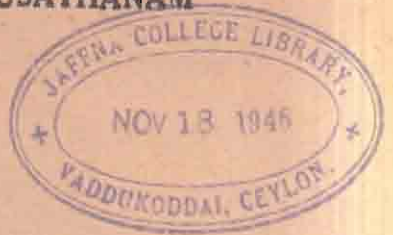


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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NO. 62.

## HAS THE WORLD GROWN IRRELIGIOUS?

BY SWAMI PAVITRANANDA

(Continued from our last Issue)

### The Conflict

This over-critical attitude towards the past does not indicate that we are blind to the evils of the present times, that we are not conscious of the earnest and vigilant care that is necessary to improve the present situation. All that we want to emphasize is that there is not much value in the saying that things are all wrong at present in comparison with what they were in the past. What happens is this: a generation of people comes to the stage of the world. They act their parts as best as they can, and when their turn comes to leave the stage and when they see the coming generation eager to step into their shoes, they become alarmed at the thought that the tradition and standard they have set up will not be respected. So ensues the conflict between the Old and the New which is eternal. It will be seen that the majority of those who say that the world is going astray are of the middle age and above. The younger generation will not, as a rule, say that. They are full of dreams and enthusiasm to build up the world entirely on a new foundation and basis. In doing that if they are to sweep away all ancient customs and thoughts, however holy and sacred, they do not mind. They will say: 'To build a new house on a dilapidated construction, one has necessarily to destroy a lot. Why grieve over that? That is rather a sign of great weakness.' So whom to trust?—the dreaming youths looking to the future, or the fossilized old people casting their last lingering glance behind?

### Modern Fusion

As time marches on the situation changes, circumstances become different, and man also acts differently. We cannot judge the actions of a man in the mid-twentieth century by the ideas and ideals which were in vogue in society in the pre-historic age. We cannot think of life at present times in terms of forest retreats of the Upanishadic period, for the simple reason that forests are so rare nowadays. It is idle to think that we can regulate our present society by the old rigid standard of four castes and stages of life, because under the stress of modern life they have given up their watertight demarcations. Daily are they tending to become fused together. But we do not deny that the old principles are there—which are so healthy, useful and beneficial. The old principles will have to be applied to new conditions. In the process of doing that they may lose their colour but not their intrinsic value. But those

whose thoughts run only in a fixed rut, will get alarmed and say that the world is heading towards destruction. Whether we like it or not, the world is moving; it is not stationary, it has not fallen into stagnation. Life is movement, stagnation indicates death. So there are bound to be changes in the living, moving world. Only the faint-hearted will be scared at that.

### Self Analysis

The very fact that there is much criticism of every new form of thought and idea indicates that we are alive, that we are on the way towards progress. Self-examination is a stepping-stone to progress in individual lives. The greater the introspection, the greater is the chance of improvement. We can say that the world is on the right track, because every new movement which arises is subjected to merciless analysis, criticism and scrutiny. It has to grow against tremendous oppositions. If it survives it does because of sheer merit, utility and necessity. This may be called a process of growth of the world through self-analysis and self-criticism.

### Man A Religious Being

Do we not find innumerable societies and associations rising in every country, in order to set right the moral and spiritual disturbances of people? If churches and temples suffer from lack of attendance, the spiritual hankerings of people is pressing for fulfilment through many other substitutes. In the last fifty years alone, we see that so many movements have been started which are allied to spiritual activities. That shows that in spite of the vaunted opposition by modern man to religion, he is constitutionally a religious being.

### False Prophets

And there are so many false prophets. Every one of them can claim a large following. The wonder of wonders is that some of them find easy victims in persons who are most sceptical, critical and alert. Poor creatures—who too much confident of their intelligence make abject fools of themselves. Persons who because of suspicious nature, see spectres in broad daylight find to their dismay that the daylight has faded for them. But we should not pity them too much. Their sad plight only illustrates the point that we cannot so easily stifle our spiritual hankerings. It is constantly pressing for fulfilment. If we do not give it proper scope it will run into a wrong channel. But

(Continued on page 3)

## Asiatics Should Unite

### Vijayalakshmi's Call

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit in a speech at a reception in honour of the Indian delegates given by the 'Asia Institute' of America said: "One of the objects with which we came to the United Nations Conference was to make an appeal to all peoples of Asia to come closer together so that they might jointly contribute to the shape of things to come. I believe that no future without full contribution for all countries of Asia will be a safe and happy one."

