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TO END VIOLENCE IN INDUSTRIES

Khadi and Village Industries VS Large-Scale Enterprise

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

IT seems to me obvious that certain key and vital industries, defence industries, and public utilities must be on a large scale. There are certain others which may be on a large scale or a small scale or on a cottage scale.

A difference of opinion might arise in regard to the latter. Behind that difference there is a difference of outlook and philosophy and, as I understood Mr. Kumarappah, he laid stress on this difference of outlook. His point was that the modern large scale capitalist system ignored the problem of distribution and was based on violence. With this I entirely agree.

The Misuse

His solution was that with the development of cottage industries there was a much fairer distribution and the element of violence was much less. I agree with that, too, but it does not go far enough.

Violence and monopoly and concentration of wealth in a few hands are produced by the present economic structure. It is not large-scale industry that brings any injustice and violence but the misuse of large scale industry by private capitalists and financiers.

It is true that the big machine multiplies the power of man exceedingly both for construction and destruction, both for good or for ill. It is possible, I think, to eliminate the evil use and the violence of the big machine by changing the economic structure of capitalism. It is essentially private ownership and the acquisitive form of society that encourage a competitive violence. Under a Socialist society, this evil should go, at the same time leaving us the good which the big machine has brought.

Need for Power

It is true, I think, that there are certain inherent dangers in big industry and the big machine. There is a tendency to concentrate power and I am not quite sure that this can be wholly eliminated.

But I cannot conceive of the world or of any progressive country doing away with the big machine. Even if this was possible, this would result in lowering production tremendously and in thus reducing standards of life greatly.

For a country to try to do away with industrialisation would lead to

that country falling a prey, economically and otherwise, to other more industrialised countries, which would exploit it.

For the development of cottage industries on a widespread scale, it is obvious that political and economic power is necessary. It is unlikely that a country entirely devoted to cottage industries will ever get this political or economic power, and so in effect, it will not even be able to push cottage industries as it wants to.

I feel, therefore, that it is inevitable and desirable to encourage the use and development of the big machine and thus to industrialise India. I am convinced at the same time that no amount of industrialization in this way will do away with the necessity of developing cottage industries on a large scale in India, and this not merely as feeders but as independent units.

The problem, therefore, becomes one of co-ordination between the two. It is a question of planning by the State. It cannot be successfully tackled under the present anarchic Capitalist system.

In any event it is clear that the principles to be applied even to day should be those laid down by the Congress, that is, the State should own or control key industries and services, transport, etc.

I would add further, as a necessary corollary to our policy, that where there is any conflict between a privately-owned large scale industry and cottage industry, the State should own or control that large scale industry. The State would then have the power and liberty to adopt any policy which it lays down and it can co-ordinate the two.

For Self-Reliance

Congress policies have been of great economic and social advantage to India. It is perfectly true that the Congress proceeded on the assumption that large scale industries were strong enough to look after themselves and, therefore, more attention should be given to cottage industries.

This must be considered in a proper context. We were a non-official organisation and the economic structure of the State was entirely outside our control. Encouraging large scale industries under

(Continued on page 4)

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

Warfare in the South

(Continued from our issue of 18-1-40)

CHAPTER VII.

THE *Purap - Porul - Vemba - Malai* presents to us a picture of the political organization of the ancient Dravidians similar in the main to that delineated in the *Tholkappiam*. According to it, all their science of public or state affairs was summarized chiefly under the head of (யுத்தம்—*Purattinai*), which consisted of various branches. The Tamil rhetoricians enumerate eight species of distinctive garlands worn by kings and warriors when they go forth on their various expeditions, the garlands being supposed to indicate the character of the undertakings, and the feelings of those engaged in them. *Pingalanda* has:

‘வெட்சி கரந்தை வஞ்சி காஞ்சி
நெக்சி யுழிநை தும்பை வாகையென்
றித்தொடை யெட்டு மரசர்க்கா மே.’⁽¹⁾

Vedchi or Cattle Raid

The prelude, and indeed the pretext for war in those days, seems to have been the seizing and carrying away by force of the enemy's cattle. The object was to remove the sacred cows from the scene of battle, where they were exposed to unnecessary dangers. The seizing of cattle was probably the declaration of war.

The king summons his warriors and addresses them thus: ‘Youthful warrior, who bearst the wondrous three-pronged dart, go forth, seize and bring home the herds of cattle’ The raiders then sally forth, wearing garlands of Vedchi (வெட்சி). Vedchi is the scarlet ixora (*Ixora coccinea*) which is commonly called the ‘Flame of the Forest.’ It bears a profusion of flowers, sometimes of dazzling brightness, and of a deep scarlet hue. These garlands were intended to strike terror into the eyes of the opposing hosts, and to some extent supplied the place of military uniform.

The raiders send forward trusty spies to ascertain the precise position of the herds, and the number of the war-

rriors to whom they belong. They then go forth through the stony wilderness to the hill fortress of those whose cattle they are bent on carrying off. They surround the hill fort in the silence of the night unknown to the unsuspecting objects of their attack. After a short but fiery contest, the attacked retire within their stronghold, which is besieged and stormed and which is soon enveloped in flames. The victorious heroes seize the whole herd-bulls and cows and calves.

Karanthai or Rescue of Cattle

The people, whose herds are being driven away, are bidden to relinquish their occupations and hasten to the rescue. They wear a wreath of Karanthai, basil or *tulasi*, having dark purple flowers which contrast well with the crimson coloured vedchi flowers. They go forth to the rescue. They draw near the raiders, surround them, attack them with fearful energy, and a battle with many changing fortunes is fought. Finally the raiders succeed in carrying away the heard of cattle.

