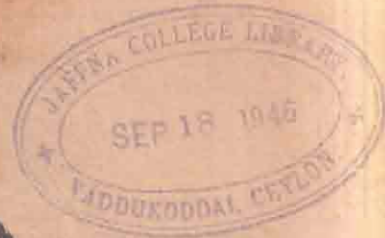


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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## KANNANGARA PRAISES JAFFNA

### Indo-Ceylon Relations

#### Indian Theosophist's Message

"The Indian scene is full of problems but the present Government at the centre is determined, I believe, to take these problems in hand and bring about a radical solution," said Mr. N. Sri Ram, former Vice-President of the Theosophical Society Adyar who is on a visit to Colombo, to a Press representative.

"The Indian National Congress is committed" said Mr. Sri Ram, "not only to the aim of restoring to the common man his proper dignity by the abolition of poverty and political weakness but also to the introduction of immediate sweeping changes in that direction."

Referring to the part that Ceylon should play in international affairs in the future Mr. Sri Ram said, "I am glad to learn that the right of the Ceylon Government to send an independent deputation to international and Empire conferences has been admitted. Ceylon ought to be ere long one of the Dominions of the Empire possessing a status in no respect inferior to that of Australia or Canada—she has an ancient culture the value of which is happily being stressed and honoured by the Ceylonese people much more than ever before. I expect her political and economic relations with India will be of the closest nature both because of geographical propinquity and cultural kinship."

#### JAIL FOR POSSESSING GOVT. PAPER

It will be interesting to know that a peon employed at the Land Settlement Department who was in service for over 20 years, was not only dismissed, but also sent to jail for three months in 1942, because he was found with some sheets of Government paper marked "Crown Agents."

#### COMMISSION ON AYURVEDA

Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. has suggested the inclusion of representatives of Siddha and Unani Systems of medicine on the proposed commission on Ayurveda. The commission will consist of Mr. Gupta (Chairman) Messrs. G. P. Wickremaratchi, R. B. Leonara, and P. de S. Kularatne

#### PLENTY OF POTATOES

The ship *Chyebassa* from Australia brought 1,200 tons of potatoes for Ceylon on Friday last

### Jaffna's Enthusiasm For Free Education

Although a large number of Central Schools were opened in various parts of the country, most of them were ill equipped and understaffed said Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya in criticising the votes of the Minister of Education when the Committee State of the Budget discussions was resumed on Thursday last. Mr. Amarasuriya said that there was a whispering campaign in the country that the new Parliament was going to sabotage the Minister's free education scheme. He asked the Minister to make a full and definite statement regarding the future of the scheme.

Mr. Bernard Aluwihare said that the Minister was making an honest effort to provide the educational needs of the backward areas. He wanted the Minister to concentrate on improving the quality of teachers who were being turned out in the country.

Mr. W. Dahanayake: "I offer my condolences to the Minister because his baby is in a bad state of health and its condition is causing everybody great anxiety."

When the Council resumed after lunch, Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara replied.

He referred to an "unsolicited testimonial" from Dr. Ivor Jennings which stated that this year's medical students were the brightest so far. And Dr. Jennings had said that this was due to the Free Education Scheme.

He said that 175 schools were today free schools. Of that number 82 were in Jaffna and 93 in the rest of the Island. There were 119 schools which were not free. Only two of these schools were in Jaffna.

The inference, he said, was that Jaffna when it saw a good thing took advantage of it. It was not so in the case of the others.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING

Unemployment figures are rising steadily, about a thousand a week. Official figures up to last week totalled 35000, and the Employment Office, during its existence of one year has been able to provide employment for only 16,000 persons.

#### MR. COREA

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce will leave on September 25 or 26 to take up his appointment as Ceylon Representative in the United Kingdom.

### Rubber Commissioner's Dept.

#### Senanayake's Biggest Headache!

Questioned by Mr. Thomas Amarasuriya in the State Council on Friday last in regard to the tea and rubber talks in London, Mr. Senanayake said that he was not in a position to say what the future of rubber was going to be. The Financial Secretary was trying to persuade the British Government, and negotiations were not completed. The position had altered since England and America had come to an agreement.

There was more production in Malaya than was anticipated and there was a desire to throw open the rubber market to other countries. Sir Oliver, he said was putting

### Sir Oliver Flies To Washington

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke flew to Washington on Saturday last and is expected to remain there two or three weeks. The purpose of his visit has so far not been disclosed, but authoritative quarters interpret it as a final effort in the rubber negotiations.

forward Ceylon's claims and he hoped they would come to some satisfactory arrangements.

With regard to the Rubber Commissioner's Department, Mr. Senanayake said that it was his "biggest headache". He had asked the Rubber Commissioner to get his officers to carry on, but not to give any guarantee that their services would be continued after this month. It was a very difficult situation and the Board of Ministers was prepared to do their best.

## INTER-ASIAN CONFERENCE

### NEHRU INVITES CEYLON TOO

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Premier has created history by taking immediate action to convene an inter-Asian Conference. Invitations to participate in the conference have been sent to 32 countries. The conference will be held in New Delhi between February 5 and March 31, 1947. Ceylon is also one of the countries invited to the conference.

Among other countries invited are Japan and the Soviet Republics in Asia.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Council on World Affairs, which is in charge of the arrangements for the conference met on Thursday last and discussed Preliminaries.

There has already been an encouraging response from countries outside India to the suggestion of such a conference.

Prominent leaders in Syria, Indonesia, Burma and Ceylon have expressed themselves in favour of their respective countries participating in it.

The main objects of the Conference, briefly will be to exchange ideas regarding the common problems which all Asian countries must face in the post-war era, and to study them on the basis of data-papers prepared in advance by those who are qualified by their knowledge and experience to give a lead in their respective spheres.

Tentatively, the following topics have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

- (a) National movements for freedom in Asia.
- (b) Racial problems with special reference to the root cause of racial conflicts.
- (c) Transition from a colonial to

a national economy, dictated primarily by national interests, but with due regard to international co-operation;

(d) Inter-Asian emigration and the status and treatment of immigrants;

(e) Welfare problems with special reference to public health and nutrition.

