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Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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CONGRESS WEEK IN JAFFNA

A WEEK OF INCESSANT ACTIVITY

If numbers are an indication of the support of a cause, then, undoubtedly the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress has overwhelming support in the North. Every meeting held during the Congress week bears testimony to this fact. Above all, most of the leading men of sober and statesmanlike views have joined the Congress. They are quite satisfied that the Congress has enounced a policy acceptable to all sections of the community in particular and the country in general.

Apart from the meetings reported in these columns, meetings were held in Vaddukoidai, Araly, Pandatariippu, Manipay, Atchuvely Neervely, Kodikamam, Sarasalai, Kankasanturai, Alaveddi, Myliddy, Valvettiturai, Pt. Pedro and Nelliady.

At Chunnakam

A crowd of at least three thousand people welcomed the President, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and the others. The Chunnakam market was gaily decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Mr. Ponnambalam and the visitors were taken in procession to the beflagged market square to the accompaniment of oriental music.

The speakers were: Messrs A. V. Kulasingham, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, S. S. K. Varl Arasan, G. G. Ponnambalam, R. N. Sivapragasam, R. Sivagurunathan and S. Saravanamuttu. Mr. G. Chelappah proposed a vote of thanks.

Mr. Ponnambalam in the course of his speech challenged the desires of the Congress who were distributing pamphlets under pseudonyms to discuss the policy of the Congress on a common platform. In spite of the speaker's invitation for questions from the members of the audience no questions were asked.

At Chavakachcheri

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress at the Chavakachcheri Resthouse premises.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, J. P. U. M. Proctor speaking said: "It is impossible for an individual to plead on behalf of the Tamils, and all are agreed that a united effort must be made by every Ceylonese to attain Swaraj for this country. As such, it is the duty of the people of the North to have an organisation for themselves so that leaders from other parts may be able to know the view point of the Tamils. A wrong impression is created in the minds of the people that the Tamils are organising themselves under the banner of the Tamil Congress to oppose the Sinhalese. But from the aims and objects of the Tamil Congress it is clear that one of the principal aims is co-operation with the Sinhalese, and other people of

GOVT. SERVANTS ON WAR PATH

120,000 PERSONS TO STRIKE?

Government employees throughout the island are planning for an organised strike in the event of the Board of Ministers failing to give effect to the new salary scales retrospectively from January last.

If the strike is resorted to, the organisers envisage paralysing transport and communications as a result of the entire body of Railway and Postal workers stopping work. As regards the Clerical Servants it is stated that they will attend offices and carry out a sit down strike by refusing to do any work.

The plans are being directed with a view to bring in the entire lot of 120,000 employees.

Leader Praises Jaffna Society

Mr. Senanayake has nothing but praise to bestow on the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Society. At a meeting of the Dodandua Coir Yarn Workers' Co-operative Society held on Monday last, Mr. Senanayake referred to the case of the tobacco industry in the Jaffna Peninsula. Ten years ago, the industry had fallen very low. He had been approached and because of his great faith in the Co-operative movement, he had asked them to form a Co-operative Society. Today, Mr. Senanayake said, it was the most flourishing industry in Ceylon and one member's rebate last year amounted to Rs. 4000. There was no reason at all why the people of the South should not do as well as the people of the North.

Ceylon. For the purpose of co-operation it will be better for other communities to discuss matters with an organised and representative Tamil body.

"It is the duty of every Tamil, even those who are opposed to the Tamil Congress, to join the Congress for the sole purpose of co-operating with the Sinhalese and at the same time for presenting a united front."

"If the members of the Sinhala Mahabha, which is quite alive and kicking, and members of the Muslim League can become active members of the U. N. P., I do not see any reason why the Tamil Congress as one such group should not co-operate with the government that is to be formed under the new constitution."

He made an earnest appeal to the people to strengthen the hand of the Congress by joining it.

(For report of plenary Session see page 3)

True Happiness

By Swami Turiyananda

One can have everything in the world; but it is rare to have devotion to the feet of the Lord. Without it everything else is vain, for nothing is of any profit. Everybody can know and understand this. Life becomes sweetened if love for Him is developed. Otherwise it becomes a burden. But the Lord has also given you the treasure of love which makes us very happy. Life becomes fruitful if the time can be spent remembering Him and serving or associating with men of God. The great devotee Tulasidas has said that power and influence fall to

SEEK!

*"Stay thou in thyself, O my mind,
and don't go to others' houses,
Seek in thy inner compartments,
and thou shalt find what-
ever thou wastest
That philosopher's Stone is a
transcendental possession
which can vouchsafe what-
ever thou seekest
What innumerable gems lie
scattered at the back door of
th t Lord."*

the lot of sinners even, but only the really fortunate ones gain devotion to God and the company of devotees. It is no wonder that all the

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO BE ABOLISHED IN BRITAIN

The British Government, it is learnt, have decided to abolish capital punishment in the United Kingdom for a trial period of five years beginning in January 1949.