The *Purapporul - Vemba - Malai* says:

‘First come the cows with their hanging dewlaps; Then come the bulls with their black masses of hair, The warlike drums sound out, and the woodland maids Who feared for their loved ones hail the signs that show them safe.’⁽²⁾

The town is now in a state of eager expectation, and the raided herds enter the village enclosure. The *Purananuru* has: ‘Bring out the buried today; slay the rams. In pandal thatched with green leaves, and standing on slender bamboo posts, is lavishly strewn fine sand from the river-bed. My lord, who first led the charge against the foeman's van comes home in rear guarding the captured herds; his faithful comrades march in front more wearied than himself’⁽³⁾

The warriors drink toddy, and dance with the damsels

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(2) Verse 12.

(3) Lyric, 262.

(1) Op. cit. V. 9.



The Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

WE MAKE NO APOLOGY FOR extracting elsewhere a leading article on Indo-Ceylon relations from a recent issue of "A. B. Patrika", the well known nationalist daily of Calcutta. For the statements made by certain Ministers and Councillors who recently returned to the Island after a tour in India are likely to lull the people into the belief that the Indo-Ceylon problem is a live issue only in South India and that the rest of India is not agitated over this question. The "Patrika" reflecting, as it does, the views of nationalist India, has a different story to tell. It is clear from the leader referred to that India looks upon the Indo-Ceylon problem more from the point of view of self-respect than from that of self-interest. Anybody knows that, with her growing national consciousness, India is keenly sensitive to the self-respect and dignity of her nationals abroad. The fact is well known that even the powerful British Government have been progressively climbing down in their honest endeavour to meet the wishes of India as regards her attitude towards the war. It is not too much to hope that our Board of Ministers, realising the seriousness of the issues involved in the Indo-Ceylon controversy, will suspend their action in regard to the discontinuance from work of daily paid Indian employees of less than ten years' service to meet the wishes of the Government of India. Only so can they hope to initiate the Indo-Ceylon Trade Talks which appear to have been indefinitely postponed for lack of mutual understanding. No right-thinking man will question the motives behind the action taken by our Government as regards daily paid Indian employees. It is a fact that the Repatriation Scheme has been resorted to as a means of solving the problem of unemployment in this country. The principle is admitted everywhere that in the matter of employment under the state preference should be given to its nationals. This principle Indians can well understand and appreciate. But what they object to is the dismissal of Indians who have done efficient and loyal service for a few years. Thoughtful Indian leaders including even Pandit JAWAHARLAL have construed the repatriation of In-

dians as a measure which offends the self-respect and dignity of India. It is this aspect of the question, we think, that has touched India to the quick. Commenting on the proposal that all Indian labourers in Ceylon should be repatriated at the expense of the Government of India, the "Patrika" makes the following illuminating observation: "True thousands of Indian labourers will be put to great hardship but much more important than this is the self-respect of the Indian nation." That is why we deem it our duty to urge upon our Ministers and Councillors to do something in the matter, ignoring considerations of prestige or consistency, that would allay India's fears and misgivings. In view of the racial, cultural and economic ties between India and Ceylon, it is in the best interests of this country to create the atmosphere that is necessary for the success of Indo-Ceylon Trade negotiations. The issues at stake are of such import to the economic and political future of this Island as should make our Ministers explore all possible avenues of coming to a settlement satisfactory to both parties. Need we say that the goodwill of the free India to be is a real asset to the political and economic advancement of our country?

The Hydro-Electric Scheme

Work in connection with the Hydro-Electric Scheme will commence on February 18. The formal opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. J. L. Kotlawala, the Minister for Communications and Works, at Norton Bridge on Sunday February 18.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

First Centre to be Opened at Puttur

The opening of the first rural development centre at Puttur for the Northern Province will take place on the 4th February. Hon. Mr. G.C.S. Corea will perform the opening ceremony and he will preside over the meeting. The foundation stone for the village library will be laid by the Minister. The following are expected to speak: Mr. J. C. W. Rock, the Director of Commerce and Industries, the Government Agent, N.P., Mr. Natesan M. S. C. and Sister Easter who is in charge of the Puttur Health and Nursing centre.

Ten centres have been selected in the various districts of the Island and the first centre selected for the Northern Province is at Puttur, a backward village about 9 miles from Jaffna town. At present three officers of the Department of Commerce and Industries are stationed at Puttur and are engaged in carrying out an economic and Industrial Survey with a view to formulate a scheme of rural development, and carry out a scheme. (Cor)

Indo-Ceylon Relations

Bengal Paper's Warning

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has the following editorial comment under the caption, "Ceylon and Burma":—

A few days ago Mr. Corea, a Minister of Ceylon, stopped for a day or two in Calcutta while on his way to Rangoon to carry on trade negotiations with the Government of Burma. During that short stay the Ceylon Minister made a Press statement in course of which he denied that there was any anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon. Commenting on it at the time we said that the Indian problem in Ceylon did exist and that in a much accentuated form is evident from the recent observations made by Europeans and Indians alike. At the recent annual meeting of the Ceylon Planters' Society Ltd., Mr. R. C. Scott, Chairman of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, said: "I do not think there can be two opinions that it was the peevish and unjust action of the Government of Ceylon in abandoning daily-paid Indian Government servants that was entirely responsible for the drastic action that India was driven to." *The Times of Ceylon* was even more outspoken and trenchant in its comments. The paper did not blame the Government of India for refusing to enter into trade negotiations with the Government of Ceylon. It says: "The policy of the Ceylon State Council may be described as one of giving too little and asking too much—an attitude far from helpful for the success of any negotiations.....The fierce denunciation of Indians by State Councillors and even Ministers showed all too clearly the animus behind their policy. They wanted to make Ceylon a forbidden land for Indians. India took them at their word and banned emigration to Ceylon.....A country which seeks the goodwill of another cannot wantonly provoke the other and then ask for favoured treatment." After this how could Mr. Corea say that there was no anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon?