(f) Problems of industrial labour and industrial development;

(g) Cultural problems with special reference to education, art, and architecture, scientific research and literature;

(h) The status of women and women's movements in Asia.

This list of subjects is not exhaustive but is intended to focus attention on some of the problems which must receive immediate attention.

Each participating country will be invited to send a certain number of delegates and observers to be selected by organisations having objects similar to those of the Indian Council of World Affairs. One result to be aimed at is the periodical summoning of such conference at suitable intervals at different centres in Asia.

Chairman of the Organising Committee is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of the Working Committee are Pandit H. N. Kurzru, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. K. Santhanam, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. D. G. Mulherkar, Mrs. Hannah Sen, Dr. P. P. Pillai, Dr. A. Appadorai (Secretary).

In the case of countries enjoying independence invitations have been sent to the respective Heads of the Governments. Invitations to countries which do not have self-government, have been issued to accredited leaders of Nationalist movements functioning in those countries.



## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1946.

### RAILWAY TRAVEL

THE ATTEMPT MADE TO improve the train service in the North is not likely to benefit the public if the Railway Department fails to realise what is exactly wrong with at least some of the "improvements". Let us say at once that we fully appreciate the fact that the train service is faster than what it was, though it is necessary to point out that in the past much of the delay was directly attributable to the slackness of the Department itself. For instance, the night mail to Colombo does not spend so much time at stations like Pallai as it used to do and even at other stations delay has been reduced to a minimum. We doubt however whether the decision to run the night mail as an express in the case of intermediate stations like Mirusuvil, Meesalai etc is wise from the point of view of the travelling public. The delay caused by stopping the night mail at these stations is negligible, while on the other hand, the inconvenience caused to those who travel by the night mail to the areas served by these stations is bound to be great. For instance, a passenger who has to reach his home somewhere in the neighbourhood of Mirusuvil has now to get down at Pallai and travel nearly eight miles by some other conveyance before he can reach his destination.

Apart from this, the day train to Jaffna stands in considerable need of improvement. In the first place, it is imperative that more passenger carriages should be attached to the train than is the case at present. All classes are overcrowded on this train. It is regrettable that the management has not noticed this and taken early steps to provide increased accommodation. Another objectionable feature of the day train is the manner in which considerable quantities of luggage are dumped into passengers' compartments. We trust that those in authority will look into this matter without delay. Railway employees too are found travelling on this train without tickets making themselves at home even in the first class compartments. Supervision must be tightened up on the day train if the public is to have the full benefit of the service.

## THE LIVESTOCK OFFICER

By K. KANAGARETNAM

The statement made by the Leader of the House in reply to questions raised by the Members of the State Council during the Budget Debate in regard to me and the Livestock Officer afford interesting contrast.

In reply to Mr. Aluvihare as to what compensation Government would pay to me for work done in connection with the Kantawala irregularities and inquiry, the Leader very ungraciously put me in the same category as Mr. Kantawala who has been found guilty by more than one Committee and stated that that member also asked for compensation to be paid to Mr. Kantawala who was dismissed from service. Further, he repeated the findings of the Committee against me and the Audit Department to which I had given effective replies in the Auditor-General's Report for 1942-43. It is most painful to a Senior Public Servant of my position who has given his best to Government and held the important post of a Head of Department to be indicted in this manner by a responsible Minister of the State. The Leader personally heard from me, soon after my return from India after this investigation, the difficulties experienced by me in detecting these irregularities, the long and arduous journeys I had to make to places both in the east and west coast of India to obtain the necessary information and the assistance I had to seek from high officials of the Madras and Bombay Governments. The public who were interested in this matter were aware that I had to perform this most unpleasant task without fear or favour and the Public Accounts Committee made special reference to my work

in this connection. The Leader further knew that when the Kantawala Committee published its report, I was working under him as Controller of Subsidiary Foodstuffs and even with these allegations against me I was sent back to the Audit Department by Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott to resume my position as Acting Auditor-General. Surely, the Leader cannot say that the Governor willfully condoned these faults in asking me to go back to Audit. It will be interesting to note that the Leader had spoken twice in the State Council on Kantawala matters after the publication of the Kantawala Committee's Report, viz. in June 1944 in connection with supplementary estimate for the expenses of the Kantawala Committee and in November 1944 when the Public Accounts Committee was asked to inquire into all the purchases in India. It is curious that on none of these occasions did he refer to these allegations nor made them a charge against me. As for compensation, I had a good claim to ask for a bonus for the special work which I undertook outside the Island purely in the interests of the country; but I did not do so, although many other public servants had claimed and were paid bonuses for performing similar duties. I have however submitted an application to the Financial Secretary in May 1946, for an adjustment of my salary when my claims for the permanent post of Auditor-General were not entertained. I trust that justice will be done to me when the time comes for its consideration on the return of the Financial Secretary.

Contrast this with the statement made by the Leader in regard to the Livestock Officer that this had been

## Notes and Comments

### Hail "Marshal" Kotelawala!

There was a time not long ago when our gallant Colonel Kotelawala parading round the E. S. L. C. Camps at Maharagama on his brown mare every morning received the salute of all and sundry who inhabited the dingy huts there. To those "soldiers" of the "Kalu Hamuthaves" Mr. Kotelawala was not a mere Colonel. He was the "Senathipathy" who could strike terror into the hearts of any who dared to oppose him; and every appearance of the gallant "Senathipathy" brought forth spontaneous yells of "Senathipathy Kotelawala alla Jayashree" (Hail Marshal Kotelawala) from hundreds of black-shirted E. S. L. C. "Soldiers"! It was a grand spectacle, a mighty show to behold! But alas! the show is ended! No more shall pageants of those black-shirted gallants marching to timed music illuminate the spacious lawns of "St. Hilary" the residence of "Senathipathy" Kotelawala; and no more shall poor Sinhalese folk living by the Colombo-Avissawella High Level Road, feast their eyes on the magnificent forms of these black-shirted chevaliers of the E. S. L. C., for the Corps has been disbanded and the mighty Lion flag has been hauled down with this month! We offer our sympathies and condolences to "Senathipathy" Kotelawala. However we hasten to assure him that he need not be disheartened. If the "Kalu Hamuthave" has been disbanded there is the "Kakki Hamuthave"—we mean the Agricultural Corps—which in its prowess, valour and heroic deeds is not second to the E. S. L. C., to offer him a hearty "Jayashree" whenever he has the grace to visit its camps!