Swamis love and care for you, for those who have taken refuge in the Master are the most dear and dear ones. Their relations are based on God and are not of this world.

Whatever be the Lord's will, it is for good. There remains no more cause for fear or anxiety if one can remember His lotus feet. Our sincere prayer to Him is that He may graciously allow our minds to dwell on His feet.

The fruits of tendencies in process of realisation cannot be escaped, but there is no doubt that wisdom lies in thinking of God without much attention to the body. I have heard the Master say, 'Let the pain and the body take care of each other; but thou O my mind be happy.' That is to say, O my mind, do not be upset if the body suffers from disease, etc; the body cannot escape the experience in store for it. But be thou happy, that is, fix thy mind on God, the Existence-Intelligence-Bliss and do not worry about the body. Let whatever happen to the body, but let it not make you forget God. Our earnest prayer to Him is that we may be blessed by following the path shown by Him.

"Maladministration of the Worst Order"

State Councillor as Supervisor of Milk Feeding Centres

Can a State Councillor be a supervisor of a milk feeding centre? This question was raised at a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee on Thursday last. In the course of an inquiry into the affairs of the Food Department, Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Food Commissioner admitted that a State Councillor had been appointed as a Supervisor of Milk Feeding Centres. This statement caused a sensation among the members of the committee and led to a series of questions.

Mr. Vaithianathan in reply to a question by Mr. W. Dahanayake said that all supervisors were paid employees, excepting the State Councillor who was an honorary worker. Mr. Dahanayake described this procedure as an instance of maladministration of the worst order. Mr. Nalliah called it highly irregular. At the conclusion of the inquiry the Public Accounts Committee decided to express its disapproval of a State Councillor functioning as a supervisor of milk feeding centres.

Mr. Senanayake Warns

Financial Position Not Yet Certain

At the conclusion of the Budget debate last week, the Leader of the State Council Mr. D. S. Senanayake warned the members again that it might be necessary to amend the Salaries scheme and even recast the entire budget. As it is, the board of Ministers is not in a position yet to know the implications and results of talks Sir Oliver is now having with London authorities. However, Mr. Senanayake hoped that the ministers would be able to give the House a proper indication of the financial position on September 3 when the debate in Committee in regard to the Budget proposals opens.

NOTICE

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1946.

THE SPEAKER'S SEAT

By The Editor

IF THE "TIMES OF CEYLON" had said nothing about it, I would have been most reluctant to say anything about the Speaker's Seat. In the first place, I am one of those who have still a great regard for Sir W. Duraiswamy personally and I was one of his staunchest supporters in his constituency. I worked for him in his first election campaign. On the last occasion I helped him to get into the State Council uncontested. At a conference held at the residence of the late Rev. Isaac Tambyah, I, along with others, persuaded his opponent to withdraw, on Sir W. Duraiswamy declaring, among other things, that he was in sympathy for the demand for political safeguards for the Tamils, and that he would not be a candidate at the next election. Mr. Tambyah was requested by those present at the Conference to send a summary of these proceedings to the press, but this was not done. When Sir W. Duraiswamy was elected Speaker, I was one of those who felt glad about it as I thought the Speakership would round off a career which was not without distinction. We at the Bar always respected Sir W. Duraiswamy's advocacy. He had an excellent grasp of the first principles of the law and as an opponent he was always resourceful and determined. He had an unblemished character, as the "Times" itself acknowledged when he was elected Speaker, and helped to maintain the highest traditions of the Bar.

Some time after Sir Waitialingam's elevation to the Speaker's chair, the question of constitutional reforms was revived, and the Tamils pressed for safeguards. There were those who were prepared to be

satisfied with adequate representation of minorities. There were others who wanted balanced representation. Eventually, it came about that the ideal of balanced representation caught the imagination of the great majority of Tamils. Then came the Soulbury Commission and its report.

In the meantime The Ministers had prepared their draft constitution without consulting the representatives of the minorities. As Editor of the *Hindu Organ* I contended that this was an affront to the Tamils and the other minorities and urged that, as a gesture of protest against the Ministers' attitude, Sir W. Duraiswamy should resign his Speakership and Mr. Mahadeva his Ministerial portfolio. The appeal fell on deaf ears. I had also to take notice of the fact that Sir W. Duraiswamy was not disposed to look upon the struggle of the Tamils for their rights as something far more important than the Speakership of the State Council. In my opinion, this was wrong. Sir W. Duraiswamy was an elected representative of the Tamils. If the Speakership stood in the way of his duty by his own people, he should have given up the bauble and resumed his liberty of action. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty when the time came to withdraw whatever support I had given Sir W. Duraiswamy in the past, and accordingly I announced my own candidature for the Kayts Seat. This is, however, a matter which will have to be decided by the Tamil Congress. In the meantime, I gave whatever support I had to the Tamil Congress in the belief that this will help to unite the Tamils in Ceylon and knit them into a strong, disciplined force in the next Parliament.