At the present moment two Indian leaders representing our countrymen in Ceylon are in India. One is Mr. A. M. Aziz, Secretary of the Ceylon Indian Congress. Fancy within the last few months of its inception the Ceylon Indian Congress has secured 35,000 members of which the Indian estate labourers form a great majority. The formation of the Ceylon Indian Congress, according to Mr. Aziz, is a new phase in the political life of the Indian community in Ceylon. Another is Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, Member, State Council of Ceylon and President of the Ceylon Indian Workers' Federation, a registered Trade Union with over 16,000 members, mostly estate workers. From the opinions they have expressed in course of their Press statements it is possible to gauge the Indian feeling on the deplorable situation created by a few anti-Indian Ceylonese agitators whose campaign of hatred no doubt receives support from the Ceylon Ministers.

The Indian problem in Ceylon is not a recent development. The anti-Indian policy pursued by the Ceylon State Council and some Ceylonese Ministers in recent years created a situation which caused a good deal of anxiety to the Government of India and the people of this country. The former made repeated representations to the Government of Ceylon that they might see the error of their ways but without any effect so far. Sir Edward Jackson conducted an investigation as to whether Indian estate labourers contributed to unemployment among the Ceylonese. Sir Edward observed that instead of causing any unemployment among Ceylonese workers the presence of the Indian labourers in Ceylon was essential for

her economic prosperity. But this considered view of a high and responsible European Officer did not weigh with the Ceylonese politicians whose one object was to drive Indians out of the island. Since the publication of the Jackson Report the situation grew from bad to worse and the Indian National Congress sent Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon last year as its ambassador and spokesman. He was there for a week during which period he was treated with utmost cordiality by the Ceylonese leaders. As regards the solution of the Indian problem, Pandit Nehru carried on negotiations with the Ministers but was unable to persuade them to abandon their anti-Indian policy. In a word, Pandit Nehru, who went with high hopes to Ceylon, came back empty-handed. A few days later, the Government of India issued a *communiqué* imposing a ban on the emigration of Indian labourers. And it is gratifying to learn that both Messrs. Aziz and Natesa Iyer fully approve of the Government of India's action. They urge that the ban must not be lifted and that there must not be any trade negotiations between India and Ceylon. They are sorry not because Indians in Ceylon will be put to greater hardship as a result of this but because "the cordiality of relationship based on cultural ties, historical attachments and commonness of political problems and ideology that so far existed will be retarded simply because the present Government of Ceylon think fit to attach greater importance to their prestige than to the higher interests of the country." Mr. Aziz goes on to say: "This attitude on the part of the Government of Ceylon in not suspending their decree of voluntary repatriation (which, in practice, has proved to be compulsory) prior to trade negotiations has hardened our attitude on the question of the ban on immigration of unskilled labourers to Ceylon. The opinion among Indian circles is almost unanimous that not only should the ban be tightened up but the Government of India should finance the repatriation of all those estate and other labourers who wish to get back home." Let us hope the Government of India will feel much encouraged by opinions such as these. They have taken up an attitude which will be endorsed by all right-thinking men in this country. And it is such firmness which is likely to prove effective. True, thousands of Indian labourers will be put to great hardship but much more important than this is the self-respect of the Indian nation. Blinded by prejudice and hatred as they are, the Ceylonese politicians are now unable to gauge the extent of the harm they are doing to their own country. But before long they will realise the egregiousness of their blunder—a blunder that has destroyed the good relations that existed between India and Ceylon for centuries. They will realise also that the demand of Indians in Ceylon is absolutely unexceptionable—namely, if they are wanted in Ceylon they should be given full rights of citizenship along with all other rights on a basis acceptable to Indians.

Matrimonial

MR. S. SANMUGANATHAN AND MISS S. SANMOGAM

The registration of the marriage between Mr. S. Sanmuganathan, the Architect, and Miss Sellatchi Sanmogam, daughter of the late Mr. Sanmogam, Merchant, will take place at "Latita," Kynsey Road, at 5 p. m. on Saturday, the 3rd February, 1940.

Personal

Mr. M. Srikhanta, Office Assistant, Puttalam Kachcheri, has been transferred to Kurunegala as Assistant Government Agent,

TELLIPPALAI TRIPLE MURDER

ADDRESSES BY COUNSEL

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED

Kandy, Tuesday

THE manner in which the Police had got together evidence was likened to the methods of the Gestapo by Mr. N. Rajaratnam, Counsel for the first accused, in the course of his address to the jury at the Tellippalai triple murder trial at the Kandy Assizes today.

Mr. F. C. Loos, Crown Counsel, addressed the jury up to the luncheon interval, and Counsel for the first accused had been speaking for two hours when then the Court adjourned.

Kandy, Monday.

When the trial was resumed today, Mr. F. W. Obeyesekere (for third accused) continued his cross-examination of Inspector John Attygalle.

With the permission of the Judge, Mr. Justice Moseley, the witness was further cross-examined by Mr. N. Rajaratnam (for first accused). The witness said that during the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court Mr. Masilamani, who appeared for all the accused, objected to the statement made by the first accused to the Superintendent of Prisons being admitted in evidence. Between November 29, when the first accused was remanded in another case, and December 29, when he was produced in the present case, he was produced on at least one date in the Magistrate's Court, and the Police objected to bail being allowed him.

Re examined by Crown Counsel, the witness said that the bangles found in the house of the third accused had screws to them. He did not remember if they were screwed or unscrewed when he found them, but they were in the bottle.

