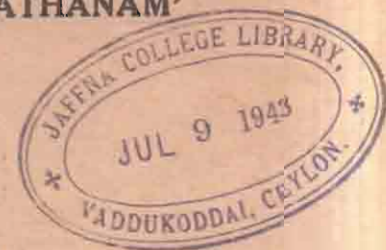


THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Quorum for Urban Councils

The Executive Committee of Local Administration has approved of certain urgent amendments to the Urban Councils Ordinance, which will be introduced shortly. One amendment proposes to reduce the quorum necessary for a meeting of an Urban Council.

Raj Ambassador In Ceylon

The Government of India has, it is learnt, appointed Mr. M. S. Aney as its representative in Ceylon in an "ambassadorial" capacity similar to that of Sir Baron Jayatilaka in India.

Mr. S. C. Bose's Activities

The German news agency said that Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the formation of a so-called "Provisional Government for Free India" at a conference of the "India Independence League" in Singapore.

Rs. 250 Fine For Letter Writer

P. Mannikkam Cross, Manager of Cheap Side, Vavuniya was fined Rs. 250 by Mr. M. M. I. Kariapper, the Vavuniya Magistrate, for having written a letter to his wife in India, and referred to military topics.

MME. Chiang Returns

Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned to Chungking on Sunday. Her arrival was kept so secret that even her husband was not at the airport to meet her. She was weary and air-sick as she landed from a transport plane piloted by an American crew after the last lap of an uneventful journey lasting just under a week.

First Air Train To Cross The Atlantic

The first air train to cross the Atlantic has been brought over by the R. A. F. Transport Command. The 3,500 miles were covered in 28 flying hours and the train consisted of a glider fully loaded and towed. The glider carried vaccines for Russia, and radio and aircraft and motor parts. This is the first time such a trip had been made across the Atlantic or any ocean and is the result of many months of experiment during which several other records were established, including one flight of 1,177 miles.

MANNAR-MULLAITIVU SEAT CONTROVERSY

MR. R. SIVAGURUNATHER EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

We are glad to publish below the letter addressed to this paper by Mr. R. Sivagurunather on the above subject:

I had some time ago toured the different districts in the Mannar constituency. I came into contact with a large number of the residents there. I discussed their problems with them on the spot. Hence when a call came to me to convey my opinion on the forthcoming elections I could not resist answering it.

I am a humble worker in my own way for obtaining at the earliest possible date the fullest political rights for Ceylon. I hold the view that the minorities must be satisfied and their interests fully safeguarded if the proposed reforms for Ceylon are to be considered fair and reasonable. No section of the people and no community whatsoever should be allowed to be swamped by the majority if their identity is not to be lost and their culture and heritage are to be preserved. I have reason to believe that Mr. Jos. I. Gnanamuttu will do his level best to safeguard and promote the interests of the minority communities in the Reform Schemes which are expected to take shape in the near future. Hence I am in warm support of his candidature as I believe the rights and interests of the Tamil community require his presence, intervention and vote in the State Council when the Reforms said to be in process of being drafted by the Ministry come to be debated on and voted upon in the State Council. I therefore sent him and the mass meeting held in his favour at Mannar a message of goodwill in my personal capacity. I am glad to read from Mr. V. V. Karunanithi's letter appearing in your issue of the 1st instant that much capital was made out of the message. I hope and trust that my message deserved that warm reception.

I am totally opposed to religion being dragged into political matters. To show that the Tamil community will not take sides in the above election on religious basis and prejudices I mentioned the

fact in my message that I was an office-bearer of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai. You might have seen the strong and convincing appeal in favour of Mr. Gnanamuttu addressed to the voters of this constituency recently by Mr. M. T. Akbar. Mr. Akbar concludes his message by giving the details of the various high offices he had held under the Ceylon Government and his other qualifications.