### Right Move

We congratulate the Colombo Vivekananda Society on the action it has taken to bring to light the unwholesome nature of some of the Tamil films allowed to be shown here. It is a notorious fact, that some of the producers of these films, with an eye to box-office collections, have discarded the fundamental principles which should guide them in the production of these films. Some of these films, especially the ones with a religious background and those that are supposed to depict the lives of Hindu Saints and "gods" are mischievous and poisonous to the very core. They defeat the very purpose for which films are to be produced. The stories selected for production are not in many cases based on facts as expounded in either the Puranas or the "Itihasas". "Sri Valli," "Kubera Kuchela", and "Thiruneelakandar" are typical examples of the Tamil films in which the actual facts as expounded in the Puranas, have been distorted, to the meanest level. It is high time the Hindus awoke and cast away their indifference towards such matters. To allow such films to be exhibited does not savour of tolerance. It is, at best, inertia and indifference on the part of the Hindu Public. We call upon the Hindus to put a stop to the import and exhibition of such stuff in Ceylon. We agree with the Vivekananda Society that a representative of a recognised Hindu Organisation like the Vivekananda Society should be included in the Board of Censors to see that such faked films which are bound to undermine the morality of the public and to bring our great religion into disrepute in the eyes of other religionists, are not allowed to enter into this country.

## Jinnah Meets Wavell

### League's Direct Action Fizzles Out?

Jinnah met Viceroy Wavell at New Delhi yesterday at the latter's invitation. The purport of their talks is not known.

It has been known for some time that Lord Wavell was so worried by the communal situation since his return from Calcutta that he regards a Congress-League settlement as one of immediate and vital importance.

On Mr. Jinnah's side, too, there is accumulating evidence of anxiety for a fresh effort to enable the Muslim League to enter the Interim Government and the Constituent Assembly. The Committee of Action of the Muslim League, which has been sitting in New Delhi for the last so many days has not found formulation of a programme of direct action easy. Direct taxes payable to the Central Government are few and refusal to pay Income-tax cannot be made a mass movement since Income-tax assesses are all drawn from the comparatively prosperous section of the community.

Moreover, quite a number of influential Leaguers have been impressed by the sincerity of Lord Wavell's recent broadcast and show little enthusiasm for a programme of direct action.

### STATE COUNCIL

The State Council, on Friday last ended its item-by-item discussion of the Budget for 1946-47, and adjourned till 24/9/46.

villified for a long time and that when the full facts were known the villifiers would hide their heads. This officer was in charge of the following in the Department of Civil Defence under the Minister of Agriculture and Lands:-

- (i) Forage Works
- (ii) Purchases of Cattle for Slaughter
- (iii) Meat Supply, Nuwara Eliya
- (iv) Piggery Farm for Government run in his own residence at Kadawata
- (v) Milk Supply in Nuwara Eliya and Colombo.

The Auditor-General's Report on the first two items formed the subject of several references and caustic criticism in the press and the entire press in the country was unanimous in calling for a public inquiry. Since then the Audit Department found serious irregularities in respect of the last three items involving the diverting of Government cheques to private accounts; in the last case all the connected accounting records have vanished and official money orders had been cashed over the Post Office counter by private parties and in some cases credited to private bank accounts. The Auditor General in reporting the last case to the Financial Secretary drew his attention to wholesale misappropriations as disclosed in all his reports and suggested an inquiry by a special committee. It will be seen that in every activity entrusted to this officer during a period of emergency there have been serious irregularities involving fraud and loss of public money, and in my long audit experience which includes investigations of many irregularities in many Government departments, I have not known another case in which such mismanagement and malpractices have taken place in a number of activities entrusted to the same officer. In the interests of this officer and of the purity and integrity of the public service, I would request that a Judicial Committee be appointed to investigate the entire operations of this officer. In the case of Kantawala the State Council and the public clamoured for a public inquiry.

Letters to the Editor

## CEYLONESE PASSAGES

Sir,

Attached is a copy of a letter signed by some few from here and sent to the Leader of The State Council and to others for redress. Your esteemed Journal also would be doing some public service for the cause of suffering Ceylonese humanity here by publishing same in your columns. Local papers also contain many articles re these. Some of the unfortunates are financially from the frying pan into the fire plight by the last minute actions of your Representative, here.

Many genuine cases there are where families had to borrow money and make arrangements for the free passages offered but at the last moment refused. At this time when salaries are inadequate to meet the rising high cost of living, how are these unfortunates to liquidate their debts as well and find means to pay for their passages as well? No similar assistance as in the Malayan Union whereby Govt. first pays for the passages of Govt. Servants and their families and recover them by easy instalments has been extended to Singapore.

Surely our benevolent Ceylon Govt. could not have been overtaxed by this little extra expenditure for these few poor souls for whom free passages had been apportioned and even tickets were issued.

Thanking you

Yours etc.

V. S. NATHAN

For and on behalf of the signatories

LETTER REFERRED TO:

We the undersigned wish to draw your attention to the inconsistent and indifferent manner in which the Ceylon Government's Representative in Malaya, Mr. Rajasingham, has been dealing with the question of repatriation of Ceylonese, and urgently solicit that you will do the necessary for the redress of the grievances mentioned herein.