In the Chundikuli case the value of the jewellery returned to the first accused was about Rs. 350/- The case concluded early in July, 1938. Although the second and third accused did not want Mr. Masilamani to appear for them in the Magistrate's Court, Mr. Masilamani continued to appear for the first accused.

The witness denied that he coached or rehearsed the statements of the second and the third accused. He added: "I did not participate in the murders, so I could not have given all that information."

Neighbour of Deceased

The last witness called for the Crown was Nannitamby, neighbour of the deceased, Tambar Sinnetamby. He said that the deceased Kandiah worked with him at plucking betel the evening before he was found dead. Cecilia's father Jerusalem lived within earshot of the deceased Sinnetamby's house. He had seen Cecilia at Sinnetamby's house on two or three occasions, when Sinnetamby was away, come to get coconut and rice from Kandiah.

It was generally known in the village that Sinnetamby was possessed of money. He knew it too, being a neighbour. The deceased used to lend money on mortgages, and he had also borrowed money from the deceased.

Crown Counsel:—Have you paid

the money you borrowed?—Yes. He will see to that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rajaratnam (for first accused), the witness said that his wife was related to Sinnetamby. He was deaf, and his wife was an invalid. They retired to bed rather late that night, and fell fast asleep.

When the statutory statements of the accused were being read, the Judge suggested that the voluntary statements of the second and third accused also formed part of the statutory statements, as the accused in pleading to the charges had said that they abided by their voluntary statements, and in view of a ruling cited at the discussion on the admissibility of the voluntary statements at the beginning of the trial.

Counsel for the Crown agreed, and Counsel for the defence had no objection.

The Judge warned the jury that each of the statements was evidence only against the prisoner who made it and not against the others.

After the statements had been read Crown Counsel closed his case.

Accused Make Statements

No evidence was called for the defence, but all the accused elected to make statements from the dock.

The first accused, Karaly Muttiah related how he was arrested on November 29 in another case, was remanded to the Jaffna jail, was produced again on December 9 before the Magistrate's Court at Jaffna and again remanded, bail being refused. After he was remanded the second time, he said, his mistress Cecilia, informed him that the Police had been to her house, searched it and harassed her.

Jail guards used constantly to tell him that Rasantty, Paulo, and Thanotherampillai had implicated him in the murders. On December 17 and 18 jail guards told him that both the second and third accused had been taken into custody, and in their statements had said that he was concerned in the murders. He said he knew nothing.

On December 18 or 19 his mistress Cecilia, and his father came to see him in jail and told him that they were arrested on their way to Trincomalee, taken into custody and harassed. Cecilia told him that the Police had taken an "attiyal" which she was wearing, which she had made out of four sovereigns which she had, and some cash, that she and his father were daily being taken to the police station and released and re-arrested. On December 19 jail guards told him that he had been arrested on a false charge along with Muniyah and Murgesa and that the Police were going to take his father into custody and harass him. They also told him that if he made a statement to the Police, he would not get into any further trouble, and his father and others would not be harassed.

He asked them to indicate the lines on which he should make a statement. They told him that his statement would be believed if he implicated Muttiah and others, and if he said he travelled in Muniyah's car. The next morning he told the Superintendent of Prisons of his intention to make a statement to the Superintendent of Police.

"Attiyal" and Crow-Bar.

The accused said that in his statement to the Superintendent of Prisons he mentioned that the "attiyal" was made out of four sovereigns, as his mistress had told him so. He mentioned that a crow-bar was found stuck in a fence in a

(Continued on Page 5.)

EDUCATION COMMISSION URGED

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

N. P. TEACHERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

THE desirability of appointing a Commission to review the system of education including the question of educational finance, was urged by the Northern Province Teachers' Association at its ninth annual general meeting held on Saturday at the Jaffna Hindu College.

In the course of his presidential address the Rev. J. T. Arunantham said:

"During the year a change of vital interest to the teachers took place in the constitution of the Board of Education. The old Board of Education with its measure of control of educational policy has ceased to exist. The future Board of Education will merely be an advisory body which may or may not be consulted on all educational matters. The Minister and his Executive Committee have now become the supreme arbiters of all education, including University education.

"This transfer of control from educational experts to politicians who may or may not have any knowledge of education has caused a certain amount of fear and anxiety in the minds of educationalists. The anxiety is not without reason, but if we are working towards self-government as our goal, we must be prepared to take the risk. In a democratic country the ultimate responsibility for the education of the people and for the administration of the educational machinery must rest with the representatives of the people and not with a body of specialists, whatever may be their expert knowledge.

"I am therefore confident that we have taken the step in the right direction. The politicians may make mistakes, but it is by making mistakes that we can learn. The members of the Executive Committee may not be educational experts, but if they will always put the interest of the country in the forefront they will not ignore the advice of experts. We want in the Executive Committee men who will set aside all party feelings and self-interest and work for the common good of the country. If the education of the country is in the hands of such men, we need not fear if they do not possess expert knowledge on matters educational..."

Dissatisfaction among Teachers

"There is considerable dissatisfaction among the teachers about the examinations conducted locally. Teachers often compare the local examinations with the Cambridge Examinations. We have no doubt much to learn yet from the Cambridge Syndicate about conducting examinations. But that is no reason why we should give up our own examinations. The J. S. C. examination held last November was a great improvement on the examinations held previously. If the organisers of the examination will take a little more trouble, some of the mistakes made may be avoided. If we have a local examination we can have a course of studies that is most suited to the people of this country.

TRAINING CLASS FOR SANITARY ASSISTANTS

The following candidates have been selected for admission to the Training Class for Sanitary Assistants to be started on the 9th February subject to their being found physically fit:—

N. E. Theodore Fernando, M. Selvachandram, A. Ponnambalam, W. V. N. Paul, J. W. Vitana, E. Aruliah, P. Vincent, R. M. T. Wijayaratham, K. Thuraiingham, E. R. Victor, D. P. de Lanerolle, R. Kandasamy, St. Q. C. Raymond, V. Supiramaniam, J. G. V. de Livera, M. A. Colin Fernando, K. Kamalarajan.

