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NO. 81.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN WOMEN

Sanctity of Marriage and Right of Divorce

MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY RT. HON. SASTRI

Mysore, Jan. 31.

THE Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri delivered the second and the last of the series of two lectures endowed in memory of late Dr. Abhayambal, at the Maharaja's College yesterday. Rajakaryapavina N. S. Subba Rao, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

Rt. Hon. Sastri observed that franchise to women was a recent acquisition in India. They had, in parts of the country, exercised municipal franchise. Parliamentary franchise was, comparatively speaking, new and it could not be said that their sisters had yet learnt to make full use of it. Even in Great Britain parliamentary franchise had been won by slow degrees; and it was difficult even there in spite of ample statistics to state clearly and unequivocally which way women voted on given tickets.

Franchise Problem

In India, women were given franchise with apparent readiness and perhaps they thought it was a necessary adjunct to democratic polity. The lecturer referred to a provincial conference held at Conjeevaram 15 years ago where, for the first time votes were taken when a certain lady candidate voted for the Extremist in spite of her husband's instructions to vote for the Moderate, and the husband angrily remarked, "Come home I will teach you a lesson" (Laughter).

It was claimed generally that women on all public matters had a special view of her own contrasted with that of men and for the first time such claim was made in the woman suffragist movement in Britain. The claim was made on the ground that the welfare of women and children could only be promoted by the intimate knowledge of women by their

representatives and for that purpose they claimed representation in Parliament.

Continuing, the Rt. Hon. Sastri said that there were just two claims of women on the first of which he had been unable from the beginning to give his assent. It was urged by women that, if only they had the franchise and were allowed to come into public life, to take their place by the side of men, they would put an end to this communal spirit, that they did not want communal representation and that they whether Hindu, or Muslim, or Christian or any woman from any province or faith, had but one view on this matter. But he ventured to say that this view was shared by hundreds all over the country. The claim however, appeared obviously inconsistent. He did not think that it could be said that, where men were so communal, women were very different from and that they had very clear and definite views quite in opposition to those held by their husbands.

Entry into Legislature

The other claim was, Rt. Hon. Sastri continued, the special provision made in the country for enabling women to get into the Houses of Legislature. Even in Britain, few women were returned in general election to the House of Commons, notwithstanding the happier and more developed conditions existing there. It must be remembered, how, when the arrangement of special provisions was announced to Indian public, more advanced ladies protested against this special treatment of their sex and said that they would be ready to repudiate that they did not want to be treated distinct from men. He was not prepared to censure

(Continued from page 4)

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

Warfare in the South (Contd.)

AFTER THE WAR

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 1-2-40)

CHAPTER VII.

THE state of the battle-field after the war is graphically described by poet Kalattalaiyar (கலத்தலையார்) thus: "What has become of the defiant valour of the rival kings. Demon furies probe deep into the wounds of the fallen heroes. With bloody hands they besmear their dishevelled locks. Hovering round they display their blood stained forms. With sullen sound the death-drums moan, while demons dance. The kings themselves raging with heroic wrath are fallen, and lie amid the vultures that devour the slain. The victory-vanting kingly canopies are low, and the drums that erewhile announced the leaders' glory and their sway lie broken there. Over the field, where myriads fought, a fearsome stillness broods. The heroes' wives feast no more on dainties, nor bathe in perfumed waters, but lie dead on the bosom of their lords. They have gone to feast in the world of the gods, who wear unfading wreaths from the tree of immortality, whose eyes slumber not, and who eat ambrosial food. Let the glory of the heroes live for aye!"⁽¹⁾

Poet Kovurkilar (கோவர்கிலார்) thus dissuades King Killivalavan (கில்லிவலவன்) from going to war on account of the many horrors which it entails: "O valiant warrior, wait upon thy war like path. When rumour of thy dreaded coming spreads, dwellers in town unguarded, panic stricken, kiss their children's flower-like eyes, and hasten to hide their boding sorrows from their wives, and all the people frightened flee. O Valavan, thou hero in the strife, thy march is like the fire before the mighty wind; so fares the land that hath proved

ked thy wrath".⁽²⁾

War Sacrifices

It may be observed that, though there was an apparent savagery in the conduct of war by the ancient Dravidians, there was always an element of religion underlying it. Real heroism, chivalry, and valour may be easily mistaken for savagery. This is made out from the fact that every victorious king, after the war was over, invariably offered certain sacrifices prescribed in the *Shastras*. These sacrifices were two-fold. First he offered to the malignant powers the mangled bodies of his enemies cooked in blood shed by the dying warriors over an oven made of the crowned heads of the dead enemy kings. Then he performed the holy rite which recompensed his slain enemies by procuring for them the joys of paradise. And thus the victorious king displayed his bravery, as well as his kindly virtue.