Can you, Sir, therefore, by any stretch of imagination, hold that others who were associated with Mr. Akbar in those high offices shared his views over this election or authorised him to represent theirs? The baseless assumption, therefore, of Mr. Karunanithi and the report on which he evidently based it, that I sought or was authorized by the Sabhai to send the goodwill message, appears to be an artful move to bring about disunion and a split in the ranks of the Sabhai itself. The Sabhai stands pledged for non-intervention in political matters when Hindu interests are not in danger or are not affected. I therefore strongly condemn the religious cry which Mr. Karunanithi raises in favour of the candidate of his choice but I am consoled by the fact that all public-spirited Tamils will turn a deaf ear to his mischievous propaganda to get in his candidate on the ground of religion alone.

CEN. TOJO IN SINGAPORE

Tokyo, Monday.

The Japanese news agency reports that Japan's Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, arrived in Singapore today on a tour of inspection of the southern regions, the purpose being to "prepare a new policy for the southern regions" and to confer with Marshal Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern regions.

JAFFNA'S CONFIDENCE IN MR. SUNTHERALINGAM

PUBLIC MEETING AT VAVUNIYA

A largely attended public meeting was held in the Vavuniya Market Square on Saturday in support of the candidature of Mr. C. Suntheralingam for the Mannar-Mullaitivu Seat. Mr. R. Ranasingha Vavuniya presided. Several members of the Point Pedro and Jaffna bar were accommodated on the platform, among whom were Messrs C. Thanabalasingham, M. M. Sultan, Arasakoon Jeremiah, N. Chelvathamby and Mohamed Lebbe.

Telegrams from Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, R. R. Nalliah, Sam A. Sabapathy and C. C. Rasaratnam, expressing support were read at the meeting.

Messrs S. Pasupathi, C. Thanabalasingham, T. S. Kanagaratnam, P. Nagalingam, Proctors, Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, addressed the meeting.

The speakers said that Jaffna had full confidence in Mr. Suntheralingam as an able and respected advocate of the Tamil and Muslim communities. He had rendered unobtrusive service to the youth of the country. The speakers said that to say that Mr. Suntheralingam would betray the Tamil cause was a lie. They stressed the fact that Mr. Suntheralingam would always use his influence among Sinhalese leaders for the development of Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Mannar districts and for securing the political rights of the minorities. They severely criticised the conduct of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, member for Point Pedro.

Mr. M. Mohamed Mohideen appealed to the Muslims to support Mr. Suntheralingam. He (the speaker) said that he was in a position to assure them that Mr. Suntheralingam had undertaken to champion their cause.

Pandits Alvapillai and Ratnasingham sang songs specially composed for the occasion and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Suntheralingam rising amidst applause addressed the gathering outlining his policy.

(Cor.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943.

RELIGION AND POLITICS

OUR EDITORIAL ON "Religion and Politics" has evoked a characteristically abusive reply from the "Catholic Guardian". We do not propose to follow the unclerical example of our contemporary and must, therefore, content ourselves with the remark that our contemporary's appeal for Catholic solidarity certainly attempts to make use of religion for the purpose of unifying the political views of a considerable body of men and women. All that we said was that this method of carrying on an election campaign is not desirable. It is curious that this should have upset our contemporary's balance, though the truth of our observation is borne out by certain letters that have been published in our correspondence columns. There are people everywhere who, like the Editor of the "Catholic Guardian", are prepared to make use of religion in order to obtain political support. In a country like Ceylon, inhabited by various communities, and handicapped by the number of religions that prevail, it would be nothing short of a crime for anyone to use religion as a political lever. We wish to assure our contemporary that we have not sought to belittle the services of Catholics in the last two elections. We have always appreciated the wholehearted co-operation of the Catholic clergy and laity in furtherance of the Tamil cause, and it is our earnest hope that this co-operation will continue far into the future. It is, however, a fundamental error to look upon religion as the basis for such co-operation.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathar's letter which we publish today in another column affords a striking contrast to the "Catholic Guardian's" outburst. Mr. Sivagurunathar denies the suggestion that, in sending a message of goodwill to Mr. Gnanamuttu, he acted on behalf of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and states that he acted solely in his personal capacity. If an attempt was made to exploit this incident as evidence of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai's support for any particular candidate, the attempt must be attributed to the mentality that underlies the equally reprehensible attempt of the "Catholic Guardian" to call upon Catholics to unite in the name of religion for the pur-

pose of supporting a particular candidate.