S. Wijedasa, K. L. Titus de Silva, C. Sapatnam, H. Munesinghe, S. Rasaratnam, V. Kandiah, P. A. F. Perera, J. C. H. F. Seneviratne, D. White, P. D. J. Wickremaratne, V. S. V. Emmanuel, S. Rajanayagam, W. Banda, K. Sabapathipillai, Thangarajah Kandiah, K. Arulampalam, Nadarajah Selvadurai and B. V. Saverimuttu.

"Besides, why should we send such large sums of money out of the country every year, when there are men here who can conduct examinations as efficiently as the Cambridge Syndicate? I am looking forward to the time when all school examinations will be conducted locally.

"We can without much difficulty organise a thoroughly good examination locally to replace the Cambridge Senior Certificate Examinations and the London Matriculation Examination which have become the School leaving examinations of the secondary schools.

"I believe the problem of school examinations is intimately connected with the question of the University. We are glad to know that the Minister is going ahead with plans for the University in spite of the war. It is only when the University comes into being all our problems in connection with examinations will be solved.

New Office-bearers

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

President:—Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam.

Vice-President:—Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam.

Secretary:—Mr. A. K. Kandiah

Treasurer:—Mr. K. Nesiiah

Auditor:—Mr. K. Navaratnam.

Representatives to the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers:—The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Rev. J. T. Arunantham and Mr. S. Ambikapalan.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were considered and passed:—

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

(a) This Association again urges on the Minister of Education the desirability of appointing a Commission to review the system of education including the question of educational finance.

"This Association requests the Minister not to accept any scheme of retrenchment till its educational implications have been studied by a competent Commission."

"This Association emphatically protests against the fixing of a maximum age for J. S. C. candidates, as this is the only school leaving examination for the majority of the students who are unable to prosecute their studies further, and who generally are over seventeen."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Motor Ordinance in Storage and its Anomalies

Sir,—I have read the three letters that appeared in the recent issues of the Ceylon "Observer" about the irritation caused to the travelling public in the various road routes. In spite of the new motor ordinance, competition amongst omnibuses rages unchecked. Unless objections are raised by interested parties, licenses are granted for the mere asking. Applications are entertained all the 12 months of the year and gazetted but the 100 per cent illiterate owners neither care nor understand to read and safeguard their interests. The motor department does not exercise its powers in regard to

(a) Restricting the number of omnibuses on a specified route.

(b) Regulating the omnibuses to run to a specified time table.

(c) Prescribing the rates and fares to be charged.

(d) Regard to existing transport facilities.

(e) Restricting the hours of work of the drivers.

What is the result?

(1) Omnibuses are driven at high speeds far beyond the legal limits in the effort to snatch passengers.

(2) Fares of all kinds are, of course, cut down to figures which not only do not permit of any margin for depreciation, interest on money invested, or even proper maintenance but barely cover day to day expenses.

What is the remedy?

(a) The Motor Traffic Advisory Board which should be of a very representative character covering all provinces, who should know first hand, among other things, the intensity of traffic in each route etc. sit at various centres and hear applications for licenses instead of a junior officer of the motor Department, whose only qualification is that he has perhaps read the ordinance ten times. (In Malaya the Transport Board sits in the manner described above.)

(b) All owners in each route should be summoned and informed that only so many buses would be allowed on a particular route and allow the owners to decide amongst themselves how the elimination was to be effected and how the time table has to be shared. The final joint scheme would, of course, have to be approved by the Traffic Advisory Board. In default of agreement within a given period, the Board would itself decide.

It is no use blaming the bus owners and yet too early to blame the Department that administers the ordinance. A fair measure of latitude should be given to that Department to assume control. It is the half hearted application and the badly drafted law that is responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. When the suggestion made above is adopted, the result will be.

(1) There will be a common interest for all the owners in a specified route in that, they will pool the earnings and share them.

(2) There is no hurry to snatch passengers or wait for them as passengers on the route will have.

HIS BELIEF IN COMMUNAL UNITY**Mahatma Gandhi's Reply to Mr. Jinnah**

Bombay, Jan. 27.

In the course of an article in today's "Harijan" entitled "Unity Versus Justice," Mr. Gandhi declares that his belief is unshaken that without communal unity Swaraj cannot be reached without justice between the communities.

Mr. Gandhi proceeds that he cannot drop the idea of unity or the effort for it, but what is wanted is not so much justice as right action.

Mr. Gandhi declares that Mr. Jinnah's reply to him as published in the Press, however, dashes to the ground all hope of unity. If he represents the Muslim mind his repudiation of the natural meaning I put upon his action, making common cause with different political groups created a unique situation. His picture of a continent containing nations counted according to their religions, if it is realised will undo the effort Congress has been making for over half a century.

"But I hope Mr. Jinnah's opinion is a temporary phase of history, Muslim League Muslims and the different provinces can never cut themselves away from their Hindu or Christian brethren."

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi hopes that Mr. Jinnah does not represent the considered opinion even of his colleagues.

To End Violence in Industries

(Continued from page 1)

these circumstances meant encouraging private vested interests, often foreign vested interests.

Our objective was not only to increase production by utilising the wasted man power of India as well as the wasted time of a large number of people, but also to create self-reliance among the masses of India. The Congress achieved a great measure of success in this.

(Condensed from *Visvabharati Quarterly*.)

to travel by the same company owned bus.

