,50,000 of adults. Correspondence courses are also offered by 42 State Universities and Colleges, and at least 10 lakhs of Americans follow reading courses, often augmented by lecture courses, which are sponsored by libraries.

Free public libraries are maintained by the Federal, State and Municipal Governments. There are 10 crores, 60 lakhs of books in public libraries throughout the country, with a total annual circulation of 50 crores of volumes, serving 2,60,00,000 of borrowers.

American teachers as a whole

Continued on page 3



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943.

THE CAUSE OF BRIBERY

THE LATEST MOVE IN THE direction of stamping out bribery and corruption is a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Colombo Municipal Council for the appointment of a Commission on the lines of the recent Bribery Commission to inquire into the conduct of the City Fathers. We sympathise with those who are in favour of this resolution, but it may be as well to point out that bribery and corruption cannot be put down by the mere appointment of Commissions. This is well illustrated by the report of Mr. L. M. D. de Silva himself. He has found as a fact that certain members of the State Council had been receiving gratifications for the exercise of their influence as members of the Council. He also strongly suspects that there are other members who are equally guilty but whom he is unable to identify. These are facts which most people in the island have known for a long time. The object of Mr Francis de Zoysa's motion was undoubtedly to focus public attention on a matter in regard to which the public itself had no doubts whatever. The public might not have been certain as to the identity of the culprits. This task was left to the Commissioner.

In regard to self-governing institutions like Municipal Councils, Urban Councils, and Village Committees, we do not think that a Commission is needed to establish the notorious fact that there is a good deal of bribery and corruption in these institutions. We go further and say that these bodies and the unfortunate State Council are not the only culprits. The entire public service of the island is honey-combed with corruption. As the law stands at present, it is somewhat difficult to bring the guilty ones to book. This is why special legislation was enacted to afford the person who gives bribes a certain measure of protection. The Penal Code would punish the bribe-taker as well as the bribe-giver. This is an advantage to those who flourish on bribery.

While it may be granted that corruption is rife in every branch of public activity, we are afraid that the remedy is not the appointment of more Commissions. The remedy is to raise the standard of public life and public service and to

insist that this standard shall be steadfastly maintained in the future. The need for this will be realised when one studies the report of the Bribery Commissioner with reference to the probable causes of corruption. The impecuniosity of those who seek to serve the public is a great danger to the integrity of public bodies. As the Commissioner has said, it is not every impecunious man that will accept a gratification, but it is nevertheless true that, when placed in a position of influence, he very often yields to temptation. One can easily understand this in a country like Ceylon where the average person is not disposed to draw any nice distinctions between the legitimate income of a public servant or public man and the glittering results of his depredations. The number of cases in which the allowances of State Councillors have been seized tells its own tale. It is difficult to see how public men, whose circumstances are so straitened as to call for the intervention of Courts of law and who have in the past devised highly original, though amusing methods, of circumventing the processes of the Courts, could be trusted to discharge their duties honestly and impartially.

As we have remarked often in these columns, the public of this island is entirely to blame for what has happened and for what is still happening in spite of the report of the Bribery Commission. The electors have grossly abused their rights by giving their confidence to men who were not in a position to guide them aright. It cannot be said for a moment that the members of the State Council who have been found guilty became impecunious only after they entered the State Council. Their circumstances and the consequent danger to the purity of public life must have been well known to those who elected them. And yet, elected they were with results disastrous to the public life of this island. It is necessary, therefore, that, while we condemn those whose guilt has been proved, we remember also the causes that have undoubtedly contributed to their guilt.

And it is not the mere need for cash alone that has made some of our public men fall from grace. If the matter is considered carefully, it will be found that the electorates pay little attention to the intellectual and moral qualifications of those who seek their votes. A smattering of English is all that is needed, apparently, to serve as the foundation of a public career. The speeches of some of the Ministers themselves will illustrate the point we seek to emphasise. If some of these gentlemen repeated their crudities in the vernacular, they would be found out immediately. But the English

language is, in the hands of the semi-educated, a convenient means for concealing intellectual and educational deficiencies which will not be tolerated in any country but Ceylon. The evil flourishes not only in the elections to the State Council but also in the case of Urban Council and Village Committee elections. We view with the gravest misgivings the type of men who are finding a place in our Urban Councils. And it is the electors that are to blame for all this

ST. SEKKILAR

(By M. M.)