2. The Ceylon Welfare Committee, Singapore had been responsible for considering applications for free passages, and on the merits of the applications, had allotted free passages to deserving cases. Families of Government servants had also been allotted free passages wherever the Committee found that they deserved such treatment.

3. Families of Government servants have travelled free both on the "Arundale Castle" and the "Samaria". In conformity with the previous procedure, deserving families of Government servants were allotted free passages on the "Empress of Scotland" also, and even tickets had been issued to them. But three days prior to the departure of the ship, Mr. Rajasingham came out with the shocking announcement that families of Government servants were not entitled to free passages and asked those who had been allotted passages to return their tickets forthwith. This last minute decision has caused the greatest inconvenience to those affected, and has been responsible for unnecessary mental and material hardship to many.

4. The Government servants as a class are the most hard hit of the Ceylonese community. Govern-

ment servants whose families had been allotted free passages, spent their meagre savings, and in the majority of cases had to borrow money, to complete arrangements to travel to Ceylon. They had to purchase the barest of requirements for the voyage. A yard of cloth costs about \$ 4.00 and the difficulty in obtaining clothes for a family can well be imagined.

5. If only Mr. Rajasingham had clarified the position at the start all this unnecessary borrowing and spending could have been avoided. Mr. Rajasingham maintains an office in Singapore, with a lady secretary, a lady typist, a male clerk, a peon, and in addition has a sub-committee to advise him. Surely he could have decided earlier on the policy to be followed in giving free passages. He had more than two months at his disposal to think about this and to consult the proper quarters, both here and in Ceylon, about the allocation of free passages to families of Government servants. Some of those who were asked to surrender their free tickets, flatly refused to do so and had persisted in having their own way. In defiance of Mr. Rajasingham's orders they have succeeded in traveling free. He himself is aware of this and perhaps connived at it; This is either favoritism or Mr. Rajasingham's sheer incapacity to enforce his decisions. We are informed that Mrs. Rajasingham is also travelling by the "Empress of Scotland".

6. We urge that an immediate enquiry be held into the irresponsible conduct of Mr. Rajasingham and he be called upon to explain about the irregularities.

7. Lastly we appeal to the Ceylon Government to consider sympathetically the case of Ceylonese Malayan Government servants. Ceylonese in Singapore are mostly Government servants. They suffered terribly during the occupation; as Government servants then and now, they are prohibited from doing outside business. They live only on their monthly salaries. The cost of living in Singapore now is 450% the pre war rate; Government salaries are still the same. They are badly in need of help and are unable to rehabilitate themselves in this city. We appeal to the Ceylon Government to help them at least to the extent of free passages for families of deserving cases.

### WEAVERS PLIGHT

Sir,

Please allow me the use of your paper to inform you, the general public and the authorities, of the hardships experienced by the weavers in the North for want of yarn.

At present the yarn is distributed by the Director of Commerce and Industries to the registered loom owners, through the yarn depot of the Textile Union. At one issue each weaver is given 20 lbs. per loom if the count is 20s, and less if it is of higher counts. The period between one issue and the next is more than two to three months. The last issue was in the second half of April and four months have elapsed since the time of last issue and up till now there are no signs of the issue of yarn. On enquiry the Manager of the yarn depot says that he is not in a position to say

when the next issue of yarn will take place.

What are the poor weavers to do with this quota of yarn given by the D.C.I.? Except through the D.C.I., there is no possibility of getting yarn from dealers. 90% of the weavers mainly depend on this handicraft to support themselves and their families. May I request you to be good enough to help the weavers by bringing pressure on the authorities to issue yarn at frequent intervals or to give a larger ration if the intervals between issues remains the same.

Yours etc

A WEAVER.

### SAIVITES—THEIR DUTY:

The letter under the above caption by Mr. S. Pasupathy-chettiar in your paper of the 3rd instant is most timely and I am sure his appeal to the Hindu public will bear fruition. Although the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai claims to have contributed to political advancement in addition to its many sided activities, it is a glaring anomaly that the politicians have done nothing to safeguard our religion. If they did we will not be in this sad plight today. The Buddhists have the Temporalities Ordinance to preserve their religion and their priesthood. But we have none. The Hindu Priesthood has deteriorated today to such an extent that unless something is done to remedy the present state of affairs, it will be practically extinct and we cannot boast of our religion or the priesthood which contribute not a little to its enlightenment and preservation. Will our future Parliamentarians take this to heart seriously and see that something is done to achieve our object?

Yours etc,

S. A. Vaitialingham.

23 Ophanagd Road,  
Colombogam,  
6th September, 1946.

## Round Table Conference in London

### But Jews Terrorise In Palestine

While the British Government is exploring all avenues to find a settlement of the Palestine problem by deliberating with the Arab rulers at a Round Table Conference, Jewish terrorists are playing havoc in Palestine.

On Friday last Jewish terrorists armed with hand grenades and sten guns raided two banks, and killed two Arab constables, and two Arab by-standers. Part of Barclay's bank building has been blown up.

The all-Jewish town of Tel-Aviv, and the all-Arab city of Jaffa have been both placed under a curfew.

## CHINA—THEATRE OF NEXT WAR?

### BURMESE LEADER SPEAKS OUT

Major General Aung Sen, former Commander of the Burmese Patriotic forces and now President of the Anti-Fascist League of Burma, surveying the international situation, in the course of his address of the League's session said:

"There is increasing conflict of opinions between the Soviet Union on the one side and the Anglo-American combination on the other. Asia, China and the Middle East are the sorest spots while India and South-East Asia including Burma are also equal and vital priorities. I shall not be surprised if Asia, especially China, becomes the beginning and prime theatre of war if a Third World War becomes a fact".