The "Times of Ceylon" has entirely misunderstood the reason for contesting the Speaker. I, for my part, would not certainly avail myself of the charge that Sir W. Duraiswamy, while he performed the duties of Speaker, neglected the interests of his constituency. But, he neglected something far more important to the Tamils. If he had been free from the trammels of his office, he would have been able to offer his guidance and counsel to the Tamils. If a settlement was really possible, he would have been able to bring it about. This opportunity was lost because Sir W. Duraiswamy attached greater importance to the Speakership than to his obvious duty as a Tamil representative.

As the "Times of Ceylon" admits, Ceylon has not so far followed the British tradition in regard to the Speaker's Seat. It will be time enough to consider this when the next Parliament assembles. In the meantime, the Tamils are more interested in the question of their political survival,

Tamils' Safety Lies in Unity

(Continued from page 3)

Congress which we are called upon to consider at this Session. We are a small community. We cannot afford to divide. Our safety lies in Our unity. This Congress proposes to achieve this by seeking a mandate from the Tamil people to that effect at the next elections. "On the threshold of a new era before us it is necessary that we should face realities. There is no immediate likelihood of a party system on the British model coming into existence in the immediate future. The parties that have been formed so far are not parties in the proper sense of the term. Nor is it possible to anticipate with any degree of certainty the formation of a two-party system on the British model. I feel confident that when parties are eventually formed in Ceylon the British tradition in regard to the two party system will have no influence on our people. There will be more than two parties and any Government that will be formed will have to be on the continental model of Europe. Coalition ministries will be the order of the day. In support of this I point to the composition of the United National Party itself. Any ministry formed by the leader of this Party will necessarily be a Coalition Ministry, and there is no reason why, acting through the Tamil Congress, the Tamil people should not be able to secure for themselves a fair share of the ministerial portfolios, provided always that a wide measure of agreement is possible on questions of policy. The Tamil character has always steered clear of all extremes, both in politics and in other matters, and in accordance with this character and tradition of theirs their support will necessarily go to any leader who is in a position to form a government under the new Constitution and who will avoid all extremes in matters of policy. This, however, is a matter in which the Tamil people will instruct their representatives from time to time and it is to ensure that these instructions shall be carried out faithfully that the Tamil Congress appeals to the Tamil people for unity and discipline.

"I commend this appeal to you with all the earnestness at my command. Without unity and discipline the Tamils will cease to count as a factor in the political life of Ceylon. I make no charges against any one, but I do say that in the coming years we must all stand together and suppress by constitutional procedure any tendency towards individualism and sectionalism. It is the voice of the Tamil people that must be heard in all its faith and purity. We must see to it that henceforth the voice of faction is hushed and the Tamils enter upon the new era of constitutional development as a united and disciplined race loyal to their declarations, loyal to their traditions, loyal to those with whom it is their duty to work sincerely and steadfastly for the peace and happiness of this Island. Let us all forget the history of the last year or two and let us start on a clean slate with plenty of faith in the future and in the capacity of the Tamils to do their allotted task under the new Constitution loyally and efficiently. Let us not listen to false prophets and interested critics whose

Music Recital in Jaffna

Sangeetha Isai Vani M. L. Vasanthakumari, a young and talented musician of South India, gave a benefit performance under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ponnambalam last Sunday evening at the Town Hall, Jaffna in aid of the Isai Kalai Manram, Colombo and the Indo-Ceylon Cultural Association that is to be founded.

Her sweet, melodious voice held spell-bound a large audience for over three hours. They were much impressed by her clever treatment of some of the most difficult Raghas. The ease and confidence with which she handled some of the Raghas, especially Shanmukappiriya, Mohanam, Suththasaveri and Hintholam, proved that she was a mistress of the techniques of the Raghas.

Her rendering of the songs, Karunayanithaye, Nathappanava and Ethu Paramukam was much appreciated by the audience. The national songs, Thayinmanikkodi and Paratha Thesam, drew applause from the audience. The excellent modulation and control of voice and the originality of treatment show that this young artiste has a great future before her.

Mrs. Ponnambalam presented the young musician with a gold medal.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. P. Rajagopal, Retired Maniagar of Pachchilappali-Karachchi Division, which occurred at his residence at Aiyankovilady on the 17th instant.

The late Mr. Rajagopal has rendered yeoman service to the Hindus as a member of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, and to Hindu education as one of the members of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College.

criticisms may not be intended to help us or to help Ceylon. We are quite competent to face facts and to solve the problems confronting us in the light of our own knowledge and experience. If recent events have taught us one lesson it is that we should not permit ourselves to be misled by interested third parties. This Island is the home of the Tamil people, the Singhalese people and others. Once more we have to start from this basic fact and shape our attitude towards others and towards each other accordingly. On this we must build our own future, remembering always that we shall be judged by our own conduct and not by our professions. The Tamil race cannot become a race of sycophants and careerists without damaging its dignity and prestige, but it is at the same time its duty to understand and appreciate the point of view of those whose interest in the welfare of our Island, measured in terms of numerical strength, is certainly greater than ours. We have no right to judge questions of policy in the light of our own prejudices; we must judge them by what is conducive to the welfare of all our fellow-citizens; we must judge them by the proved faith and convictions of those with whom we have to work for the common good of us all. Therein lies the safety of the Tamils and of Ceylon.