The *Purananuru* says: "You waged your war so that kings fell. Right gloriously you seized their drum, and then with crowned heads for cooking place, with flowing blood for boiling pan, with jewelled arm to stir the mess, you have made the food, you desired, and offered sacrifice upon the battle-field. Sages of learning rare and of pious life, were your attendant train, while kings did service. O King of conquering sword! thou dost complete the sacred rite. Though as thine enemies they failed they gained the prize in the great world beyond."⁽³⁾

The conqueror wears the garland of *vahai* (வாஹை- *Mimosa fleatiosa*) and girds himself with a purple cincture. The victory is celebrated in many ways. The Brahmins perform *yajnas*, the *vaisyas* attend to agriculture and commerce. The Ve-

(Continued on page 5)

(2) *Purananuru*, 41: 12-18,

(3) *Ode*, 26: 5-18,

(1) *Purananuru*, 62,



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1940.

CEYLON TRADE FIGURES FOR 1939

THANKS MAINLY TO THE fillip given by the war, Ceylon's trade figures in 1939 exceeded the previous year's by Rs. 50 million and were only Rs. 4 million below the level of 1937, the peak year after the depression set in. The exports showed an increase of Rs. 43 million and imports one of Rs. 7 million, thus allowing to Ceylon a favourable trade balance of Rs. 85 million, which again is only slightly exceeded by that of 1937 and the highest since 1926. The major portion of this balance will be set off by the invisible exports such as interest charges and dividends on investments, pensions, remittances etc. Of the increase of 40 millions in domestic exports about 33 millions came off during the four months of war. This fact gives us grounds for hoping that the demand created by the war will persist through 1940 also and that we can confidently look forward to another year of prosperity. Some incalculable factors like an intensification of submarine campaign or of aerial attack or some flare-up in the Balkans may possibly come in to disturb the even trend of trade. So long as Japan keeps out of the war, as is most likely to be the case, the sea-communication will continue to be uninterrupted and the present level of demand for tea and rubber will be more than maintained. The three staple products, tea, rubber and coconut, commanded better prices in the past year, the difference being most marked in the case of coconut products. The increase in exports was most pronounced in the case of tea and rubber which constituted 83.9 per cent. of our total exports. The export of coconut actually declined by 15.8 per cent., but this lower volume was more than set off by the higher range of prices which brought an increase in total value of 23.4 per cent.

As for the distribution of trade, the United Kingdom and the Empire accounted for two-thirds of the trade both in exports and imports. Great Britain is our best customer taking Rs. 151 million of our exports of which tea and rubber amount to Rs. 135 million. The U. S. A. comes next with Rs. 60 million. Thus Imperial preference and the principle of economic nationalism which, following the example of the authoritarian states, all modern

states have begun to adopt more or less have resulted in the diversion of our trade to Imperial channels, which is nothing bad, provided we can get the best value for our products and are free to buy in the cheapest available market. This is a proposition we cannot safely make. How far Ottawa has operated beneficially or otherwise on Ceylon economics it is difficult to say without a close study of trade trends. The partial lifting of the quota restrictions has enabled Japan to recover much of the ground lost after the imposition, so that she occupies the leading position in the quantity of textiles imported, although Britain leads in point of value with 45 lacs. British India comes second with 43 lacs and Japan third with 42 lacs. War conditions and the total lifting of quota restrictions this year may push Japan again to the forefront as the supplier of our textiles.

With all the vigorous food drive undertaken by the Minister of Agriculture our import of rice and currysuffs has shown no appreciable decrease. On the contrary, last year's figures show a good increase both in volume and cost. We in fact imported Rs. 7 million worth of rice and Rs. 7 lacs worth of currysuffs more than in 1938. The value of chillies and tamarind imported alone amount respectively to Rs. 3 million and 3 lacs. Potatoes account for Rs. 3 million and onion for Rs. 2 million. When we consider that these are articles which can be easily produced at home, we can realise how we are losing our opportunities for stopping the drain of our wealth. Of course there are difficulties in the way of making paddy cultivation paying, but our efforts have certainly been hitherto halting or half-hearted and unscientific. Another significant fact is the importation of 12 million worth of fish and fish products, which though 2 million lower than the figure for 1938, is very high. Why should the U. D. C. not take up the task of developing the fishing industry so as to reduce the charge on this head? The import figures for tobacco, cement, soap and drinks are respectively 2 million, 2 million, 1½ million, and 2½ million. As we have pointed out on a previous occasion the war presents us with a golden opportunity for the development of our industries if only we have the necessary foresight and enterprise to seize this opportunity. For owing to shipping difficulties, the preoccupation with the war and the rise in prices, the supply of articles will be restricted and there will be a good margin of profit for those embarking on industrial enterprise. Our people complain of poverty and unemployment, but, when this grand opportunity is knocking at their door, they have not the wisdom to grasp it.