Aung Sen declared: "There is now a division of the world into two camps—old democracies and new democracies and not communism and democracy"

## ANGLO-AMERICAN CLASH

### American Statesman Condemns British Imperialism

American Secretary of Commerce Mr. Henry Wallace has thrown a stone at the hornet's nest when on Thursday last he criticised British Imperialism which in his opinion is bound to drive America into conflict with the Soviet. He advocated the rejection by the United States the policy of "getting tough with Russia." Friends of Mr. Wallace say categorically that he intended the speech to be a protest against the foreign policy of Mr James Byrnes American Foreign Secretary, and call for a return to what Mr Wallace believes to be the foreign policy of Mr Roosevelt—that the United States should hold the balance between Britain and Russia and prevent the rivalries of either from precipitating a major war in which the United States would be bound to be involved.

The statement of Mr. Wallace has caused considerable shock, if not indignation, amongst British official circles: on the other hand, the statement has been welcomed in Russia and "Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government in Moscow said, "Mr. Ernest Bevin is continuing the imperialist struggle against Russia, and in so

doing he maintains all the British traditions."

### British Papers Accuse

The British papers with the exception of the communist "Daily Worker" are all angry with Mr. Wallace: says "News Chronicle:" "Of all the danger spots at the moment, China is most likely to threaten Russo-American peace, for both countries there are backing opposite sides in the Civil War. What America is doing in China has certainly not been instigated by us. It is an American policy pure and simple. Nor have we had anything to do with General Mac Arthur's policy in Japan which has recently been so soundly denounced by the Russians. It was not we, but America who, sent an ultimatum to Marshal Tito. It was not at our request that the American fleet went cruising in the Eastern Mediterranean."

### KEROSENE OIL CONTROL TO GO?

The question of relaxing the control of Kerosene oil is being considered by the Government. The stock position is being gone into and a final decision will be made in a week's time.

## THE CEYLON INDIANS AND THE CITIZENSHIP OF CEYLON

BY P. N. THIRUNAVUKARASU

(Continued from the issue of 10-9-46)

IN Great Britain a British subject if he has been resident in Great Britain for six months has the right to vote. In Ceylon an income or property qualification has been added on and also incorporated in the Order-in-Council of 1946. As a consequence that very class of demagogue, against whom the communal demagogue harangues and which he accuses as capitalists who fatten on the wealth of the land and take it away, has the vote, be he the commercial Britisher or the big Indian Business man, the Sindhi Merchant or the Baluchi Afghan, the money lending Chetty or the petty trader, whether Malayalee or Tamil. These are the people who do not mean to live permanently in Ceylon but who rotate to propagate and prosper. And these even when they are Indians are allowed the vote because the Board of Ministers have shirked to differentiate between them and the British who also have the vote though they are all not Ceylonese, confessedly so. As yet no Singhalese Board of Ministers or the scion of the lion race would shiver and hesitate to discriminate against the British and hence have allowed the British and the similar class of non-Ceylonese the vote in Ceylon. The Indian labourers of Ceylon are not this parasite class. They like the children of the soil are drawers of water and hewers of wood. Under their hand and because of their sweat the plantations of Ceylon have sprung up. Even with about 800,000 Indian labourers in Ceylon the jungle tide has not been stemmed and a good part of Ceylon lies fallow. But this class is too poor to come in and win the vote on the property qualification. They are, nevertheless Indians who are settled permanently in Ceylon unto the second and third generation. They know of no home in India. They are ready to give any assurance and make any declaration that they were born in Ceylon or seek to live in Ceylon permanently. The Bajpai-Senanayake agreement recognised that everybody born in Ceylon of British subjects resident in Ceylon or born of one parent who was a Ceylonese was a Ceylonese. Unfortunately this agreement has not been proceeded with. Even the Soulbury Report burked a decision on the franchise for these Indian settlers. They have recommended that when the new Government of Ceylon is formed under this Order-in-Council this Government would negotiate with the Government of India a settlement of the rights of Indians in Ceylon. Yet this perverse Board of Ministers, even when realising the end of their sway in Ceylon, have thrown such directions of agreed conclusions to the winds and have inaugurated a drive against the Indian settlers. There-in alone lies the siting.

The sinister part the Board of Ministers bear in this matter is that, in spite of all the homilies the Soulbury Commission addressed to the leaders of the majority community for fair and just treatment of Indians found in Ceylon the hope that the New Cabinet after its formation will take up with the Government of India a settlement of the Indian question, the present

Board of Ministers who have worked themselves into power for a bankrupt period of 11 years have decided unilaterally to throw the Indian settlers in the Estates of Ceylon on the roads as vagrants before they negotiate on the question whether these labourers are Ceylonese or Indians still. For possession of land, a certificate of permanent settlement is issued to a British citizen who has been resident for the five years immediately preceding his claim and makes a declaration of permanent settlement in Ceylon. The charge of discrimination against the Indian settlers and even Ceylon Tamils by the Board of Ministers is that even such proof of permanent settlement does not enable these Tamils to share in the settlement schemes of the Board of Ministers. The perversity of such conduct stands out in stark nakedness when one notes that all these discriminatory and communal schemes are sponsored at the cost of the public revenue of this country to which the injured people or communities also contribute but thereafter it is perverted to injure them.

The key to the concern and obstinacy of some politicians over the rights of Indians lies in the fact that democracy gives strength to numbers. When the citizens of a land are entitled to representation then numbers matter. Always the Tamil was considered by the easy going Singhalese as a threat to his control of Ceylon. In divisions in the Council Chamber too often did the Indian Members vote with the minorities of Ceylon particularly the Ceylon Tamils. The Indian Tamil and Ceylon Tamil get together and instinctively feel one. And now the enfranchisement of Tamil labourers in the island gives added strength to the Ceylon Tamils as a minority community. This is the real reason for the opposition to the recognition of the Indian settlers in Ceylon. The agitation of the Ceylon Tamils as a minority community for a recognition as a community and for the protection of their language customs, and life has made the Indian Tamil settled in Ceylon obnoxious to a school of Singhalese politicians who seek the hegemony of Ceylon. This brand of politicians is the brand in power from the days of the Donoughmore Reforms and the homogenous Board of Singhalese Ministers. Having found themselves dominating the land a hard fight is being kept up to maintain this domination. The resultant mood is one of aggression against the Tamils and the other minorities of the island. This aggression has been accompanied by the persecution of the Indian settlers because they are predominantly Tamil. Their enfranchisement was promised and practised when numbers did not count. Whatever the Singhalese who resent the Tamil within the gates may say or however much they or their leaders may wish that all Indian labourers were from Bengal or any corner of North India, the Government of India expects the fulfilment the pledges under which these 'Indian' labourers have come into Ceylon and have now been settled here unto the second and third generation.

## VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 3-9-46)

XXXIII

### XI. THE JABALI UPANISHAD.

This is another short Upanishad, of 26 sruties, which brings up the rear of the Pancha-Jabalams. It is classed among the 108 important Upanishads and is attached to the Sama-Vedam. It starts with some questions addressed by Pippaladar to the holy Rishi Jabalar asking for instructions as to the Supreme Reality, the Pasu (or souls) and the means of attaining salvation. It then mentions the line of teachers through whom the Rishi learnt the secret. The Lord Isanan thought it out and instructed Shanmukhan, who in turn taught it to Jabalar.

Pasupati (God) is the one (ultimate) existence. The Jivan (soul) who entered into (is contaminated with) Ahankaram (Anavam) and transmigration is Pasu (soul). The Lord is Pasupati, who is omniscient, possessed of five functions (evolution, sustentation, involution, immersion and salvation) and the master of all (sruties 8 to 10).—These Vedanta Sruties remind us of such lines as the following from the Tamil:

பலகலை ஆகமவேதம்யாவையினுக்கருத்துப்  
பதிபகபாசம் தெரிந்தல், பதிபாமே..... (Sivaprakasam)

The various Shastras, the Agamas, the Vedas,—the aim of all these is to teach (us the truth regarding) Pati (God), Pasu (soul) and Pasam (bondage). Pati is the Supreme one.

.....ஒன்றேபதிபசுவாம்  
ஒன்றென்றகீ, பாசத்தேசாடுகளைகாண்..... (SivaGnanaBodham)

Pati (God) is one only. You who say all is one are Pasu (soul) and are bound in Pasam (bondage).

The Jivas (souls) are like cattle (Pasus, பசுக்கள், cows, cattle) and other animals, which are fed on grass, are devoid of discrimination, led by others, engaged in agricultural works, subject to misery and bound by their master. As their (the animals') master is to them, so is (to the Pasus or souls their) Lord, the Omniscient Pasupati.....His knowledge is derived merely by besmearing Himself with holy ashes (sruties 14 to 16).—How the holy ashes are to be worn is then described: Handle the Bhasmam (ashes) reciting the Panchabrahma Mantras, consecrate it by the Mantiram 'Agni is Bhasmam, &c.' (—vide Kalagni-Rudra Upanishad 3, Isa Upanishad 17, Brihad-Aranyaka Upanishad V-15-1, Atharva Sira Upanishad 74, Bhasma-Jabala Upanishad 4 & 5, &c.—) Take it up in the hand..., mix it with water...and apply it in three lines on the head, forehead...This 'Sambhavam' is declared in all the Vedas by their p. omulgators. One desirous of salvation should observe this to avoid rebirth (sruties 18 to 20)—In addition to the other names Pasupata Vratam, S.ro-Vratam and Atyasrama Vratam referred to in our notes on the Kalagni-Rudra Upanishad, this Sambhava Dikshai is also said to be known as Vraja Dikshai (விசுஜா தீக்கை), Mantra Samskara Dikshai (மந்திர சம்ஸ்கார தீக்கை), &c., and among those who benefited by it according to Puranic accounts appear the names of Jabalar, Atharvanar, Katiyayanar, Agastiyar, Sri Ramar, Upamanyar, Sri Krishnar, &c.

In reply to another disciple Sanatkumara's enquiry, the Rishi replied: The three lines are to occupy the whole forehead above the eyes and (including also the portion) between the two eyebrows. The first line represents Garhapatyam (or household fire), the letter A (in Aum), Rajasa Gunam (activity), the Earth, one's own soul, Kriya Sakti (the power of action), Rig-Vedam and the morning sacrifice (or devotion), and it has the Lord Prajapati (Brahma) as its presiding Deity. The second line represents Dakshinagni (or southern fire in which offerings are made to the Fathers), the letter U (in Aum), Satva Gunam (goodness), the middle space (between heaven and earth), the Inner Soul (or Soul of souls pictured in the cave of the heart), Ichcha Sakti (the power of volition), Yajur-Vedam and the middle sacrifice (or devotion), and it has the Lord Vishnu as its presiding Deity. The third line represents Ahavaniyam (or fire in the east in which oblations are made to the Devas), the letter M (in Aum), Tamasa Gunam (dullness), heaven, Paramatman (or Brahman transcending the Universe), Jnana Sakti (the power of notion or wisdom), Sama-Vedam and the evening sacrifice (or devotion) and it has Maha Devan as its presiding Deity (sruties 22 to 25).—These four sruties, it will be noted, are in language practically identical with sruties 6 to 9 of the Kalagni-Rudra Upanishad which we have already studied, and the readers' attention is drawn to our notes therein.

The Upanishad concludes: The learned one, verily, who wears the three Bhasma lines...is freed from all sins, great and small, realizes the benefit of meditating on all the Devas, attains the virtue of bathing in all the holy waters and gets the merit of studying all the Vedas and reciting all the Rudra Mantras (the Sata Rudriyam of the central Vedam, the Pancha Rudrams, &c.). He never comes back (to Sam-saram, the ocean of births and deaths), yea, he never comes back, Omi (This is the Truth. Thus ends the Upanishad (sruti 26).