That the Mannar-Mullaitivu by-election must be fought out strictly on the merits of each candidate will be admitted, and we agree that there must be one fundamental qualification for the winning candidate: he must be loyal to the Tamil cause, and, while working wholeheartedly for the co-operation of all communities in the government of this island, he must do his best to maintain the unity of the Tamils. We note that Mr. Sivagurunathar and the "Catholic Guardian" support Mr. Gnanamuttu's candidature on the ground that he will follow a sound "Tamil policy" for his electorate. The supporters of Mr. Suntheralingam, whose letters have appeared in this paper, seem to emphasise the academic and intellectual qualifications of their candidate. Between these two sets of qualifications a Tamil electorate will have no difficulty in selecting the one most suited to its interests. There is no need to stimulate the voters' capacity for understanding so simple a matter with an appeal for religious solidarity. If any stimulant is needed, it is readily afforded by the new forces that have been brought into play by the world war. No sound Tamil policy can ignore these forces and stake the future of the Tamil people on the perpetual division of the permanent population of this island into hostile groups. It must be a policy based on justice for all, and it must at the same time see to it that the Tamils are not reduced to the position of serfs at the instance of a small majority that has often demonstrated its lack of statesmanship. These are, in our opinion, the essentials of a sound Tamil policy. They have little in common with the extreme racial doctrines that have been preached in the South and, to a very small extent, in the North. We recognise that in politics the golden mean is difficult of achievement, but it must be achieved if the political advancement of the country is to avoid the pitfalls of the last decade and proceed on right lines.

Some of the correspondents whose letters have appeared in our columns have referred to the importance of having in the State Council a Tamil representative holding sound views on the needs of the Tamils. At a moment when the Ministers are trying to formulate a constitutional scheme of their own we agree that the Tamil point of view must be worthily represented. But if the Tamil cause is to prosper, the mistakes of the past must be avoided. We must set our faces against alliances that have so far yielded little profit. We refer in particular to the hope, formerly entertained by many, that the European members in

Council will hold the scales even between the Tamils and the Singhalese, and will help both these communities to understand their problems better. And we are not prepared to believe that the recent declaration of the British Government offers any definite guarantee for the advancement of the political interests of any community. These are factors that must necessarily influence the attitude of the Tamils towards current and future problems, and it may be as well to remember them at election time.

PROFITING BY COMMUNAL SPLITS

MINISTER'S SPEECH AT JAFFNA COLLEGE

In responding to the toast of the guests at the Annual Dinner of the Jaffna College Alumni Association, on Saturday night, Mr. A. Mahadeva, the Minister for Home Affairs, said that he feared that the existing causes of suspicion among the communities were being magnified more than there was any need for by politicians who found it profitable to keep the communities apart.

The venue of the dinner was the Otley Hall at Vaddukoddai. Mr. G. C. Thambiah, the President of the Association, presided. Covers were laid for 135, which included a fair number of ladies.

After the loyal toasts, Mr. A. B. Perera, Principal, Ananda College, in proposing the toast of the College visualised equality in Ceylon irrespective of race, creed or caste. He expressed the hope that the College would continue to foster the same high ideals of nationalism as they had done in the past.

Mr. K. A. Selliah, the Acting Principal, replied. Mr. M. J. Mannings, proposed the toast of Ceylon. Mr. S. Rajanayagam replied.

The toast of the sister colleges was proposed by Mr. D. S. Saunders and responded to by Miss E. Foss.