Amir Hussein Ala of Persia declared, "A strong free India will be a great asset to world security and an inspiration to all Asia."

## Dissension and Distrust in U. N. P.

### Mr. Bandaranaike's Ultimatum

ALL is not well with the U. N. P. according to the *Searchlight*. Despite the boast of a Million Rupees War Chest to run candidates, the collection of which was started in advance of the formation of the Party, and pompous programmes of Island-wide meetings and group formations a strong undercurrent of dissension within and without the party is indicated an event not entirely unexpected.

The *Searchlight* states that a dispute has arisen between Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the leader of the party, and Mr. Bandaranaike, one of its live-wires and which may, it is believed, have serious repercussions involving the break up of the U. N. P. If the dispute is not settled it is very likely that Mr. Bandaranaike and his followers of the Sinhala Maha Sabha will secede and join an already existing Party or form a new one altogether. Already two other political parties have agreed to join hands and invite Mr. Bandaranaike to lead them.

One thing however is certain. There is considerable dissatisfaction among members of the U. N. P. Certain members suspect Mr. Senanayake of political intrigue and duplicity while others entertain considerable doubts that the promises made and the undertakings given to individual members would be fulfilled. With such an atmosphere of suspicion, dissension and distrust facing it how the U. N. P. can avoid a split within its ranks is difficult to see.

### Cause of the Rift

It is stated that Mr. Bandaranaike was prevailed upon to draft the Party Manifesto. The suggestion, we are told, came from Mr.

## R. A. F. BASES IN CEYLON

### British Official's View

Three permanent Royal Air Force bases are to be maintained in Ceylon according to Sir Ernest Holloway, Director-General of Works at the British Air Ministry, who arrived here last week on a five day tour of inspection of R.A.F. stations on the island.

These will be the seaplane base at Koggala, the main base at Katunayake air-field, and the aerodrome at Katukurunda, which is to be the R. A. F. headquarters in Ceylon.

Another airfield which was recently closed is likely to be reopened.

Royal Air Force authorities would be agreeable to allow civil aircraft to use one of the three airfields, if the Ceylon Government agreed to pay for the land.

Senanayake the others of the party agreeing. Being satisfied that that was the unanimous desire, the author of the Sri Lanka Bill set about the task and drew up what is reported as a complete and comprehensive document with hardly any room for improvement. On handing over the 'finished product' Mr. Bandaranaike, it is said, made one stipulation, perhaps the only stipulation, and that is the manifesto should be accepted in toto without any material alteration or modification. In fact no modification, or amendment was thought necessary as the manifesto sets out the original intentions purposes, plans and policy the Senanayake, Kotelawala group had in view when they decided to start the Party and which were communicated to its prospective members; and Mr. Senanayake, we are told, had agreed to abide by the stipulations made by Mr. Bandaranaike.

### Mr. Senanayake Goes Back On His Word

It now transpires that Mr. Senanayake wants to change the text of the Manifesto and embody certain additions and also to incorporate in it items from the Lanka Swaraj Party's manifesto. This action of Mr. Senanayake it is stated, is resented by Mr. Bandaranaike especially as Mr. Senanayake had deleted several passages that are very material for the guidance of the Party's members. In consequence Mr. Bandaranaike has assumed a firm attitude and, relying as he does on the support of his own followers in the U. N. P. and those of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, has cautioned Mr. Senanayake. He has issued, what amounts to, an ultimatum to the effect that if he deviated from the original text of the U. N. P. Manifesto, he would take immediate action.



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1946.