"To the Singhalese people in whose midst I have spent many of the most fruitful years of my life, I say: Ceylon is our motherland; it is destined that the Singhalese and the Tamils shall march together in a spirit of understanding and fellowship towards their common goal; do not try to change the course of destiny".

CONGRESS PLENARY SESSION

TAMILS' SAFETY LIES IN UNITY

COALITION MINISTRIES ENVISAGED

Mr. A. V. Kulasingam, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the President and delegates said:

"As you are all aware, this Congress was founded to voice the opinion of all Tamils in regard to their future under any constitution that might be framed. It was founded at a time when the prevailing opinion amongst the Tamils was that they and the other minorities in this Island should have a place in the Legislature and in the Executive equal to that of the majority community in this Island. You know the history of that agitation. The demands of the Tamil Congress have not been granted in their entirety by the British Government. The Order-in-Council providing for the new Constitution for our Island has, however, made certain provisions to ensure to us and to other minorities a measure of representation which is certainly greater than that proposed by the Ministers, but does not come up to our expectations. The Delimitation Commission, which has not as yet concluded its labours, is charged with the duty of applying these provisions to the delimitation of electorates so that as far as possible the minorities in this Island may obtain a measure of representation commensurate with their numerical strength. The report of this Commission will show to what extent the fears or hopes, as the case may be, of those directly interested in the question of minority representation are justified. Let it be noted that there is no appeal from the findings of this Commission. I have, however, every hope that an earnest and sincere attempt will be made by the Commission to carry out the provisions of the Order-in-Council in the spirit in which they were conceived. On the basis of these findings, the next General Election will take place, and it is undoubtedly the duty of all concerned, the majority community as well as the minorities, to face the polls and to see for themselves how far the representation of the people of this country has been improved to meet the ends of justice. Their duty does not stop here. Knowing as they do, that the findings of the Delimitation Commission are at least for the moment final and conclusive, they have to consider the next step. There can be but one step for all of us,—for ourselves as well as for our Singalese brethren, and that is to see, honestly and sincerely, whether the peace and happiness of our people regardless of race or creed and the conflicting points of view which have kept us asunder, cannot be secured by an earnest attempt on the part of each of us to co-operate in working the new Constitution. Such co-operation is essential not only for the limited purpose I have indicated, but also for securing to the people of Ceylon the freedom which is their birthright. You will see from the very first resolution that will be submitted to you for your approval that the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is resolved to give its unconditional support to the

demand for National Independence. This is in accord with the traditions of the Tamils, who have been always in the forefront of Ceylon's fight for freedom. It will be our duty to fulfil this tradition.

"As a corollary to this policy and as a preparation for the task ahead this Congress proposes to face the polls at the next general elections as a Parliamentary Party representative of the Tamils of Ceylon. The doors of the Congress are not closed to any one. On the other hand, it is the duty of every Tamil to become a member of this Congress and help it to maintain the unity and discipline of the Tamils in the performance of their task under the new Constitution. Without unity and discipline the Tamil representatives in the next Parliament will be powerless to contribute their share towards the Government of this Island. Without this unity and discipline there can be no effective co-operation between them and the representatives of the Singalese people. The Soulbury Commission itself has recommended the method by which this co-operation is to be secured. "We are, however, strongly of the opinion", say the Commissioners, "that, until parties develop in Ceylon on lines more akin to Western models, the leader of the majority group would be well advised, in forming a government, to offer a proportion of the portfolios to representatives of the minorities and, in selecting those representatives, to consult the elected members of the group or groups to which they belong." The Commissioners also added that they had no reason to suppose that the head of the Ceylon Government under the new Constitution would be so devoid of the qualities and attributes of statesmanship as to refuse to take the course suggested by the Commissioners. It is in the hope that the confidence of the Soulbury Commission in this regard has not been misplaced that the Tamils of Ceylon offer the hand of friendship and co-operation to all others in working the new Constitution in the spirit in which that Constitution has been framed and promulgated. The authors of this constitution clearly contemplate the presence of minority groups in the next Parliament. There is no reason therefore, why, at least during the transitional stage through which Ceylon is passing, these groups should not exist and why the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress should not seek to send to the next Parliament a united and disciplined body of representatives who will respect the authority of the Tamil people and the organisation through which they choose to act. It is only a Minister or Ministers selected from the ranks of these representatives by them who will be qualified to represent Tamil opinion in the Cabinet. The adherence of individual Tamils acting in their personal capacity to the party in power will not and cannot establish any connection between the Tamils and the Executive. It is imperative that Tamil Ministers of the Crown must command the confidence of the Tamil people as a whole. It is my earnest hope that this Congress will act not only as the mouth-piece of

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM
OR
THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 13-8-46)

XXXI

IX. THE BRIHAD-JABALA UPANISHAD.—(Concluded.)

The careful reader will probably note that the presiding Deities Sivan, Sakti, Sadasivan, Isan and Rudran referred to in chapter IV of our Upanishad correspond to the Suddha Tatwas Sivan, Sakti, Sada-kiyam, Iswaram and Suddha Vidya enumerated in the following Siddhiyar verse:

வித்தையோடு சர்சாதாக் கியம் சத்திவிவகன் னுத் தம்
சத்ததத் துவம், சிவன் தன் சத்தி விவகன் னுத் தம்
சித்தம் என் றுரைப் பர்காலம் நீங்கி பந் தைமயாலே
வைத்தி ல் முற்பின்பாடு, வருவித் தார்கருமத் தாலே.