Minister at Valvettiturai Textile Centre

Pt. Pedro, Monday.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, visited the Textile Demonstration Camp at Valvettiturai on Sunday the 4th instant at 3 p.m. with Mr. K. B. Naish, Government Agent, N. P., Mr. A. Veluppillai, Maniagar Vadamarachi and Mr. A. Ragnathan, Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, N. D.

The Minister was received and garlanded by Mr. S. Sandrasegaram, Deputy Fiscal. The Minister wanted the people of the North to do their part and said that the Government was ready to help them. Further he said that he was glad to see that Jaffna people were very anxious to study new things and were very good in industries. He complimented the workmen on their success in being able to produce new and fancy goods within a short time.

Later he visited the other camp at Point Pedro and he motored to Jaffna. (Cor.)

Legal Secretary at Point Pedro

Point Pedro, Tuesday.

The Legal Secretary, Mr. J. W. R. Illangakoon came on an inspection yesterday at 10.30 a.m. to the Point Pedro Courts. The Magistrate, Mr. Richard D. de Silva took him to the Record Room and to the new Courts buildings. The Legal Secretary expressed satisfaction.

Then the Point Pedro Lawyers met the Legal Secretary and made representations on the questions of new Court buildings at Point Pedro, District Court at Point Pedro, Additional J. P., U. P. M. and Commissioner of Oaths for Point Pedro.

The Legal Secretary gave a full hearing to the deputation led by Mr. K. Muttukumaru, Proctor, and said that he would do his best to give effect as far as he could to the new wants. The Legal Secretary left the Court at about 12 noon and motored to Jaffna. (Cor.)

Vadamaradchy Co-op Union

Pt. Pedro, Sunday.

Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, last year's Chairman of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Society Union, was unanimously re-elected Chairman for the current year yesterday in the Annual General Meeting at Vigneshwara College, Karaveddy.

Mr. Solomons then took the chair and thanked all the delegates who represented all the 42 Co-operative Societies in the District. Mr. V. K. Subramaniam asked the Chairman what they should do for the Societies which have not sent their delegates to the Training Class this morning. After discussion it was decided to bring the matter before the Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna.

The following Office bearers were elected for the current year:—

The Chairman: Mr. Sam. T. Solomons

Vice-Chairman: Mr. V. K. Subramaniam.

Secretary: Mr. K. Velantham.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Kanagasingam.

Treasurer: Mr. S. Gurusami-pillai.

Mudaliar K. Chinnathamby, Retired Maniagar and Mr. Sam. T. Solomons were elected as delegates from Vadamaradchy to the Central Bank and to the Federation Committee respectively. (Cor.)

Training Class for the Vadamaradchy Co-op. Societies

Point Pedro, Sunday.

A training Class of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Societies was held at Vigneshwara College Hall, Karaveddy on Saturday the 20th inst, under the auspicious of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union. More than 150 delegates were present.

Mr. C. Ragnathan Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna presided. In his opening address he urged the members to Co-operate in all the activities and to see that these Societies were brought to a very good footing and that he was very happy to see a good number of Societies were registered last year.

The Mudaliyar K. Chinnathamby, Retired Maniagar, spoke on local industries and he requested the Co-operative Societies to start some industries and promised to render all co-operation to bring same to a success. He said that this Co-operative Society was able to work without any financial assistance from the Central Bank, and there were three hundred members in the Society.

Mr. P. Nadasan, Sanitary Inspector, Point Pedro, spoke on Rural Sanitation and requested the delegates to organise Health activities through their Co-operative Societies. He volunteered to give Health talks to the Societies if he was invited. He urged them to start Communal Conservancy system through the Co-operative Societies.

Mr. V. Ponnusamy, Co-operative Inspector, Point Pedro, the organiser of this Training Class, spoke on 'How to keep books and accounts of Co-operative Societies'.