(3) Owners can reduce their overhead charges considerably in that they need only license the number of vehicles that are absolutely necessary. (In the Jaffna Karainagar route 34 buses are licensed while only 20 run daily or 14 is dormant.) License, insurance, maintenance costs Rs. 500 a year, driver costs Rs. 600 a year, conductor, Rs. 540 per annum. Therefore the all in cost is Rs. 1640 x 14 = Rs. 22,960 per annum. If the 20 that run daily share the profit, it means Rs. 1148 per annum or about little over Rs. 96 monthly.

(4) They can foster the crews efficiently and economically and the savings will be still greater, if all this is done, there is no reason why road transport conditions should not attain perfection and the transport owners and users lead a contented life.

Yours etc,
S. Vydialingam.

Tholpuram, 15-1-40.

Coir Company at Pt. Pedro

Pt. Pedro, Monday.

A mass meeting was held on Sunday the 27th instant in the premises of St. Thomas Church, Point Pedro at 4-30 p.m. under the auspices of the St. Gnanapiragasiar Co-operative Society. Rev. Fr. C. F. Matherie, O. M. I., presided. Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President of the Vadamarachy Co-operative Union, addressed at length on 'Coir Industry'. He urged the people of Point Pedro to form a company for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed. Boys and girls on leaving the Vernacular school whiled away their time playing marbles and other indoor games. The speaker said that he had visited the State Coir Yard in British Cochin and had seen at work, the cottage industries in Malabar, where with little expense they were able to gain much in this industry. He also explained the process of coir making and rope making.

Later Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Point Pedro, spoke on "Cooperation and Sanitation."

St. Thomas, St. Lurdhis, S. Antony Co-operative Societies took part in the discussion. Immediately after the meeting a company called 'Point Pedro Coir Company' was formed. Mr. M. Saverimuttu proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair and the speakers. Mr. P. Philipupillai seconded. (Cor.)

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[Mis. 242. 4-1-40 to 31-5-40]

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INDIA.

(Y. 64 14-6-39—13-6-40)

F-T.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 753.
In the matter of the estate of the
late Sittampalam Veluppillai of
Araly South

Deceased.

Sithamparachchy widow of Sittampalam Veluppillai of Araly South

Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Sittampalam Chellappah of Tholpuram.
 2. Arampoo Sanmugam of do.
 3. Arampoo Mailvaganam of do presently of District Office, Tamerlau, Pahang in the F.M.S.
 4. Subramaniam Muttukumaru
 5. and wife Theivanaipillai of Tholpuram.
 6. Muttachchy widow of Subramaniam of do.
 7. Kandiah Appiah.
 8. and wife Sivakamipillai of do presently of Railway Dispensary, Chief Accountant Office, Railways, Kuala Lumpur in the F. M. S.
 9. Muttukumaru Murugesu of Singapore
 10. Muttukumaru Chittampalam of Tholpuram

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of July 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Proctor, for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner as the widow of the deceased be granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased unless the said respondents shall appear before this Court on the 31st day of August 1939 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of August 1939

(Sgd.) S. Rodrigo
District Judge

Extended to 31-1-40
(O. 67. 29-1-40 & 1-2-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 764.
In the matter of the intestate estate
and effects of the late Sinnatankam wife of K. Subramaniam
of Maviddapuram Deceased.
Gnanasekarampillai Arumngam of
Maviddapuram

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Subramaniam Nadarajah
2. Subramaniam Kanagarayer
3. Subramaniam Theivanaipillai
4. Subramaniam Rukkrumany
5. K. Subramaniam all of Maviddapuram

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 5th respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of December 1939 in the presence of Mr. K. E. Thamby Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 2nd day of February 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of January 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 69. 29-1-40 & 1-2-40)

"SINGING BIRD OF JAFFNA"

TRIBUTES TO
SOMASUNDARA
PULAVAR

IMPETUS TO TAMIL LEARNING

ACCLAIMED by Tamil scholars as the greatest living Tamil poet in Ceylon as well as in South India, K. Somasundara Pulavar of Navaly, Jaffna, together with the members of his family, was taken in a procession to their residence in a carriage drawn by a pair of white horses, to the accompaniment of oriental music, on the 28th ultimo on the occasion of the presentation to him of a purse and a set of the Tamil Lexicon.

The venue of the function was the Hindu English School at Vaddukodai, where the poet had chosen to work as a Tamil Pundit for the last 40 years at great self-sacrifice.

Owing to an urgent engagement with His Excellency the Governor at Colombo, Sir W. Duraiswamy, who was to preside, telegraphed his inability to participate personally in the celebrations, and offered his wholehearted praise and admiration to the poet. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, was unanimously elected to fill the chair in place of Sir W. Duraiswamy.

The Chairman speaking in Tamil, said the occasion showed that there was a healthy awakening of the consciousness of the Tamils to a true appreciation of the treasures of their own language and literature. The recent pronouncement of the Governor that the Tamil and Sinhalese languages should be compulsory subjects for all local public service examinations would, the speaker felt, give an impetus to the study of the people's mother tongue.

Pundit C. Tillainather, Secretary of the reception Committee speaking as a life-long friend of the poet, testified to the unique position of the Pulavar held in the world of Tamil poets. He thanked the chairman, the donors, lecturers and all those who were present. He also read out the messages of good will and congratulations that were sent for the occasion.

Advocate's Tribute

Mr. S. R. Kinganayagam, Advocate, Jaffna, speaking as an old student of the poet, said that it was presumptuous on the part of one there, however learned in the Tamil classics, to comment on the prolific outpourings of "the singing bird of Jaffna". The speaker continued: "We are living in an age of turmoil and strife. Here in this small Island of ours, and more particularly in this Peninsula, where our ears are deafened by the raucous croakings of our communal crows over the appropriation of seats in the State Council, it is a divine blessing to us that we should have, in these days, amongst us a sweet singing cuckoo to sing for us in his own inimitable style of the beauties of Lanka."