The real glory of a country depends not on her beautiful mansions, her rich industrial centres, her up-to-date means of communication, her wealthy magnates, etc., but on her learned men and sages who elevate their fellow-beings and set them free from the bonds of ignorance through their words of wisdom. The Tamil land, though she cannot at present boast of any of the former, is rich in her noble literature, which is contributed by deep thinkers and saints. Among such great men of the Tamil land, St. Sekkilar, the author of Periapuranam which contains the life history of the devotees of Siva, is one.

St. Sekkilar was born in Kunrathur in Thondai Nadu about 800 years ago and was named Arunmolithevar at the time of his birth. The name Sekkilar was given to him later, after he had earned a great fame to the class of Sekkilar to which he belonged. The Chola King Sri Anapayan, having found out his intelligence, his deep knowledge and noble character, appointed him as his prime minister. He discharged his duties very faithfully to the entire satisfaction of both the king and his subjects. When he observed that some among the Saivites of his time including the king wasted their precious time in reading some literature which was not soul-elevating, he exhorted them to listen to the life-history of the Saiva Saints which will ennoble their lives in this world and the world to come. At the king's request he narrated the account of the Saiva saints mentioned in the Thiruthondathokai of St. Suntharar as sketched out by Namby Andar Namby in his Thiru Thondar Thiruvanthathy. They all listened to him and highly appreciated his narration and the king besought Arunmolithevar to write a book on the life-history of the Saiva saints.

Arunmolithevar then proceeded to Chithambaram, the shrine of the mystic dance, prayed to Sri Nadarajah and invoked His divine guidance when the Lord suggested to him the first line 'உலகெலா முண்டீதோதற்கரியவன்' to write his book. It was completed and was entitled Peria Puranam since

it describes the lives of the devotees of Siva who are greater than any other in the world and whose merit cannot be estimated. The king reached Chithambaram and listened to the reading of his work in the midst of sages, poets, scholars, brahmins and devotees. The king was so delighted with the work that he resolved to honour St. Sekkilar according to his merit. St. Sekkilar was made to ride on an elephant's back with his book placed in front of him, round the temple of Chithambaram while the king respectfully plied the Samarai. Thus the king showed to the world that St. Sekkilar was greater than the earthly kings and gave him the title 'தொண்டர் சீபரவவல்லார்'—which means an expert in singing the praise of the devotees of Siva.

St. Umapathy Sivam of Kunrathur gives a delightful account of St. Sekkilar in his Sekkilar Puranam.

"எருலகெலா முண்டீதோதற்கரியவன்
கரியவனென் றிறைவன்
முதலடி பெடுத்தக் கொடுத்தருளக்
கொண்டு
பாருலகெலா மகணின் றெடுத்தக்
கைகீட்டப்
பாடி யுடித்தனர் தொண்டர்சீர்
பரவவல்லார்"

In these lines St. Umapathy Sivam suggests that Periapuranam is a divine work. The first line being given by Ishwara and the rest being supplied by Saraswathy St. Sekkilar completed the work. He was only an instrument of God to complete this noble work. St. Sekkilar remained at Chithambaram for some time and attained the holy feet of Sri Nadarajah.

St. Sekkilar has a noble truth in this verse in the account of St. Sakkilar:

"எங்கிலையி னின்றொலு மெக்
கொலக் கொண்டாலு
மன்னிய சீர்க் சங்கரனாருண்
மறவாமை பொருளென்றே
துன்னிய வேடந் தன்னைத்
துறவாதே தாய சிவந்
தன்னையி கு மன்றினுன்
மறவாமை தலைநிப்பார்"

One may profess any creed or wear any garb or symbol, but undisturbed meditation of Lord Siva's feet, St. Sekkilar realised, was the greatest wealth and he without throwing away his priestly garb worshipped Siva in his heart incessantly.

When he describes the land of St. Sandeswarar he says:

பண்ணின்பயனு நல்லிசையும்
பாலின்பயனு மின்சுவையும்
கண்ணின் பயனும் பெருகொளியும்
கருத்தின் பயனு மெழுத்தஞ்சுக்
விண்ணின் பயனும் பொழி மழையும்
வேதப் பயனுஞ் சைவமும்பொன்
மண்ணின் பயனு ம்ப்பதியின்
வளத்தின் பெருமை வரம்புடைத்தோ

One learns from this verse that it is essential to repeat in one's mind the holy mantram Sri Panchadchara and that the Saiva religion is the essence of the four Vedas.