### MINISTERIAL ELOQUENCE

IF THERE IS ONE MEMBER OF the Board of Ministers whose eloquence is a source of embarrassment to his colleagues and the public it is Mr. George E. De Silva. As a salesman or a commercial traveller the Minister for Health might have proved irresistible but from a Minister of the Crown one expects something better than the crude resourcefulness of the demagogue. Mr. De Silva is reported to have said on a recent occasion at Kandy, "I am not going to allow my people to die till doctors are trained". The sentiment is certainly unexceptionable and we are to glad to find that, unlike Mr. D. S. Senanayake who vowed that he would let the people die rather than employ imported Tamil labour, the Minister for Health is more humane, but we are entitled to know by what process the people of Ceylon have become Mr. De Silva's private property. The words "my people" are used by His Majesty the King in public utterances to denote his loyal subjects. It is also quite possible that on occasions the same words were used by Hitler and Mussolini with reference to the helpless victims whom they had enslaved. In England or the United States, however, any Minister or politician who was foolish enough to use such words would be laughed out of court. Either the Minister for Health has deluded himself into the belief that he is as good as any monarch or dictator, or, what is more probable, he does not quite realise the true import of the words he uses. "My people" sounds grand no doubt, but it does not fit in with the case of a Minister who may be turned out of office by the scruff of his ministerial neck at any moment by the verdict of "his" people.

We are not surprised that, in his present exalted mood, the Minister for Health is not disposed to stand any nonsense from the Press. This noble failing he shares with most of his colleagues who wish to run a press, or rather a substitute for one, at the expense of the Government. Apart from the patent dishonesty of the move, one wonders whether the Ministers have seriously considered their qualifications as press magnates. A few snippets from the unabashed Minister for Health will no doubt make entertaining reading for the columns of the Government organ, and incidentally go a great way towards exposing the intellectual bankruptcy of the Ministers.

## Parliament, Party & Cabinet Government

BY R. C. PROCTOR

The Order-in-Council has elevated the institution known hitherto as State Council to the rank of Parliament. So long as there is Parliament, any form of Government, provided it accorded with the culture, traditions, and economic outlook of generality of people, ought to be parliamentary. But it is not to be so. The Island is ordered to shape its internal government on the British model of party system and Cabinet form of Government. To effectively initiate the British principles and methods, we must resign ourselves to hang on to the apron strings of Mother Britain for all times. We have to be in constant communication with British Officers of Parliament to guide us. Already one to draft the rule for conduct of business of our Parliament has come and it means a slice from our revenue for reward. And so, it must go on at each step.

How we come to get the authority of Britain to mould our government on the British model should amuse and interest the future generations when the true story is told by future history writers. Suffice it to say here that the Donoughmore Constitution which embodied the principles of the Executive Committee System, which were in vogue in the mediaeval times in our country, conferred on the Island a form of self-rule which the Low-Country Sinhalese leaders acclaimed as gift of 7/10ths Self-Government. On the first elections to the State Council, the Board of Ministers came to be

constituted to have representatives from the Minority Communities i. e. a Tamil, a Muslim and a Kandyan were elected to sit on it. This result was obtained, because there was no dishonest manipulation to thwart the purposes of fairplay outlined in the constitution.

After the expiry of the period of the first council, the elections for the new council were fought without regard to parliamentary usages, or fairplay. The effect of the methods adopted was to shatter inter-communal good-will. The Board of Ministers was constituted on plan to have on it a consanguinous body i. e. of men related one to the other and belonging to the Low-Country. The methods adopted to serve the end were utterly dishonest. The Soulbury Commissioners have characterised the arguments uttered by the former leader of the State Council, D. B. Jayatileke, in support of his action in the matter as "ill-advised" and "disingenuous." They found that "the majority community wished to get power into its own hand and found the Executive Committee System an obstacle to its policy" (page 24 of their report).

"To get still larger powers into its own hand the Low-Country 'Cabal' agitated with all manner of means for constitution i. e. for conferment of 'Cabinet' power. Its schemes were designed in darkness and its representations to Whitehall were lacking in honesty. If only Whitehall would give it 'Cabi-

(Continued on page 3)

## Notes and Comments

### Bouquets And Brickbats

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Leader of the State Council is reported to have said at a meeting of the Board of Ministers that he had lost confidence in the ability of the Police Force as the latter did not take sufficient precautions to protect the public during the recent strike. According to Mr. Senanayake the Police should have traced the hooligans who made a dastardly attack on the Mayor of Colombo. In spite of Mr. Senanayake's solicitude, the Mayor is not prepared to admit that he was attacked or assaulted by hooligans, or for that matter by anybody when the incident occurred. Contrast the accusation levelled at the Police by Mr. Senanayake with the resolution unanimously passed by the Colombo Municipal Council which, though its Mayor was "attacked and assaulted" voted its thanks to the Police Force for the magnificent way the latter controlled the crowds during the strike period. The opinion of Mr. Senanayake and that held by the Premier Municipality of Ceylon on the question are diametrically opposed to one another. In the circumstances, whose word are we to accept as truth?