These five forms of (Suddha) Vidya, Iswaram, Sadakiyam, Sakti and Sivan constitute the Suddha (or pure) Tatwas. They constitute the Svatantira (own, not shared by other so-called gods) Form of Siva-peruman. Their order is not in order of time as they transcend Time and are hence called eternal. (The arrangement is one) made according to functions.

We conclude by quoting a few Tamil Sruties which re-echo with even greater emphasis the penultimate Sruti of chapter V of this Upanishad which reads: ".....Fie the forehead where there is no Bhasmam. Fie the village where there is no Sivan temple. Fie the birth in which one never worships Sivan....." Cf. also the terse aphorism of our grand old poetess கீதில்லா கெற்றி பாழ், barren is the forehead on which there is no holy ash:

ஆக்கையாற் பயன் என்—ஆன்கோயில் வலம்வந்து
பூக்கையால் அட்டிப் போற்றி என்னுதலில் வாக்கையாற் பயனைன்
(Devaram.)

What is the use of the (human) body if the possessor thereof does not go round the Sivan temple (in worship), offering flowers with the hand and praising (the Lord),—Oh! what is the use of having such a body?

திருக்கோயில் இல்லாத திருநில ஊரும்
திருவெண்ணீறு அணிபாத திருநில ஊரும்
பருக்கோடிப் பத்திமையாற் பாடா ஊரும்
பாங்கிவெரு பலதளிகன் இல்லா ஊரும்
விரும்போடு வெண்சங்கம் ஊதா ஊரும்
விதானமும் வெண்கொடியும் தூவா ஊரும்
அருப்போடு மலர்பறித்திட்டு உண்ணு ஊரும்
அவையல்லாம் ஊர்அல்ல அடவி காடே. (ibid)

The hapless village where there is no holy temple, the hapless village where the sacred white ashes are not worn, the village where devotional songs are not sung, the village where there are no beauteous shrines, the village where conches are not blown with alacrity, the village where there are no decorations and streaming (temple) flags, the village where people eat without offering flower-buds and flowers (in worship to the Lord),—all these are not (inhabited) villages but jungle wastes.

திருநாடம் அஞ்செழுத்தும் செப்பா ராகில்
திவண்ணர் திறம்ஒருநால் பேசா ராகில்
ஒருகாலும் திருக்கோயில் குறா ராகில்
உண்பதன்முன் மலர்பறித்திட்டு உண்ணு ராகில்
அருகாய்கன் டெவெண்ணீறு அணிமா ராகில்
அளிஅற்றா பிறத்தவாறு ஏதோ என்னில்
பெருகோய்கன் மிகலையப் பெயர்த்தும் செத்தும்
பிறப்பதற்கே தொழிவாகி இறப்பின் றுரே. (ibid)

If they will not repeat the Holy Name the Sri Panchaksharam, if they will not even once speak of the greatness of the fire-coloured Lord, if they will not go round the sacred temple (in worship) even once, if they will not pluck and offer flowers (in worship to the Lord) before taking their meals, if they will not wear white (holy) ashes to ward off afflicting diseases,—if it be asked why such hard-hearted people as these were born, the answer is that they die purposely for the sake of undergoing births and deaths repeatedly in order to suffer unendurable afflictions.

பின்னாலம் வரினும் அஞ்சேன், பிறப்பிடுவது இறப்பும் அஞ்சேன்,
தூணிலா அணியி னுத்தன் தொழும்புபோடு அழுத்தி அம்மால்
தினிலம் பிளந்து காணுச் சேவடி பாலி வெண்ணீறு
அணிலிலா தவரைக் கண்டால் அம்மகாம் அஞ்ச மாறே. (Tiruvachakam)

I fear not even if all disease assail me, neither do I fear births and deaths. But we greatly dread even the sight of those who wear not the white (sacred) ashes, mixing in the company of the devotees of the Lord bedecked with the crescent moon and praising His benign Feet unseen by the great Vishnu who sought for them in vain breaking through the solid earth.

the Tamil people, but also as their safety-valve. It would be common prudence for the Tamils to compose their differences within the fold of this Congress and to present a united front to all others in order to ensure that the support given by the Tamils in working the new Constitution, is solid, disciplined and effective. The Tamil people threaten none; they are only acting on the defensive in trying to close their ranks. Any internal differ-

ences amongst them are their own concern and I am confident that these differences will be settled in the only manner in which they can be settled in a democratic age like the present. Acting through the machinery of this Congress, the Tamil people acting unanimously by a majority of votes to be recorded at the polls will give their mandate to their representatives to give effect to the declared policy of this

(Continued on page 2)

Communalism in Education.