To understand St. Sekkilar's message to mankind one must read his Periapuranam. From the beginning to the end it is

(Continued on page 3)

TRAGIC MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

TEACHER DIES ON SPOT

News is to hand this morning that Mr. Ramupillai Rajadurai, Teacher, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, while returning in his car from Paranthan met with a nasty accident and died immediately at Iyakachchi junction.

It appears that Mr. Rajadurai with his son and another teacher, Mr. F. C. Tauraisingham, of St. Patrick's College, was returning from Paranthan after inspecting his farm. Mr. Ratnam, his brother, was driving the car. At Iyakachchi the car skidded and Mr. Rajadurai's head came in violent contact with the hood of the car, and he died. The others escaped with slight injuries.

MATRIMONIAL

SOMASUNDARAM—RAJALAKSHUMI

The solemnization according to Hindu rites of the marriage of Mr. S. Somasundaram, (Apothecary), son of Mr. & Mrs. Saravanamuttu of Nallur, to Rajalakshumi, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Kanapathypillai and sister of Mr. K. Kailasapillai, V. C. Chairman, Mandaitivu, will take place at "Temple View", Mandaitivu, on Monday, 14th June 1943, at 10 P. M.

All friends and relatives are cordially invited. (Mis. 51. 7-6 43)

ADULT EDUCATION AND POST-WAR PLANNING

(Continued from page 1)

are taking increasing responsibility for the social adjustment of the pupil to the world of the future. Many of them talk and write on world conditions. Most of them are better informed on world affairs than the teachers of an earlier generation.

Another indication of the teacher's role in the present-day world is the shift of responsibility in the New York City school system, for supervision of instruction in special subjects, from directors with life tenure to Standing Committees of teachers, elected by their colleagues wherever this is practicable.

Department of Civil Defence

Co-operative Stores and Distribution of Chillies and Sugar

Co-operative Stores are informed that they are entitled to their full share of chillies and sugar for the supply of their members. Distribution, however, will take place on the basis of members' rice ration books. Co-operative Stores desiring to undertake the supply of chillies and sugar should have members' rice ration books transferred to themselves. Revenue officers have been specially instructed to expedite such transfers both to existing Stores and to all future organisations.

Co-operative Stores and co-operators are reminded of the important part they have to play in the Food Distribution Scheme. The new arrangements should in no way be allowed to impede the organisation of more Co-operative Stores.

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 202 P.T.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Meenadchipillai wife of Arumugam Chelliah of Varathupalai Deceased
Murugesu Kanapathypillai of Varathupalai Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Arumugam Chelliah of Varathupalai
2. Selvavinayagam daughter of A. Chelliah of do
3. Wallinayagy daughter of A. Chelliah of do

The 2nd and 3rd respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Nadarajasundram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as father of the deceased abovenamed to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 18th day of June 1943 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1943.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Add. District Judge
(O. 10, 7 & 10-6 43.)

WANTED

An elderly Matron with administrative ability. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Secretary, Women's Art and Industrial Institute, before June 30. (Mis. 43. 7, 14, 21, 28-6-43.)

ST. SEKKILAR

(Continued from page 2)

full of the message of Bakthi devotion to God and describes how Bakthi brings one eternal happiness. No real wisdom can be obtained without love of God and hence a knowledge of Periapuranam is bound to bring one enlightenment and bliss.

BLOCKADE—A GOOD OLD ENGLISH WEAPON

Continued from page 1

self in the place of Hitler staring at a map inside his headquarters. He, the man who during the Battle of Britain said that because of air power there were no longer any islands, finds himself today standing on the biggest island of all. He sees four-fifths of his continent surrounded by our sea-power. Down his 2,000 miles coastline there is a naval might welded with air-power watching him—all the way from the North Cape down to Gibraltar. He sees his coastal convoys, trying to ease the strain on his bombed railways, pounced on as they creep down the coast—pounced on by submarines, bombers, destroyers and mile-a-minute motor-torpedo boats. That again is the blockade.

Hitler looks at the map again. He has ships at the south of France, in the Mediterranean. But both ends of the Mediterranean are closed against him by the British Navy operating from those great naval bases of Gibraltar and Alexandria.

It galls Hitler to realise that at any moment of any day there are nearly 8,000 British freighters out on the high seas carrying raw materials and munitions across the world to wherever they are needed. Every day there are never fewer than 600 British warships out on the oceans, guarding 85,000 miles of ocean routes. They are part of the Big Blockade.

Hitler looks east on the map. Above all he wants rubber from his Japanese partners. He knows that Japan urgently needs machine tools, chemicals and manufactured goods which he could supply in exchange for cargoes of rubber. He must, at all costs, try to sneak an odd ship or two through the blockade.