### Dr. Perera Speaks Out

The Police aver that they did not "arrest" Dr. N. M. Perera and that he "was only summoned to the Police Station for interrogation." The avowals of the Police on the matter are baseless and savour of falsehood according to Dr. Perera, who has now issued a statement to the Press explaining in detail what actually happened to him at the Police Station on the day of the incident. We are told by Dr. Perera that he, who was "summoned for interrogation", was not asked a single question during the whole three and a half hours

he was there, that no reply was given to his repeated question why he was brought there and that only after the intercession of an advocate he (Dr. Perera) was informed that the Police had intended to charge him under Section 110 of the Penal Code read with Section 3 of the Defence Regulations but that the Police had dropped the charge since it was not maintainable. In the absence of a contradiction to this statement of Dr. Perera by the authorities concerned, we are constrained to admit its truth. The whole episode, as pictured by Dr. Perera, smacks of an attitude on the part of the Police authorities which, if left unchecked in time, may spell disaster to the civic rights of the people inhabiting this island. It was first reported that the action of the Public officials in "arresting" Dr. Perera and detaining him, was severely condemned by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs. The report was immediately contradicted by the Secretary to the Home Minister. The latter owes a duty to the public. The policy of hide-and-seek should stop forthwith, and he should come out in the open with a full statement of facts pertaining to this ugly episode.

### The Independents

It has become the fashion of some gentlemen aspiring to Parliamentary honours to announce their candidature as Independents without party affiliations. In our opinion these are the most dangerous opportunists of whom the voters have to be rather careful. In Ceylon there are at present many political groups with programmes. It is the first duty of a person seeking election to examine the various programmes of these groups and adopt one which he

## 37 RICE BAGS SEIZED IN SEA

37 Bags of rice, a bag of flour, three bags of paddy and a bottle of Ceylon arrack, all valued at Rs. 6000 and loaded in 2 boat were the mid-night haul of Detective Sub-Inspector A. D. Rodrigo during the last week end.

Sub-Inspector Rodrigo motored with a party of Police Officers to Navanturai Beach at about 11-30 p. m. on Friday last on receipt of information that boats laden with country rice were expected there. After some time the party's attention was drawn to two boats a quarter of a mile from the shore. The officers commandeered a fishing canoe, and after a chase boarded the boats in which were found the goods.

Sub-Inspector Rodrigo produced before the Assistant Collector of the Jaffna Customs the crew numbering 6, the two boats and the articles seized.

could approve. Then the electors would know where he stands. This is the essence of Parliamentary Government. If these "Independents" are really sincere in their avowals to serve the people, they should, in the first instance, stop attempting to fool the electorate. The cat-on-the-wall policy is not going to pay any more in the political field and one has to align himself with one group or other to help in the furthering of Parliamentary Government in the country whereby considerable benefit could accrue to the masses. True, there are independents in the mother of Parliaments too. But their voice is frail and weak.

### South West Africa

That arch-Imperialist, Field Marshal Smuts whose Asiatic Land Tenure Bill and such other legislative enactments against the Indians and other coloured people in South Africa are well known wants South West Africa annexed to his Union. After World War I the control of this former German Colony was entrusted to the Union of South Africa as a mandate; The Union Government used the mandated territory as a source of man-power for the benefit of its white enterprises. It is reported that the predominantly negro population of South West Africa, has by a large majority, voted for annexation at a recent referendum held under the aegis of the Union Government. If we are to believe the reports reaching us, the referendum was only a fabrication and Field Marshal Smuts had so camouflaged the imperialistic nature of his demand as to show that the population had prospered under South African Administration. Fortunately for the Negroes living in South West Africa, Field Marshal Smuts is beginning to learn that the day of imperialism and white domination over blacks are numbered; from the spirited attacks he is receiving from all sides at the U. N. O. it is extremely doubtful whether we will obtain the required majority vote for his project of annexation. If the United Nations Organisation does not want to meet the fate of the League of Nations which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose dubbed the "League of Robbers", it should strictly adhere to the noble principles of the Atlantic Character which is clear in its abhorrence of all kinds of imperialism. The United Nations Organisation should immediately give independence to South West Africa and release it from the clutches of the Imperialist South African Whites who for the last quarter of a century bled it white.