Interdependence of Education in Life

"OF all the evils that harm us, the most distressing is the evil of communalism; and communalism is showing its head even in sanctuaries of learning. It is true that no man has a greater right than another to be educated. But higher University education and higher technical education must be regarded as the privilege of only those who have proved themselves specially fit. Merit, irrespective of community, should decide the privilege," observed Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier of Madras, addressing the Convocation of the Madras University, last week.

Mr. Prakasam continuing said: Universities, to fulfil their ordained function, ought to be a miniature of life. Education must direct itself to the dual object of making the individual fit for society, and of making society a safe pattern for the individual. Education that forgets the society in which the educated must live is not worth the anxious days and nights devoted to it. The word, "Society", is derived from a Latin word that means an ally. Society is a group of individuals allied for a common end. The common end governs all, and that end is the harmonious development of society as a whole. Education is the process by which the individual sheds and is made to shed, his selfishness, in order to live for the common end. And selfishness is far removed from self-fulfilment. There could be doubt, uncertainty and difference of opinion about methods of education. But about the object of education there could be no diversity of views.

Social Aspect of Education

It was not always and not everywhere that this high object was kept in mind. The nations of the world were not ruled by common men, or even for the common weal of common men, and so the social motive was not given effect to in educational institutions. Feudalism and capitalism, with their gross exploitation of the weak, and based on private property, were, and are, inconsistent with the highest ideals of education. You cannot organise world society on the basis of inequality and exploitation, and at the same time hope to educate the young of all nations to love the world as one. Two world wars have taught us that. The imperfections of the political State, with its distorted social and economic structure, reflected themselves in the educational field as well; and education, instead of being available to all ranks of people, and exalting all men as men, was the exclusive privilege of a few, and frequently degraded even the few. It was not till towards the end of the last century that, all the world over, the common man was remembered, compulsory primary education introduced, and the social object of education to some extent recognised.

History of Indian Education

We in this country have had even a more chequered history of education. In ancient times we had our seats of learning, where knowledge was pursued with a single-minded devotion, and the sciences studied and built in a manner not different from the ways

employed in the best Universities of to-day. The science of to-day is not a gift to us from the West. It is knowledge to the shaping of which our ancients contributed their full and mighty share; and knowledge belongs to man, and not to east or west, Nalanda and Taxila and several other of our ancient Universities perfected the science of education, but education to our ancients was not a trick of the memory or a fashion of the intellect. It was a high ritual on the path to realise God. The religious aspect was, however, not destructive of the social or educational aspect. It would be true to say that the Vedas themselves were not confined to the mere teaching of religion. The Vedas embraced all knowledge, and in the pursuit of truth and godliness, which was the object of the Vedas, the truths of science had their legitimate place.

It is because of this divergence from the reality of our needs in the very basis of our schemes of education that all the evils arise within the framework of the educational system itself. To-day all our colleges are over-crowded, and young men and women who have finished their school course pass on to the University course with an inevitability which is not there. The University course is not, and ought not to be a mere continuation of the High School course. Not everyone who passes out of a High School becomes fit for the University. The Universities are special seats of learning and should be open only to the specially gifted. Technical courses, as in the polytechnics of Europe should absorb the bulk of those who have completed the High School course. It is the absence of these technical courses that is the greatest blot on our educational system. If there were correlation between educational courses and the needs of the community, ninety per cent from school would seek the technical courses, and not rush into Universities. These technical courses, with specific objects in view should be organised maintaining the legitimate proportion between the agricultural and the industrial needs of our country.

Aims of A Real University

Our great poet Rabindranath Tagore, described the interdependence of education and life in no uncertain terms when he wrote in his *Creative Unity*: "The highest mission of education is to help us to realise the inner principle of Unity of all knowledge and all the activities of ones social and spiritual being: society in the early stage was held together by its economic co-operation. The idea of such economic co-operation should be made the basis of your University. It must not only instruct but live: not only think but produce. Our ancient *tapovanams* or forest schools which were natural Universities were not shut off from the daily life of the people. Masters and students gathered fruit and fuel, took their cattle out to graze, supporting themselves by the work of their own hand. Spiritual education was a part of spiritual life itself which comprehended all life. Our centre of culture should not only be the centre of the intellectual life of India, but the centre of her economic life also. "It must co-operate with the

village round it, cultivate land, breed cattle spin clothes press oil from the oil seeds; it must produce all the necessities; devising the best means, using the best materials and calling science to its aid. Its very existence should depend upon the success of its industrial activities carried out on the co-operative principles which will unite the teachers and students and villagers of the neighbourhood in a living and active bond of necessity. This will give us also a practical industrial training whose motive force is not the greed of profit. In other words, this institution should be a perpetual creation by the enthusiasm of the soul: a world in itself self-sustaining, independent, with ever-renewing life radiating life across space and time attracting and maintaining around it a planetary system of dependent bodies. Its aim should lie in imparting life-breath to the complete man, who is intellectual as well as economic bound by special bonds, but aspiring towards spiritual freedom and perfection."