Mr. E. J. Sandrasegaram, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies dealt on the procedure to be followed in conducting a General Meeting.

Mr. Cooke, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies, also spoke on the subject.

Then Mr. V. Selvanayagam, Agricultural Inspector, Jaffna, gave an interesting and instructive lecture on local agricultural products viz: Chillies, onions, pepper, peas etc. He promised to render all assistance if the Societies took a lead.

Mr. S. Gurusami-pillai spoke on 'Poultry Farming'. In a discussion Mr. Sam T. Solomons wanted the members of the Societies who are earnest in starting the industry to send a delegate to a Government Poultry farm to study.

The class came to a close at five p.m. then Mr. S. Gurusami-pillai proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturers and to Mr. V. Ponnusamy and to the Union for having got up the Class. Then a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman by Mr. Gurusami-pillai which was carried by acclamation.

All the delegates and lecturers were entertained at Lunch. (Cor.)

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Proctor S. C.

Jaffna.

(Mis. 265. 5 & 8-2-40)

The Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society Ltd

Ninety-Eighth Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society was held on the 29th January 1940 at the Town Hall at 4.45 p. m.

Mr. R. B. Naish, President, occupied the Chair and there was a large attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Hon. Secretary, presented the following report for the year 1939.

"We are on the eve of celebrating the centenary of our Society which will complete its hundred years of existence on the 9th March 1941. We can justly be proud of this unbroken lease of life and the useful work done by the Society during a century when we see all around us many societies and associations springing up every day like mushrooms only to die on the morrow, but we should not allow ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of the permanency of our association if the usefulness of the Society is to grow more and wider year by year. Claims for relief and pensions are ever on the increase which the Society finds hard to meet. However we have the satisfaction that we never refused aid to the really deserving needy.

In spite of the increase in membership by sixty eight during the year and the consequent increase in subscriptions our financial position is far from satisfactory, as we had to take some money from our reserve funds to meet the year's expenditure. At the end of the year under review our balance in hand is about Rs. 1667-11 lower than it was at the end of the previous year. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the whole reserve fund will be exhausted in a few days and the extent of our work will have to be curtailed considerably. Therefore the best way of celebrating our centenary will be to devise ways and means and start a campaign at least to double our membership and our reserve funds during the centenary year and we appeal to every member to enter in this campaign with zest.

Committee Meetings

During the period under review we held twelve meetings with an average attendance of twelve members. It is gratifying to note the interest the members take in these meetings.

Pensioners

Number of Pensioners in our list is 178 as against 104 in 1938.

A sum of Rs. 4366 was expended in pensions during the year under review as against Rs. 3231-60 in 1938.

Finances

We have in hand Rs. 15,842/11 as against a sum of Rs. 17,509/22 on 1938. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 11,850 is invested on Mortgage Bonds, Rs. 2,000 is in deposit in the Co-operative Central Bank and the balance Rs. 1992/11 is in deposit at the Jaffna Kachcheri. The interest from the trust funds, the monthly subscriptions of members and the Government

Grant are utilised for granting relief to the poor.

Membership

Life Members of 31st December 1938..... 63

Life Members of 31st December 1939..... 63

Number of Subscribers on 31st December 1938..... 256

Number of Subscribers on 31st December 1939..... 331

Thanks

We must offer our thanks to the Magistrates of the different Courts in the Jaffna District through whom we have received Rs. 103/75 during the year under review.

In conclusion we must record our thanks to all those who have supported us financially and we need hardly say that without their co-operation and assistance it would be impossible to carry on our work and we wish to assure them that their contributions are disbursed with the greatest care.

To the Press, we are greatly indebted for the courteous notice of our work.

The Hon. Treasurer Mr. K. Thiruchitampalam submitted the statement of account for the same period.

In moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts Mr. Naish said he remembered how he had stressed last year the necessity for getting more members for the Society. Speaking about it again that day he wished to stress that their position was not satisfactory. It would be to their advantage if they enlisted a large number of subscribers. He hoped that those who became subscribers would do so because they felt it was the right thing to do and not because they were bothered by collectors. He hoped the subscribers would give cheerfully because in so doing they were helping the indigent members of the community. From his experience of Jaffna he could confidently say that there were many generous persons who would not refuse to help them.