## HAS THE WORLD GROWN IRRELIGIOUS?

(Continued from page 1)

that does not mean that the old orthodoxy will have their day again. Old beliefs and faiths must have a new orientation, otherwise they will not be able to satisfy the demands of new hopes and aspirations and keep pace with the new outlook. One of the most influential preachers in America said in his younger days, 'I am throwing over my old idea of the universe. I am building another—and leaving God out.' Yet in mature years when he began to preach, his Sunday sermons would be eagerly heard by two to three thousand devout souls. His idea was that the Virgin Birth, the literal inspiration of the scriptures, the belief that Christ will return upon a heap of blazing clouds, will no longer stand. 'If people must accept these interpretations or get out', then out of the Christian church would go some of the best Christian life and consecration of this generation. The very fact that churches and similar institutions are in disfavor proves that they do not fill the modern needs. Good wine needs no bush. If religion has got its utility, it need not be advertised. People of their own necessity, will seek it out from any corner of the earth. It may be that those persons who talk so much of religion do not know what religion is. They deal with false wares. So they cannot attract people. As such they need not feel sorry or disappointed.

### Men of Exalt d Character

Are not many persons unconsciously religious? Many persons outside the fold of orthodox religion live much better lives than those of their brethren who bear the insignia of being religious-minded. A tree should be judged by its fruits. It is not going to churches with punctilious regularity or following the routine of religious ceremonies with severe rigidity that really constitutes a religious life, but character, purity of heart, the spirit of service, the readiness to sacrifice one's all if need be, for a cause. Judged by this standard can we say that the world altogether lacks such people? Do we not find a number of persons in every country who attract a considerable following because of their exalted character? They may not pray regularly—at least in public, but what doubt is there that God's grace is on them?

### The Power that Leads

Those who glibly say that the world is growing irreligious, forget that the power behind the word is not the brick and mortar of churches, or the beauty and grandeur of mosques and temples, but God Himself. His eyes see everything. He knows best how to guide—his creation. Behind apparent evils there may be lurking seeds of unseen good.

There are ebbs and flows in the ocean. The moon waxes as much as it wanes. There occur ups and downs in life. The same holds good in regard to the history of humanity. Humanity is on a long march. At times progress may not be clearly visible, at times it may seem that it is on a wrong path, but through mistakes and blunders, it is on the onward march, it is going towards its ultimate goal. To deny this is to deny the existence of God Himself. That is rather the surest indication of irreligious sense.

## Pandit Malaviya Passes Away

We regret to record the death of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the age of 84 on Tuesday last.

A valiant fighter for India's freedom, Pandit Malaviya's association with Congress dates back to 1886, a year after that organisation was founded. In politics, he was a "moderate."

He was President of the Indian National Congress in 1909, and 1918 and President of the Hindu Mahasabha from 1923 to 1925.

He was a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930.

An uncompromising opponent of the so-called "Communal Award" which, in his view greatly wronged the Hindus, he formed in order to secure its abrogation, a party of his own, called the Congress Nationalist Party, which, while remaining loyal to the parent body in all matters of national importance, reserved to itself the right of independent action where the communal issue was concerned.

Kind, gentle, cultured and generous he combined in his venerable personality, worn out in a lifelong fight for India's political emancipation, the best qualities of the scholar statesman and patriot.

His last public statement was on November 1, when he came out of his 10-year retirement to comment upon the Noakhali tragedy. He called upon the Hindus to organise themselves to protect their culture and religion.

The extract from the statement appeared in our issue of 8-11-46.

## FOOD PRODUCTION—PLANTING WEEK

### PROGRAMME

- 15-11-46. Meeting at Union College Tellipalai at 4-30 p. m.
- 16-11-46. Meeting at the Jaffna Town Hall at 4 p. m.
- 20-11-46. Meeting at the Jaffna Hindu College at 3 p. m.
- 22-11-46. Meeting at Manipay Hindu College at 3 p. m.