His crisis decision to put more blockade-runners to sea was forced on him by the new developments in North Africa. With French Africa now on the side of the Allies, Hitler has lost a valuable source of raw materials. He searches the map for an alternative supply. The main alternative can only be Japan.

If he had effective sea-power he could send out great convoys around the world, like we do; but he hasn't. His only chance is to send out his few blockade-runners as single ships which, because they are alone, will only be a speck on the vastness of the oceans. So Hitler takes the chance. Those specks on the ocean have to be found. They have to be found somewhere, in 60,000,000 square miles of water, between the Bay of Biscay and the Pacific. So we must get out of our heads the idea that oceans are sort of large ponds. And don't say—as I've heard some cranks say when there is news of a blockade-runner—"What's the Navy doing?"

But so powerful is the big blockade that out of 60,000,000 square miles of ocean no fewer than four blockade-runners have been intercepted and "dealt with" in one month recently.

That news must have hurt Hitler. That blockade-runner

NORTH CEYLON PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

The inaugural meeting of the North Ceylon Printers' Association was held at the Vydeeswara Vidyalayam Hall on Saturday the 29th May, 1943 at 10 a. m. under the chairmanship of Rev. Father Ciergka, O. M. I., Manager of St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Jaffna. The Chairman in his opening address was pleased to see that such a union was formed and expressed the desirability of affiliating this Association with the All Ceylon Printers' Association and exhorted the members to co-operate and preserve their interests for ever.

After the election of office-bearers it was resolved to send Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, Manager, A. C. M. Press, Tellipallai, the President-elect of this Association, to represent the interests of the North Ceylon Printers at the meeting of the All Ceylon Printers' Association to be held at Colombo to discuss certain important matters with the Controller of Paper.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair by Mr. K. K. Natarajan, one of the Joint Secretaries.

was on the very last lap of her long, lonely, hazardous voyage. She was inwardbound, her holds crammed with the raw materials Hitler needs most. Another few days and her officers and men would have been safely in the Reich, being acclaimed as heroes.

They had followed all the cunning detours they could think of to keep them away from the heavily patrolled trade routes. They had taken the long evasive route to the east to avoid the Allied blockaders on the sea, in the air, and under the sea. They were actually almost within sight of home. But the trap was still set. And the blockade-runner ran into its steel jaws. It was all over in a few minutes. A passage of months, a cargo worth millions to Hitler in his need. It was all wasted. That is the blockade.

There are two possible ways the blockade-runners between Germany and Japan can take. They can steam down the Atlantic down between the bulge of Africa and the South American coast, round the Cape of Good Hope far from land, and up into and across the Indian Ocean to the Dutch East Indies as their first stop. Or there is the passage—the perilous passage—down the Atlantic, round Cape Horn, entering the Pacific from the east. From the fact that one of the blockade-runners was caught in the Indian Ocean, it looks as though that was the chosen route.

I am often asked whether these blockade-runners made the whole trip without help—whether they can do the passage with its long detours without refuelling. Well, given a good modern oil-burning freighter or motorship fitted with extra fuel tanks, it is possible that Germany has ships able to do the trip in one lap.

But, although there is no information available, my own belief is that with Hitler's new interest in the sea, he has probably put a few supply ships and tankers out on the vast oceans ready to help blockade-runners. That is only my own opinion. But it

Continued on page 4

O. E. GOONETILLEKE,
Civil Defence Commissioner.

(Mis. 52. 7-6-43.)

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CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER,
CEYLON.

(Mis. 47. 7-17-6-43.)

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(Mis. 45. 3-26-6-43.)

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BLOCKADE—A GOOD OLD ENGLISH WEAPON

Continued from page 3

would not surprise me to hear of
a supply ship or two being caught
by our oceanic sea and air
patrols.

Hitler will analyse the reports
from the few blockade-runners
that get through. He wants to
use them not only for prestige,
not only to bring him raw
materials, he wants to use them
for testing the danger spots at sea.

He wants to divert attention
from his land reverses. He wants
to divert attention from the fact
that the U boats—menace, though
they are—have failed to stop big
troop convoys.

He wants to see whether, when
forced to it, his big, idle war-ships
would stand much chance acting
as individual raiders out on the
high seas. After all, that is what
they were built for.

It means this. The sea war is
starting to get on the surface.
And the blockade is being tight-
ened on all oceans.

BBC Press Service.

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(H. 206. 25-2-43-24-8-43) (M)