Replying to the toast of the guests proposed by Mr. R. C. S. Cocke, Mr. Mahadeva congratulated Mr. Perera on his brilliant speech that evening, in which he had visualised equality in Ceylon irrespective of race, creed or caste. All of them looked forward to that day, and that end would be achieved sooner not by mere words but by the concentration of all on action meant to remove the existing causes of suspicion which he feared, were being magnified more than there was any need for by politicians who found it profitable to keep the communities apart. Jaffna College had always encouraged freedom of thought, and among the staff there was Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam, the most indomitable of nationalists in the island. (applause) He welcomed such men as Mr. Perinbanayagam who had the vision of a seer and looked forward to the realisation of their ideals. But if some like him (the speaker) were unable to march in step with these enthusiasts but lag a little behind it was not because they did not sympathise with their ideals of nationalism.

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1943-44

RS. 211,421,883

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

The general revenue of the island for the financial year 1943-44 has to cover expenditure amounting to Rs. 190,656,713, made up of Rs. 162,729,168 on appropriation account and Rs. 27,927,545 by reason of expenditure controlled by special law. This is revealed in the draft of the Appropriation Ordinance for 1943-44 published in a Gazette Extra-ordinary on Tuesday.

In addition expenditure is contemplated from loan funds to the extent of Rs. 20,765,170. This would mean a total expenditure, including that from loan funds, of Rs. 211,421,883.

The estimates which were submitted to the Board of Ministers by the various departments totalled Rs. 216 million. It would appear, therefore, that the Board of Ministers has effected a pruning to the extent of four and half million rupees.

On September 30th there should be an accumulated surplus of approximately Rs. 25 million in addition to the fixed general reserve of Rs. 10 million. Without any alteration of taxation there should be no difficulty in meeting the "budget" expenditure of Rs. 191 million.

Revenue may improve

To do so revenue has only to maintain itself at the present rate while the indications are that it may actually improve.

The only basis on which there can be any justification for the introduction of fresh taxation is a means of checking inflation. While all sorts of proposals have been mooted the greatest secrecy has been maintained as to the actual measures the Board of Ministers has in mind.

WANTED

A compositor for the "Hindu Organ". Apply with testimonials to the Manager.

NOTICE

The J/ Hindu Ladies' College will be opened at 11 A. M. on Friday 10th September, 1943. Applications for admissions may be made to the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna, mentioning particulars regarding pupil's name and age, and class to which admission is sought.

The date of opening had to be postponed as we are in the middle of a school Term and suitable arrangements have to be made for securing the services of an efficient staff.

T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI,
Hon. Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors.
(Mis. 77. 8, 12 & 15-7-43.)

WANTED FOR THE J/HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE

1. A lady graduate preferably with experience in teaching English and History
2. Four lady Assistant teachers who have passed the London Matriculation or S. S. C. Examination with knowledge of Housecraft and Hygiene preferred. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools, Jaffna, before 20-7-43.

(Mis. 76. 8, 12 & 19-7-43.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SCHEME OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT
FOR CEYLON

Sir,—Let me suggest to the Leader of the State Council that it would be desirable to take the public into his confidence in framing a constitution and that, under his presidentship, a public meeting should be convened which all leaders of various political views in Colombo and all outstations should be invited to attend and an expert committee should be appointed to draft a constitution by a specified date after inviting opinion from various political associations and leaders. He should place at the disposal of the expert committee all relevant official papers. When the report is framed, it shall be published and the public should be allowed to offer criticism. He should also elicit the opinion of the State Council by a discussion on such draft constitution. Thereafter the Ministry, profited by such advice, may put in the final draft constitution and present to the State Council for adoption and thereafter for ratification by the British Parliament. It is open to him to pay for all this out of Government funds. Such a procedure would be more satisfactory.