Pundit Kanapathipillai, of the Saiva Training Institute, in tracing the history of the poets of Jaffna, said that on the same pedestal as they did stood their poet of today, the revered Somasundara Pulavar.

To the delight of the audience

Flood Damage in the North

Jaffna Association Urges Necessary Action

A Resolution requesting the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, to take the necessary action by the formulation of a suitable drainage and flood outlet scheme, to prevent serious losses to agriculturists in the Jaffna Peninsula, caused by the recurrence of floods was passed at a meeting of the executive committee of Jaffna Association.

The meeting of the committee was held at the residence of the President, Mr. S. Kanagasabai, with Mr. Kanagasabai in the chair.

A communication from Mr. V. Poopalapillai of Mirusuvil, complaining of heavy damages to paddy crops caused by floods in the areas of Usan Mirusuvil etc. was considered. After discussion a sub-committee consisting of Messrs V. S. Karthigesu, C. K. Swaminathan and C. Arulambalam was appointed to visit the locality and to report to the Committee what steps should be taken to permanently ameliorate the situation.

State Farm

On the motion of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, seconded by Mr. N. Selvadurai, the question of the establishment of a State Farm in the Northern Province was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Lands be communicated with with a view to securing the establishment of a State Farm, of at least, 1,000 acres in extent, under the Iranamadu Scheme in the Northern Province, on the lines sanctioned by Government for the establishment of a State Farm at Ridiyagama in the Southern Province."

The question of a combined flood outlet and irrigation scheme for Jaffna was discussed. It was resolved, on the motion of Chevalier P. Moses, seconded by Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, that the Minister for Agriculture and Lands be communicated with to inquire as to the steps taken up to date to carry out a resolution passed by the Central Board of Agriculture at its meeting on November, 8 1934, on the motion of Mr. C. Arulambalam, the representative of Jaffna on the Central Board of Agriculture.

the speaker recited several verses from the poems of Somasundara Pulavar and commented on their excellence.

Messrs. N. Ponniah, and P. Subramaniam also spoke on the merits of the Pulavar.

Mr. S. Saravapamuttu, on behalf of the public presented a purse of Rs. 1,500 to the poet, while Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe, Head-master of the School, presented a set of the Tamil Lexicon.

The Poet, Somasundara Pulavar, thanked them for their tokens of affection and regard. He said that he could only show his gratitude by blessing them in verse. He then spontaneously sang a verse which threw showers of blessing on all his friends, students, the school, the public, Tamil learning, the King and his religion.

After the Chairman's concluding speech, the poet and his family were taken in a procession to their residence at Navaly in a carriage drawn by a pair of white horses to the accompaniment of oriental music.

Tellippalai Triple Murder

(Continued from page 3)

compound at Tellipallai, at the instance of jail guards, he had nothing to do with the crow-bar. He referred to some rupee coins being in the possession of Kurunathy also at the instance of jail guards; he did not give any coins to Kurunathy. The reason for his wanting to make a statement to the Superintendent of Police was to prevent the Police harassing his mistress and his father.

The accused declared that as the statement which he made to the Superintendent of Prisons was false, he did not make mention of it to the Magistrate. "I have not gone with these two accused on bicycles, nor have I in any way associated with them," said the accused. "About three months before I was remanded I assaulted the third accused Anthonipillai, and on that account he is angry with me.

The reason for my assaulting him was that I was proposed in marriage to his sister, but I preferred to take Cecilia as my mistress and he started harassing Cecilia. I do not belong to the unemployed. I work as a mason, and I also have trees tapped for toddy, employing men."

His net income was Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2 a day, he said, and on August 2, 1938, he recovered from the District Court jewellery to the value of Rs. 300 and Rs. 130 in cash. The money which he handed to Mr. Storer consisted of the cash and the proceeds of the sale of the jewellery and Rs. 200 he borrowed from an uncle. Thiagu was a hanger-on at the Railway Station and was a bad man; he never associated with him, and had never travelled in his car. He did not write the letter produced, alleged to have been written by him. He knew nothing about the tragedies.

Alleged Assault by Sergeant

The second accused, Nachchethiram Sellah, related a story of his having been assaulted in Sgt. George's room by Sgt. George after his arrest on December 17, 1938, in the house of Rasscutty and of being told by Sgt. Chelliah that if he wished to get out of the case, he must make a statement to the Magistrate as they wanted. He consented, and the next afternoon he signed something which he had not stated, at the request of Inspector Attygalle. Sgt. George asked him to make a statement on the lines that he accompanied Muttiah who committed the murders and the robbery. He made such a statement.

The accused related how he was taken to his mother, and at the request of the Police Officers who took him there he made his mother make a statement as required by them—that he handed to her Rs. 250 as cheetu money. He made a statement to the Mailakam Magistrate too on lines taught by the Police Officers. It was at Sgt. Chelliah's suggestion, he said, that he did not want Mr. Masillamani to appear for him. He was promised he would be made a Crown witness. He knew nothing about the murders, he concluded.

Third Accused's Statement

The third accused, Saverimuttu Anthonipillai, said he was arrested on December 19 at Killinochchi by Constable Velupillai and taken to the Police headman and thence to the Jaffna Police Station. At the bungalow of Inspector Attygalle, he said, he was assaulted by Sgt.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 811
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Muthupillai wife of Arumugam Sinnappu of Urumpiray Deceased.
Arumugam Sinnappu of Urumpiray
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Velluppillai Sinnathamby and wife
2. Sinnaththankam both of Urumpiray

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of December 1939 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of January 1940 appear and show sufficient cause the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna the 10th day of January 1940
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

January 24, 1940.