"Communalism Must Go"

There are many distressing problems that confront us to-day in the field of education, as they do in every other field, but the thing to do is to face the problems and hold our heads high. Of all the evils that harm us, the most distressing is the evil of communalism, and communalism is showing its head even in sanctuaries of learning. It is true that no man has a greater right than another to be educated. But higher University education and higher technical education must be regarded as the privilege of only those who have proved themselves specially fit. Merit, irrespective of community, should decide the privilege. Communalism must go, but only by an initial process of levelling up; and the levelling up, in the sphere of higher and technical education at any rate, ought not to be at the price of merit. To punish the meritorious for communal reasons is to keep communalism alive and let talent die. But when education ceases to be a mere passport for a job the evil of communalism in the field of education will also cease to be.

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A. G. A. (E) Jaffna.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 8th August, 1946.
(G. 57. 20.)

SALE OF LAND

AT POINT PEDRO

In the District Court of Jaffna
Guardianship Jurisdiction No. 81

Sealed Tenders are invited for the sale of the following land within 21 days of this publication addressed to the Secretary District Court of Jaffna or to the Proctor for Curatrix to the following address.

N. B. Please quote the number of the case.

Schedule of Land

All that piece of land called Mathonganollai in extent 1 lm. V.C. and 14½ kls. situated at Vinayagamudaly Road Point Pedro in the Parish of Point Pedro in the division of Vadamaradchy Jaffna District N. P. and bounded on the East by the property of Manikan widow of V. Navaratnasamy, North by the Kandassamy Velupillai and others; West by Road, South by S. Somasundaram and others with stone built house plantations and other appurtenances an undivided half share belonging to the minors in this case.

(The other half share belongs to the Curatrix and will be sold at the price at which the minors' share is offered.)

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Proctor S. C. & Notary Public,
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(Mis. 151. 16 & 20)

THE PARAMOUNT NEED OF THE TAMILS

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, President of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress speaking from the chair at the Second Plenary Session of the Congress held on last Saturday evening at the Town Hall said: "I do not concede that the United National Party is a political party. It has neither a policy nor principles. It is a hotch-potch of personalities and cliques."

Continuing Mr. Ponnambalam said: "I wish to nail to the counter the lie of mischievous propaganda that I am building up a sterile and permanent opposition. The position to my mind is perfectly clear. There is no two-party system in Ceylon. I am not forgetting a sham opposition creation of the United National Party called the Lanka Swaraj Party. And there is not the remotest likelihood of a two-party system emerging in the near future. Are the Tamils, therefore, to scatter to the four winds or to remain cohesive under the banner of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress which is striven through fair weather and foul to win for my community its lawful place in the body politic, whilst contributing to the common weal."

"We must at all times retain in our hands liberty of action with one or other of the largest group in Parliament with whom our political and economic programme will synchronise either in the government or in opposition."

"I foresee for this Island a succession of Coalition Governments and Coalition Oppositions. In this scheme of things a cohesive well-knit and disciplined group of Tamils is destined to play a vital part in the history of the Island."

"Therefore, the paramount need of the moment to the Tamils is to be completely united."

"I, therefore, appeal to the very small minority of Tamils who still find themselves outside the fold of the Congress to regard it as the Parliament of the Tamils, to thrash out and compose our differences and thereafter to speak with one voice."

"I know of the futile and already abortive attempts being made by certain opportunists in my community to divide the Tamil people on the ground of expediency. This may be profitable for certain individuals to 'get on,' which means to pick up the crumbs. But such a policy, if it can be described by such a name, will be suicidal to the race. Our slogan must and will be 'Absolute unity within and responsive co-operation without.'"

There was a large gathering present. Mr. Ponnambalam was brought in procession from Vannarponnai in a carriage drawn by three white horses.

Twelve resolutions were passed unanimously.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 556
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valliuram Sittampalam, Advocate Jaffna. Deceased.
Gemma Ranees Sittampalam widow of V. Sittampalam of Vannarponnai Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. N. Maladevi daughter of Sittampalam, minor 2. Vasanthamalar daughter of Sittampalam, minor 3. Leslavahy daughter of Sittampalam, 4. S.H. Perinbanayagam, Advocate Jaffna.

Respondents.

The 1st and 3rd respondents are minors appearing by their proposed guardian-ad-litem the abovenamed 4th respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge on the 31st day of May 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of

the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose of watching their interests and representing them in the matter of these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall appear on or before the 23rd day of July 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 31st day of May 1946.

R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge, Jaffna

Ex ended for 27th August 1946.