The thorny question of the Indian problem would vanish if all those who lived in Ceylon for 5 years and over and who wish to settle down permanently in Ceylon and apply for Ceylon citizenship and give up Indian citizenship are granted citizenship rights. No fresh admissions should be allowed thereafter.

No person other than a Ceylon citizen, be he European, South African, Australian or Indian, shall have the rights of Ceylon citizenship unless they give up their citizenships and take to Ceylon citizenship.

The question of any differences among the various communities in this Island called the communal question can be easily settled if all communities in Ceylon are allowed to return to the Council such number of members as their total population in the Island would warrant and that areas are so carved out to make the return of that number possible, if weightage cannot be granted in addition as a grace to minorities. In addition to this, a charter of rights of the Ceylon Citizens shall be framed and form part of the Constitution so that the confidence of all sections of people may be assured. This is an insurance against communal or executive invasions or arrogance.

So far as the Constitution is concerned, the changes are few and can be briefly put as follows:

(1) In place of the Governor, the people of Ceylon should have an elected President who shall exercise the powers of Governor for a period of 5 years.

(2) There shall be a British Resident or High Commissioner to watch British interests and the political agreement reached between Ceylon and Great Britain.

(3) The abolition of State Officers and the executive committees shall be effected.

(4) A Ministerial Government must be formed.

(5) Two Houses of parliament shall be established. The Lower House should have 60 members

and the Upper House 30 members (6) After the general election the State Council shall elect the Prime Minister who shall appoint the other Ministers subject to the approval of the President.

(7) There shall be eleven Ministries as follows:—

1. Home Affairs. 2. Finance. 3. Law. 4. Defence. 5. Foreign Affairs. 6. Health and Sanitation. 7. Agriculture. 8. Communications. 9. Trade, Commerce and Industry. 10. Education. 11. Local Self-Government, Labour, Emigration and Immigration.

The Prime Minister shall include in his Cabinet at least one member from among the important Minority Communities.

There shall be an independent Public Services Commission composed of three members appointed by the President who shall not be connected with the Public Service or who identify themselves with politics. This body shall be responsible for framing necessary regulations for recruitment of officers to the various services and to deal with all appointments, dismissals, promotions, etc.

Any member can speak in the Parliament in Sinhalese, Tamil or English and the official record shall be made in such languages.

The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hereafter be appointed by the President from among the Judges or practising lawyers in Ceylon.

No appeal to the Privy Council in London shall be allowed from Ceylon. If such a revising Council is needed, one can be created in Ceylon on the same pattern.

No person who does not know both Sinhalese and Tamil shall be taken into the public services or eligible to become members of parliament after a specified period.

The Ministry shall resign if an official motion is defeated or if a vote of censure has been passed.

Members of the Lower House shall be elected for a period of 3 years and of the Upper House for a period of 5 years.

Every motion in Parliament shall be passed by a majority of voters.

Every Ceylon citizen is entitled to possess and purchase land, to free speech freedom of worship and is entitled to hold any appointment under Government regardless of race, religion or caste.

No Ceylon citizen shall be arrested, removed, confined, detained or imprisoned by any executive order without the order of a court for any political opinion or offences of any kind.

Every Ceylon citizen is entitled to possess or carry arms.

Every Ceylonese is entitled to receive at the expense of the Government free elementary and secondary education and compulsory military training.

Yours etc.,
"RATIONALIST"

AGAMAS AND
UNTOUCHABILITY

Sir.—If there was one man who ever tried to live and speak according to the Shastras, also Portuguese and the Dutch era in