சாம்பலைப் பூசிக் தரையிற் புரண்டு சிந்தைப் பரவி  
எம்பலிப் பார்க்கு இரங்கு கண்டாய் இருக்கக்கை என்னும்  
சாம்பலைக் கும்பனைத் தோளிசுதிர்ப்புண் வனமுலைமேல்  
பாம்பலைக் குஞ்சுடையாய், எம்மை ஆளும் பசுபதியே, (Devaram)

Oh! Pasupati, our Lord, in whose braided hair the serpent dances on top of the mighty Ganges,—deign to bestow Thy Grace on Thy praying devotees who wear (holy) ashes, roll on the ground and worship Thee.

To be Continued.

# RANDOM NOTES

By "SENTINEL"

## Is the Truth ever Known

The "Hindu Organ" rightly asks the question in its editorial of the 10th inst. why some Council Member does not put a straight question to the Minister of Agriculture and ascertain the exact amount of money the Minister has so far spent on his various wild-cat schemes of food production during his stewardship of the last fifteen years. I shall just point out the type of answers such straight questions elicit from our future Prime Minister and show why many members, in sheer disgust, refrain from asking questions for the information of the public or of themselves.

## Interest in Irrigation

In March, 1945, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam put a series of eighteen questions asking for details as to how much had been spent on major irrigation works and on colonisation, in each of the provinces, before and after the present Minister began to preside over the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Mr. Senanayake's answer was that it would take months to prepare the answers to Mr. Ponnambalam's questions; and he also added that he was not aware that Mr. Ponnambalam was interested in irrigation until the Soulbury Commission arrived in the Island. But when Mr. Simon Abeywickrema inquired, two weeks earlier, whether, as accused by Mr. V. Nalliah, the Eastern Province was denied sufficient agricultural facilities, out came a roll of figures from Mr. Senanayake's pocket giving the total amounts spent on major irrigation works in each province from the time of the British occupation. Mr. Ponnambalam had to characterise those answers as "opportune answers to opportune questions" and when he attempted to prick the bubble he was told that he evinced interest in irrigation matters only after the Soulbury Commission arrived in the Island. Perhaps such a pastime was the monopoly of Mr. Senanayake's "co-operators" only. Anybody who puts an inconvenient question which will let the cat out of the bag is a "communalist" or "non-co-operator," and he must be smothered.

## Ignorance of Agriculture

When on the 5th inst. Mr. Dahanayake moved a "cut" of Rs. 10 in the personal emoluments of the Ministry of Agriculture as a protest against the Minister's continued failure to make Ceylon self-sufficient in the matter of food supply, the Minister's answer was, in the course of his explanation, that he did not think that even if he tried all his life he would be able to enlighten the Member for Bibile regarding agriculture as the Member knew nothing of it and understood less. In addition, the Minister also indulged in many a thrust at Mr. Dahanayake that he (the Minister) was not a rolling stone like others (meaning Mr. Dahanayake who took to teaching and then went to the Municipality and later rested somewhere else).

## "Too Many Bulls"

When again Mr. Dahanayake asked why there was even now a shortage of poonac in the country, Mr. Senanayake, the Minister answered thus: "Too many bulls." As the "Observer" remarked Mr. Senanayake might have sometimes meant that there were too many bulls in the State Council, and if any of those bulls questioned why there should be still a shortage of rice in the country he could have answered, "Too many people," and asked for a vote to repatriate a million or two of those cattle to the neighbouring continent.

## "Not A Moses"

In 1945 when Mr. J. Tyagaraja complained that thousands of acres of

paddy crop were dying in Mannar for want of water, the Minister of Agriculture, "a second Parakrama Bahu, the Great," said: "I am not a Moses to strike water out of a stone." This is his attitude towards places where there are paddy fields, where there are villages, where there are people willing to work but there is not sufficient water. But he is ever ready to bury millions and millions in the midst of jungles, where there are no villages, no paddy fields, no people, where people fear to go, but where there are only beasts and malarial mosquitoes, and it is in these places where he wants to be a Hercules to draw blood out of stones.

## Sugar Supplies

In the "Hindu Organ" of September 3, I showed in these columns that circulars were sent out by the Government Agent of Jaffna on July 30, that the normal ration of sugar to consumers should be cut by half for a fortnight from 4th to 17th August, but that Mr. Senanayake told Mr. Dahanayake in the Council on the 6th of August that no such cut was made at all in respect of consumers. I reproduced the circular too. Mr. Dahanayake pursued the matter on the 6th of September quoting the circular from the "Hindu Organ" and the Minister's reply was: "It would interest the member to know that between the date of the circular and my statement we have been able to collect enough sugar to give the normal ration and that circular had been withdrawn. It was quite possible that the extra sugar did not reach the areas in time."

It must interest Mr. Senanayake and the public if I point out that there was no withdrawal of the circular at all to the best knowledge of the public. If there had been any such withdrawal before the 6th of August (the date of Mr. Senanayake's statement) the cut would not have been maintained in the week commencing 11th August, the second week of the fortnight. It was on the 26th of August the Government Agent advertised in the press that the arrears of sugar due to consumers for the fortnight beginning 4th August would be issued during the week commencing 2nd September. Surely it could not have taken 27 days, say from 5th August to 1st September, for sugar to reach Jaffna from Colombo, and no intimation of the cancellation of the circular was made to the public for 20 days—from 6th to 26th August.

## Freedom for Lanka?

It is a leader of this type who insults members, who often prevaricates, quibbles and shifts ground, who misleads the Council by evading straight questions and silences honest criticism, in this democratic age, that is acclaimed by the "Daily News" as "an old campaigner at the game of tackling criticism." It is by rallying round such a leader some of our countrymen hope to wrest freedom for Lanka simply because India under the leadership of men like Gandhi and Nehru, who die for Truth, is at the threshold of freedom. If a Ramanathan were present in the State Council, would answers to questions put by un-official members have gone down to such a low level as they do now? Would prevaricators from the official benches have escaped with their honour in the days of the Legislative Council? Would men like Sir James Peiris and Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan have created conventions to expunge any portions of a member's speech from the Hansard and allowed gagging of the press too? Are we now living in a democratic country or fast marching towards fascism in the name of Freedom?