R. R. S.

J. J.

(O. 59, 20 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 576

1. Kandiah Navaratnam of Karainagar West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Annamthi daughter of Navaratnam of Karainagar West and 2. Kanapatipillai Visalingam of do. The 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangmmah wife of Kandiah Navaratnam deceased, of Karainagar West.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 8th day of July 1946, in the presence of Mr. A. Kinasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 28th June 1946, having been read,

It is further declared that the said second respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as her husband and that such letters issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of August 1946, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of July 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai

(O. 60, 20 & 21.) District Judge.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary No. 571

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sellappa Kathiravelu of Manipay. Deceased.

Manickam widow of Sellappa Kathiravelu of Manipay. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathiravelu Nadarajah, 2. Kathiravelu Somasundaram of Manipay 3. Kathiresu Sellappa of Suthumalai. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selladurai Esquire District Judge on the 1st July, 1946 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Maniapparam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents for watching their interests and representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this court on the 30th August 1946 and state objection to the contrary.

The day of July 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selladurai,

(O. 58, 20 & 23) District Judge.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 562

In the matter of the Late Will and Testament of the late S. Ramnathan Sinnappu of Chulicuram. Deceased.

Kanthavanam Sutharappillai of Chulicuram. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamuttu widow of S. Ramnathan Sinnappu and 2. Sinnappu Nadinasanmugam both of Chulicuram. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner, notary and witnesses and the Petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st will of the said deceased dated 10th day of November 1945 and attested by R. Candiah Notary Public under No. 4475 be declared proved and that Probate be issued to the petitioner as the executor named in the said Will, unless the said Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of August 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 31st day of July 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai

District Judge.

(O. 52, 20 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 574

Paramanabhar Rajaratnam of Vaddukoddai Jaffna now of Colombo.

Vs.

1. Paramnathar Balasundarampillai and 2. Sathiapama daughter of Paramanabhar of Vaddukoddai Jaffna. Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivakampillai widow of Ambalavaar Paramanabhar deceased, of Vaddukoddai Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 28th June 1946, having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as her son and one of the heirs and the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of July 1946.

(Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai

District Judge.

O. 54, 20 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 582

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Anandaram wife of Kandiah Anandaram of Vaddukoddai West. Deceased.

Kandiah Anandaram of Vaddukoddai West presently of Werellagama. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Selvarani daughter of Anandaram 2. Anandaram Rajaratnam and 3. Packiam widow of Arumugam Chellappah all of Vaddukoddai West. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. N. Eshamparam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ANURADHAPURA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 57

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late K. wry Ammah wife of Thambipillai Kanaptheypillai of Vaddukoddai West late of Anuradhapura. Deceased.

Thambipillai Kanaptheypillai of Vaddukoddai West presently of Anuradhapura. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mahaledchumy daughter of T. Kanaptheypillai of Anuradhapura aged one year, and 2. Mrugesu Kandagnny of Vaddukoddai East. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Kirishadasan Esquire, District Judge, Anuradhapura on July 30th 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniyam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated July 10 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent abovenamed, and the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the husband of the deceased, to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 30th day of August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

30th July 1946.

Sgd. N. Kirishadasan,

District Judge.

(O. 57, 20 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 580

In the matter of the intestate estate of Yohannah wife of S. S. Nagalingam of Nallur late of Manipay. Deceased.

Sinnathamby Sittambalam Nagalingam of Nallur. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Neseledchumy, 2. P. thm vathy, 3. Kanaledevy, 4. Sahunthaadevy, 5. Gopalasingam and 6. Ratnasingam all children of S. S. Nagalingam. Thambiy Ratnam Somasundaram all of Nallur. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as her lawful husband and that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 6th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this action unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 27th day of August 1946 and state objections to the contrary. The 31st day of July 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge.

(O. 53, 20 & 23)

and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as her legal husband unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 28th day of August 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 19th day of July 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge.

(O. 55, 20 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 541.
 In the matter of the Intestate Estate
 of the late Philippau Anthony of
 Mathagal Deceased.
 1. Swanthan Soosai and wife
 2. Theresia both of Mathagal
 Vs. Petitioner.
 Anny Annal widow of Seivadthy
 Philippau of Mathagal

Respondent's.
 This matter came on for disposal
 before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire
 District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day
 of March 1946 in the presence of Mr
 S. Sabaratnam Proctor on the part of
 the Petitioner and the affidavit and
 Petition of the Petitioner dated 9th
 and 27th day of March 1946 respec-
 tively having been read.

deceased entitled to the grant of let-
 ters of administration in respect of
 the above-named deceased and that
 letters of administration be granted
 to them accordingly unless the
 above named respondents or any
 other person shall on or before the
 30th day of May 1946 appear before
 this Court and show sufficient cause
 to the satisfaction of this Court to
 the contrary.

This 27th day of March 1946
 (Sgd) R. R. Selvadurai
 District Judge
 30-5-46, Order Nisi extended for 18th
 July 1946.
 (Sgd) R. R. Selvadurai
 District Judge
 18-7-46 Order Nisi extended for
 22-8-46 (Sgd) R. R. Selvadurai
 District Judge.
 (O. 55 16 & 20)

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