Ceylon, it was none other than the great Sri-la-Sri Arumuga Navalar. He is rightly or wrongly regarded as the 5th Samaya Kuravar by the Saiva world. The best thing that is said about his writings is that he never put down anything in paper that has not the imprimatur of the Shastras. He has said that *சுத்தம்* or untouchability has the sanction of the Shastras and has even laid down that it should be observed. Sankara Pandit, an equally eminent man, has written a catechism in Tamil on the subject and is very explicit on the point. The great commentators S. Vagnana Swamikal and Arunandy Svachariar have made very distinct and clear statements on the subject and have even proved in their lives the truth of this view. Anyone who has even a nodding acquaintance with their writings will inevitably come to the conclusion that they have read all the previous Saiva Literature (Tirumuraikal and Agama) and have read them with a depth of understanding that ordinary mortals could not hope to reach. It will not be superfluous to say that their opinions are today being regarded as authoritative as the Agamas themselves. The fact that *சுத்தம்* was and is existing both in doctrine and practice for ever and as such cannot be gainsaid. Even the learned barrister and his heterodox companions would ever deny that they themselves had observed it at one time or other in their lives!

That untouchability does exist no one can deny. It is only under different forms. The Whites in the Temperate climate regard the Blacks in the Tropics as untouchable. The rich aristocrat regards the poor commoner as untouchable and so on. Removal of untouchability that is now agitated for by the Indian politicians means only the removal of the basic principle of the Indian Society itself. To do away with distinctions in a human group or for a matter of that in any group is against nature.

Therefore the best advice I can give to P. S. and his companions is that you follow up the Shastras faithfully in practice and you will find them reassuring, revealing and satisfying. Your goal is Moksha and the Saiva-Agamas are the best guide. May God Help You.

Yours truly,

Manipay, S. KUNJITHAPATHAM
25th June, 1943.

OBITUARY

MISS A. GAYATRI

We deeply regret to have to record the sad and untimely death, at the age of 13, of Miss A. Gayatri, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Adchalingam, which occurred at Neeravady on Tuesday at 9 a.m. The funeral took place in the afternoon and the remains were cremated at the Kompayanmanal Crematorium. Our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

Sale of Arrack Tavern Rents,
Jaffna District, 1943—44

Sale of the above rents will be held on Thursday, 5th August 1943 at 11.30 a.m. at the Jaffna Kachechi.

Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 219 of Part I of Government Gazette No. 9,143 of July 2, 1943.

The Kachechi, M. PRASAD,
Jaffna, 5-7-43. Government Agent, N. P.
(G. 15, 8-7-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 117

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasambal wife of Kandiah Duraiappah or Vannarponnai West. Deceased.
Kandiah Duraiappah of Vannarponnai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors: 1. Duraiyappah Sivapalan
2. Anandamanohari daughter of Duraiyappah
3. Rajeswari daughter of Duraiyappah
4. Sivanasam daughter of Duraiyappah
5. Yogeswary daughter of Duraiyappah all of Vannarponnai West minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
6. Sinniah Aiyampillai of Vannarponnai West. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them and protecting their interests in this testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner is the husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondents shall on or before the 25th day of June 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1943.
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge,

Extended and re-issued returnable on 23rd July 1943.

It'd. G. C. T.

D. J.

(O. 16, 5 & 8-7-43.)

MANIPAY WAR
SAVINGS COMMITTEE

A Meeting of the War Savings Committee Manipay was held at the Village Committee Hall, Manipay on the 25th ultimo with Mr. R. Y. Daniel, C. C. S., Commissioner of the War Savings Movement, in the chair. Mr. C. Thangarajah the Chairman of the Savings Committee said that the object for which the meeting was convened was to enable Mr. Daniel to get in personal contact with the members of the Committee and for the members to clear up difficulties experienced by them in organising Savings Groups. He called upon the Secretary Mr. J. P. Nagalingam to read the progress report of the work done up to date. The report having been read Mr. Daniel congratulated the Manipay Savings Committee on its achievements in such a short time and said that they had done more work than in larger areas under the direction of A. G. A.'s.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu also spoke.