## AUCTION SALE

OF

### Excellent Scrap Vehicles

On instructions received from Messrs F. G. Rowlands Inc I shall sell by Public Auction on

Monday 18th November 1946  
at 9 a. m.

AT

### 306 Vehicle Breakdown Depot Trincomalee

(situated at Uppuveli adjoining the Combined Services Cemetery approx. five miles from Trincomalee Town)

The following vehicles for scrap: Chev and Ford 3 Ton Civilian Type Lorries; 15 cwt. and 8 cwt Chev; Chev. and Ford Station Wagons, Humber Car, Dodge and Bedford 3 Ton and 15 cwt Lorries Trailers. Salvage Scrap metal comprising M. T. Parts, Metal Scrap and other assorted Mixed Scrap Metal Etc., Etc.,

### No Permits Required to Inspect or Purchase

J. G. Vandersmagt,  
Auctioneer & Broker.

20, Baillie Street,  
Colombo.

(Mis. 228. 15)

## WANTED

A Manager for the Kankesanturai Co-operative Stores. Security in Rs. 600/- cash. Apply to the Secretary stating salary required, on or before 18-11-46.  
(Mis. 224, 12 & 15)

## PARLIAMENT PARTY AND CABINET GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 2)

net" power, it was prepared to let go economic freedom—mightiest of all freedoms; it could allow Ceylon (Sri-Lanka) to be used by the Britishers for use as stepping ground for the British army, navy and the air forces, and if necessary by the allies of the British. It was prepared to entrust the Britishers with the lucrative work of minting money for the island, manipulating currency for the benefit of trade. It allowed our gold and silver reserves to take wings and fly off from Ceylon. It made representation to Whitehall that the population of Ceylon put up with all the hardships of war conditions not because of their intuitive sense of loyalty to the British throne, but because of its own influence over them. All these for what? To secure "Cabinet" powers for its own aggrandisement and that of the Low Country Community.

The large majority of our people are unaware of the implications of party government or the Connotations of "Cabinet Authority." Although parliamentary Government had continued almost uninterruptedly for about 14 centuries in England, yet party government did not emerge till the 18th century A. D. When it emerged, it was not in the form that the British have it at present. It was a one-party Government then. The Whigs should rule. As for the Tories, the king should not persecute them, but he must not allow them to hold office. This drove the Tories into the Jacobite camp; and there were two rebellions. Later wisdom dawned with the conviction that it was dangerous to carry on government with one party. The King's power was declining and he could not appeal to the Tories, for, they had been treated as rebels. "If the King wished to change his councillors, it was not easy for him to do so; the Whigs had only to close their ranks to adopt the tactics of a Trades Union to impose their terms on the king by threatening a strike." At the next stage, we see King George II being forced to take William Pitt as his Minister. It was not parliament that advanced William. It was people outside it. So George II said to Pitt 'You, Sir, have taught me to look for the sense of my people elsewhere than in Parliament'. George III held at arms length the party (whigs) that had humiliated his predecessor. Ministers agreeable to the sovereign were appointed and Government continued peacefully for nearly half a century. It was not thought these days that a Statesman should have a majority before he could become Minister. In the eighteenth century a minister had a majority, because he was Minister and acquired majority, by becoming Minister. In those days "a parliament was still distinctly felt to be a conference between the representatives of the people, and the sovereign present by his Ministers. The Ministers were the King's Ministers. Later imperceptibly a great change came. The Ministers came to regard themselves as a body entrusted with the duty of governing the country. With the outward forms remaining as before, power had passed to the Ministers. They were no longer King's Ministers; They had become Ministers of Parliament. Several circumstances contributed to this end; among them may be mentioned lack of knowledge of English on the part of King George I and insanity of another British King, spread of knowledge, advancement of Education, Commercial and Industrial expansion, increase of wealth &c.