Time to show cause is extended till February 14, 1940.

Inld C. C.
D. J.

(O. 71. 1 & 5-2-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 797
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Ramanather Kandiah of Karaitivoe West Deceased.

Kandiah Markandoo Karaitivoe West
Vs.
Petitioner.

Kandiah Kathiravelu of Karaitivoe West presently of Federated Malay States.
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of November 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. Sabaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 14th day of October 1939 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as the son and one of the heirs, of the said deceased is entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be issued to him unless the respondent appears before the Court on the 18th Day of December 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of November 1939
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

Extended for 12-2-40

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 70. 1 & 5-2-40)

George and Sgt. Chelliah and he undertook to make a statement as indicated by them.

It was after that he was given his meals.

The witness described being taken to his mother's house and his mother being asked to produce jewellery corresponding to some receipts the Police found. "The pieces of jewellery were wrapped in cloth and my mother had them in her waist," he said. "The reason my mother kept the jewellery wrapped in cloth in her waist was that there was a time."

The statement he made to the Magistrate was as required by the Police Officers, he said. He knew nothing about the murders,

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

decked with flawless jewels. The *Purapporul-Vemba-Malai* says:

"The wealth brought back from the battlefield by the warriors That flinched not in the strife but bent their bows, Has become the price paid for the fiery drink By musicians, drummers, singers and singing women." (4)

The spoils acquired in the raid are then lavishly bestowed on all who ask.

Vanchi or Invasion of the Enemy's Fortress

This cattle raid led to a systematic invasion of the territories of those who had proved themselves such troublesome and treacherous enemies. The injured king now declares war. He and his warriors put on the vanchi wreaths, and go forth with their four-fold army of infantry and cavalry, chariots and elephants. The vanchi wreath is represented as composed of flowers of a yellow colour, while the plant itself is green all the year round. It is the symbol of a race, the fire of whose valour is never extinguished.

The encircling wood is cut down, the besiegers make rafts in which they pass the moat; scaling ladders are applied to the wall; and the warriors leap down into the fort.

The inhabitants of the invaded land flee on all sides, and the country is ravaged by fire. The *Purapporul-Vemba-Malai* says:

"The beautiful homes with pictured walls are levelled with the dust, Asses are yoked to plough up the soil with spears, While worthless plants are sown on the foundations, Thus rages the conquering king!" (5)

It is no wonder that the fortresses of these ancient kings have now disappeared and left no vestiges behind.

It may be noted here that, when Karaikal Chola invaded foreign territories, "he reduced them to desolate regions. Fertile fields and gardens of his foes were turned into wastes overgrown with weeds. The magnificent halls of his enemies became the resort of the ill-omened owls and ghosts of either sex. The massive pillars in these halls became the posts for tying his rut elephants. The spacious kitchens of his foes became the rendezvous of robbers who distributed their booty among themselves, while the wild owls shrieked over their heads" (6)

Some Features of War

In conclusion, a passing mention may be made of some features and curiosities of warfare in ancient South India. In these expeditions bards accompanied the kings to the field encouraging the soldiers with their martial songs. They were known as *Porunar* (பொருநர்). They carried with them a small drum, the beating of which was the signal for the army to march. The war-songs sung by these bards contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking. These songs were

of two kinds, *parani* (பரணி) and *ula* (உலா).

It was also a custom for the victorious king to fell the guardian tree (காவல்மரம்) of the enemy and make out of the cut trunk a war drum. It would appear that each Tamil king grew a special tree which was the symbol of his sovereignty. The felling of this tree amounted to a capture of the enemy's flag. Imayavaramban Neduncheralatan is said to have felled the *kadamba* tree in an island which he captured. (7)

War music was another special feature of the Thamilian warfare. In the description of the battle between Senguttuvan and the northern kings is given number of war-drums, such as *kodumparai* (கொடும்பரை), *neduvayir* (நெடுவாயிர்), *muram* (முரம்), *bandil* (பாண்டில்), *mayirhanmurasam* (மயிர்ஹன்முரசம்), etc. It is said that, when some of these drums were struck the noise deafened the atmosphere and created an echo from the different quarters of the globe. (8)

And last but not least, contempt for the vanquished foe was shown by attaching to the standard of victory a ball and a doll to signify perhaps the enemy's effeminate character. (9)

(To be Continued.)

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- (7) a. *Ahananuru*, 347: 3-5.
- b. Sriatvas Iyengar's *History of the Tamils*, pp. 500-1.
- (8) *Silappadikaram*, xxvi, 193 ff.
- (9) *Tirumurshattupadai*, 67-8.

No 320

Order Nisi

In the District Court of Jaffna, Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 760. In the matter of the intestate Estate and Effects of the late Kanagam mah wife of Marimuthu Tharmalingam of Kandarmadam in Vannarponnai East Deceased. Rasammah widow of Subramaniam of Kandarmadam in Vannarponnai East Vs. Petitioner, 1. Tharmalingam Kanagaratnam and 2. Marimuthu Tharmalingam both of do Respondents. This matter coming on for final disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of August 1939 in the presence of Messrs. Aiyadurai and Thambyrajah, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent as the father of the minor the 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor to represent him in the testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as the mother of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 1st day of November 1939 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna the 25th day of August 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge.

Time to show cause extended for the 31st day of January 1940.

Latid. C. C.

(O. 68, 29-1-40 & 1-2-40) D. J.

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T. 65. 1-3-38—31-39. (T)

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H. 88. 18-7-39 to 12-2-40. (T)

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T. 47. 21-11-38—20-11-39. (T's)

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(4) Verse, 16.
(5) Verse, 120.
(6) S. sha Iyengar's *Dravidian India* p. 253.