ARRACK RENT SALES MANNAR DISTRICT 1943-44

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of selling arrack by retail at the Arrack Taverns referred to below during the period October 1, 1943, to September 30, 1944 subject to:—

- (i) the Arrack Rent Sales Conditions appearing in Government Gazette No. 9126 of 28-5-43.
- (ii) the General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences appearing in Excise Notification No. 329 published in Government Gazette No. 8, 368 of May 11, 1938, and
- (iii) the Defence (Restriction of Arrack Supplies) Regulations as published in Gazette No. 9,032 of 10th November 1942, and Gazette No. 9,112 of 21st April, 1943, and the Notification thereunder published in Gazette No. 9,087 of 20th November 1942. The Defence Regulations and the Notifications thereunder may be amended or added to. Such amendments or additions will be duly notified in the Gazette.

2. Every tender must be made on the prescribed form which may be obtained at the Mannar, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Colombo Kachcheri, and must be accompanied by a Treasury or Kachcheri receipt acknowledging the deposit of a sum of Rs. 250.

3. Every tender must be placed in a sealed envelop clearly marked on the top left hand corner thus: "Tender for Arrack Tavern Mannar District, 1943-44" and must reach the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar District before 23rd July, 1943. The date and time of closing tenders are shown below against each tavern.

Division	List of Taverns referred to: Local Area (within which Tavern may be sited)	Date, time and place of closing of Tenders.
1. Mannar S. B. Town	Within Sanitary Board Limits of Mannar	July 23rd, 1943, at 10 a. m. at Mannar Kachcheri
2. Musali	Within the Village of * Puliadi Irakkam	July 23rd, 1943, at 10-30 a.m. at Mannar Kachcheri

* This tavern will be closed for 15 days from June, 20th to July, 4th.

4. The successful tenderer shall immediately on being declared to be the purchaser of the privilege, sign the conditions of sale and pay to the Assistant Government Agent as security deposit, a sum equivalent to two months rent payable for that privilege.

5. If any tenderer, on being declared the purchaser of a privilege, declines to sign the conditions of sale or fails to furnish the required security when called upon to do so, the tender deposit made by him will be declared to be forfeited, and the defaulter will render himself liable to have his name entered in the list of defaulters in respect of all Excise Licences. Subject to this exception, the deposit of all tenderers will be returned after the Conditions of sale have been signed by the successful tenderer or bidder and the aforesaid security given by the successful tenderer or bidder.

6. The Assistant Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. All taverns in Mannar District will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 7-30 P. M.

8. The security required from the Grantee of the tavern can be furnished in the form of Promissory Notes of any of the Ceylon Government interest bearing loans (including the interest bearing War Loans). These loans carry a higher rate of interest than fixed deposits in Banks and the interest is paid half-yearly by the Government to the holder. When the rent period is over and the security can be released the notes can be tendered by the holder as security for subsequent rents of contracts with Government or where the holder has no further rents or contracts with Government the value of the notes can be realised without loss in the open market. The Banks too accept these notes as security for overdrafts.

9. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

S. SUPRAMANIAM,

for Asst. Government Agent.

The Kachcheri, Mannar, 1st July, 1943.
(G. 14. 8-7-43)

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.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-42.) (T's)

Shroff.

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

Subscription Rates

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WAR EFFORT, KADDUDAI

At a public meeting of the residents of Kaddudai held on Saturday 3rd July at the Hindu Vernacular School presided over by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman V. C. Manipay, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Victory Volunteer Centre at Kaddudai to disseminate correct information about the war etc. A Committee was formed with Dr. N. Kanapathipillai as President and Mr. T. Nadarajah as Secretary.

A Savings Group was also formed with Mr. S. Rajalingam as Secretary.

WANTED

Applications are invited from registered midwives for the post of subsidised midwife in the Uduvil Village Committee Area. Salary Rs. 40/- plus war allowance payable. Apply to Chairman V. C. Uduvil on or before 15th July 1943.

S. MANIKKAM,
Chairman, V. C., Uduvil
25-6-43.

(Min. 74. 5 & 8-7-43.)

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited)

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

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