## WANTED

An Account's Clerk for the Saiva Paripalana Sabha. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping. Preference will be given to those who have experience, and have passed some recognised Commercial examination. Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to Manager Hindu Organ with testimonials.  
(Mis. 213)

## WANTED

Wanted for Union College, American Ceylon Mission, Tellipalai, under the Free Education Scheme, Science Graduate with Physics and Arts Graduate with History for H. S. C. work from January 1st, 1947. Apply on forms obtainable from the Office before November 25th to the Principal.  
(Mis 230. 15)

## TENDER NOTICE

The A. G. A. (E), Jaffna will receive sealed tenders up to 12 noon on Thursday 21st November, 1946, for the construction of a flood exclusion regulator to fields at Kaitthy Nunavil.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A. G. A. (E), Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A cash deposit of Rs. 25/- should be made at the Jaffna Kachcheri to the credit of the A. G. A. (E), Jaffna and the Kachcheri receipt produced before any tender form can be issued.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 85/- before signing the agreement.

M. SRIKHANTA,  
A. G. A. (E), Jaffna,  
4th November, 1946.

(G. 107. 15.)

## VACANCIES—SUPERVISORS

Supervisors to check remeasurement of rice at Food Control Supply Stations. Jaffna.

Applications confined to Pensioners retired from Class II and above of the General Clerical Service or an equivalent service.

Employment—Casual and sporadic. Terms Rs. 5/- per day. Travelling allowance at rates payable to officers at the time of retirements. Applications close 22nd November, 1946.

D. F. C. JAFFNA,  
Jaffna, 8th November, 1946.  
(G. 106. 15)

## WANTED

Wanted for the J/Kokuvil Hindu College from January, 1947 an Arts Graduate competent to teach English in the Senior forms. Apply to the Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools not later than November 25, 1946. V. Nagalingam. Principal.  
(Mis. 229. 15, 19 & 22)

## AUCTION SALE

125 logs of Satin, Palu, Ranai and Halmilla will be sold by Auction on Saturday, 23rd November 1946 commencing from 10 a. m. at the Forest Department Timber Depot, Jaffna Customs, Jaffna.

H. E. C. LUSHINGTON,  
Actg. Conservator of Forests,  
Colombo, 1st November 1946.  
(G. 100. 15)

## WANTED

Applications from qualified apothecaries will be received by the Hon. Secretary, Co-operative Union Hospital Ltd. Tholpuram, Chulipuram till 30-11-46. Salary according to qualifications.  
(Mis. 227. 15)

### THE VAVUNIYA-MULLAITIVU ELECTORATE

I announce my intention to come forward to contest the seat for the Vavuniya-Mullaitivu electorate in the general elections for the ensuing parliament of Ceylon. A manifesto will be issued shortly.

Mullaitivu C. VELUPILLAI

7-11-46.  
(Mis 221, 12, 15 & 19)

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
[Held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 324 P

In the matter of the estate of the late Menadchipillai widow of Nagalingam of Segamat Deceased.  
Murugesu Thambirajah of Karaveddy North Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Sinnatambay of Segamat.
2. Nagalingam Parameswaran o do.
3. Nagalingam Puvaneswaran o do.
4. Sathidevi daughter of Nagalingam o do.
5. Nagalingam Jayarajah o do.
6. Nagalingam Chelvarajah o do.
7. Pooranam daughter of Nagalingam o do.
8. Nagalingam Mahalingam o do.

The 2 to 8 Respondents minors by their guard and item the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that Letters of administration to the estate of the late Menadchipillai widow of Nagalingam of Segamat be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before M. M. I. Kariapper Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of November, 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 22nd October 1946.

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the late Menadchipillai widow of Nagalingam of Segamat be issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents shall on or before the 22nd day of November 1946 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 1st day of November 1946.  
Sgd. M. M. I. Kariapper  
Additional District Judge.

(O 93, 15 & 19)

### REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

I Mankayarkarasy Ammal, alias, Mrs. M. T. Lingam, of 80, Suburban Road, Ahlone, Rangoon, do hereby revoke the Power of Attorney given by me to Mr. Ratnasingham Duraisingam of Point Pedro on the 9th day of April 1946.

MANKAYARKARASI AMMAL  
alias

MRS. M. T. LINGAM,

(Mis. 218, 5, 8, 11 & 15)



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

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[Mis. 185, 31-12-45 to 31-12-46]

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(Mis. 204, 29-10 to 29-11-46.)

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[Mis 137, 2-8 to 31-7-47]

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[Mis. 209, 1-11 to 31-1-47]

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[Mis. 190, 11-10-46 to 10-9-47]

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