# MATRIMONIAL

## Sothiratnam—Rajeswari

The Marriage of Mr. C. Sothiratnam of the C. T. O. Colombo and son of Mr. A. Chelliah Retired Chief Clerk, Forest Dept, Malaya, with Sow. Rajeswari daughter of Mr. K. Nannithamby, retired Overseer P. W. D. was solemnised at the bride's residence at Manipay on 12-9-46, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives.

# PERSONAL

Mr. C. Arumugam, retired Secretary of District Court, Colombo took his oaths as a Proctor before Mr. Justice Nagalingam last week.

Wishing him success His Lordship said it gave him great pleasure to admit Mr. Arumugam into the profession. "I have known you as Secretary of the District Court while I was practising and I see you have served over 20 years as a public servant. You have been Interpreter to this court and Interpreter to H. E. the Governor."

"With this experience gained by you in various departments, I am sure you will be able to make a success in the profession into which you have entered. On behalf of the Bench I wish you all success and prosperity." said Mr. Justice Nagalingam.

Mr. Arumugam intends practising his profession in Pt. Pedro and will, it is learnt, contest the Point Pedro seat at the next Parliamentary elections.—Cor.

# VICEROY ENDORSES

## NEW STATUS CLAIMED BY NEHRU

A Viceroy's House Court Circular of 11-9-46 announced that the Viceroy presided over a meeting of the "Cabinet". The use of the word "Cabinet" is of interest. This is the first official use of the term and is regarded as a public endorsement of the new status claimed for Interim Government by Pandit Nehru and his colleagues, Pandit Nehru has cabled to the India League in America: "Our first task is the establishment of a free and democratic India, the raising of the standard of the masses, and participation in international conferences for peace and freedom everywhere."

## Bose Near Wardha?

A Calcutta paper quotes a message from Mr H V Kamath, ex-Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc founded by Subhas Chandra Bose, stating that the latter is somewhere near Wardha waiting for the opportune moment to make his public appearance.

## 25,000 WILL SIT FOR 700 SCHOLARSHIPS

Nearly 25,000 pupils in standard V of schools in the island will compete for 700 scholarships in the Central Schools at an examination to be held next month in nearly eighty centres.

# STATE COUNCILLORS' SALARIES INSUFFICIENT?

## Jayawardene Suggests Increase and Provident Fund

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Member for Kelaniya in the State Council a leading member of the newly formed United National Party, suggested an increase in the salaries of State Council members, on Friday last when the Budget estimates were considered in Committee.

Mr. Jayewardene said that charity must begin at home and asked why the allowances of the Members should not be increased.

The Deputy Speaker said that the allowances were fixed by the House and an increase could only be moved by a substantive motion.

Mr. Jayewardene said he was only making a suggestion, and went on to say that owing perhaps to the criticisms, particularly from a section of the Press the Members had not stood up for their rights and privileges. When a Member was suspended for a week recently, his allowance was cut by Rs. 150, and it caused great hardship.

He suggested that steps should be taken to start a Provident Fund for members, as had been done by the Labour Government in England. Members who became impecunious as a result of public work would be helped by a Provident Fund. It would help very good and honest men to come to the Council.

Mr. Dahanayake said that when the Salaries Committee's Report was discussed, the view of a large number of members was that on principle there should not be increases of salaries of Rs. 500 and over.

The Deputy Speaker said that the Member for Kelaniya had only made a suggestion. He could not allow a debate.

Mr. Dahanayake: I think that we should stick to the principle that increases should be awarded to minor employees and those drawing less than Rs. 500 a month.

The Committee stage of the Budget discussions was then concluded.

# BLACK PEPPER FROM INDIA

The Government of India has decided to allow the export of black pepper from India through trade channels during September and October. The quota allotted to Ceylon is eighty tons.

## Order "Nisi" Declaring Will Proved &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 586

Ramanathan Nagalingam of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

vs.  
1. Ramanathan Chinniah, 2. Kandian Karaganam and wife, 3. Ganambikai, 4. Puvaneswari daughter of Ponnambalam, 5. Murugan Ramathar and wife 6. Annesothiama all of Vannarponnai East. Respondents.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Retnam wife of Ramanathan Vaidyantham deceased of Vannarponnai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before F. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of July, 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. P. Pillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 1st July 1946 and of the Petitioner dated 16th Jan. 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration on with copy of Will annexed be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 20th day of September 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

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(Mis. 185. 31-12—31-12-46)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 568

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Kandiah of Koddady Jaffna Deceased

Poonu widow of Sinnathamby Kandiah of Koddady Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

Minor 1. Pushpanthirathevy daughter of Sinnathamby Kandiah, 2. Sinnappu Sinnathamby, both of Koddady Jaffna

The 1st respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 2nd

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[Mis. 248. 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.]

respondent Respondents  
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of August 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasuriya Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of May 1946 having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st minor respondent for all purposes of this action and it is declared that the petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 19th day of September 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of August 1946.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

(O. 69 13 & 17)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 568

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Pathmavathy wife of Sinnappu Kanagasabapathy of Vannarponnai East Jaffna.

Deceased

Suppiah Ponnampalam Kandiah of Vannarponnai East Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

1 Pathmaragam, 2 Kanararajitham, 3. Pathmaranjitham all children of Sinnappu Kanagasabapathy of Vannarponnai East Jaffna and 4. Sinnappu Kanagasabapathy of do new of Wattegama Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 3rd day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Somasuntharam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 4th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to

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[Mis. 105. 9-7 to 9-10-46]

have letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that he is entitled to have letters of the same issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 14th day of August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of July 1946.  
(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

The date of showing cause against the foregoing Order Nisi is extended to the 18th day of September 1946.

Initialed R. R. S.

D. J.

This 14th August 1946.

(O. 68. 13 & 17)

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(Mis. 154. 3-12-45—30-11-46. T)

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Mis. 71. 4-6-46 to 4-11-46.

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(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-46.) (T's) Shroff.