He was glad that during the past year that they had secured 68 more members but that was not enough. He wished to place before them the statement in the report that the best way to celebrate their centenary was to devise ways and means and start a campaign at least to double their membership and reserve fund during the centenary year. He also hoped that those who gave monthly subscriptions would consent to increase the amounts. At present the monthly donation of 25 cents was too low and those who paid would not grudge paying more.

Office-Bearers

The election of Office bearers for the current year resulted as follows:—

President:—Mr. R. B. Naish

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. S. Kanasabai, and Mr. P. Mortimer.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. R. R. Nalliah.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. K. Thiruchitampalam.

Managing Committee

Adigar A. Naganather, Chevalier P. Moses, Mudlr. P. J. Rajah, Mudlr. S. M. Viswalingam, Muthandirams S. K. Swaminathan, S. Somasundara Iyer, J. N. Culandavelu, Mudlr. V. Ponnampalam, Rev. Fr. J. F. Xavier, Mudlr. P. Rajagopal, Messrs. K. Sivapiragasam, S. Appathurai, A. P. Thambiab, F. J. R. Wickrema-

MINISTER'S BUSY TIME IN JAFFNA

CHARGE AGAINST MINISTERS REFUTED

VISIT TO INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

MR. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, had a busy time in Jaffna, attending many public functions and visiting various centres of interest.

At Manipay

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Secretary of the Manipay Parish Social Service League, at a public welcome accorded to Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, refuted the general charge made by certain people in Jaffna that the Sinhalese Ministers were callous to the needs of the North.

He said that such charges were absolutely unjustified, and gave specific instances of the readiness of the Ministers to attend to the urgent needs of the North. In the discharge of his duties as Secretary he had occasion to go to the Ministers of Health, Home Affairs, Communications, and Labour, and he assured the audience that he had always been treated with courtesy, cordiality and sympathy.

The meeting was held at the Vivekananda Vidyasalai hall, Manipay. Muhandiram S. K. Swaminathan, who presided, said that visits by Sinhalese leaders would go a long way towards promoting communal amity, which was one of the objects of the League, apart from enabling the Ministers to study first-hand the conditions of the people and their needs.

Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Assistant Secretary, referred to the havoc caused to farmers all over Jaffna last year by unprecedented floods and suggested that the Ministers should come to Jaffna as often as possible to see for themselves actual conditions prevailing there.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu said that Mr. Corea had done a lot to bridge the gulf between Sinhalese and Tamils. He appealed to the Minister to take steps to explore the possibilities of the palmyrah palm at a time when the tobacco industry, the mainstay of Jaffna, was dwindling.

The speaker also said that their representative in Council Sir. Waitalingam Duraiswamy, although compelled to be a silent member on account of his elevation to the speaker's chair, has been able to do much through the help of the Ministers. The speaker asked Mr. Corea to convey to the Ministers the heartfelt thanks of the people.

Mr. T. Buell, vice-President of the League, said that the League was grieved over the matter of the site for the Police Station to be opened in Manipay Parish. It was

singham, P. T. Sambanthan, Sam A. Sabapathy, M. Swaminathan, C. Muttavelu, V. Manickavasagar, C. W. D. Alwines, M. Sellathurai, W. F. Ratnagopal, P. Casippillai, D. Saverimuttu, S. P. Nadarajah, R. Ponnampalam, C. R. Tambiah, R. Subramaniam, Mudlr. C. Canapathipillai, S. F. X. Annasampillai, Rev. James Mather, Muhandiram S. Kandib, Mudlr. V. Kanagasabai, Mr. R. Somasundaram and Mr. R. Ponnampalam.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

discouraging to find the authorities flouting public opinion and caring more for the convenience and comfort of the police staff than for the needs of the district.

His Brother's Keeper

Mr. Corea said that those imbued with the true spirit of Social Service could not ignore the insistent demands of social justice. They ought to use their position and their power for social welfare; if not they would be irreparably damaging their country.

They could no longer say that they were not their brother's keeper. They should go out of their own way in order to do service to others. That was the true significance of social service.

During his brief stay in Jaffna he had seen very good signs of self-help and was greatly cheered by it. The enthusiastic manner in which the people tried to set up industries was so much to his liking that the more he stayed in Jaffna the greater became his appreciation of their efforts.

Mr. Corea had had a crowded day on Sunday beginning at 8.15 a.m. and ending at 6.15 when he entrained at the Jaffna station for Colombo.

At 9 a.m. Mr. Corea, accompanied by the Government Agent and Mr. C. Ragnathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, visited the Tholpuram Palmyrah Industrial Co-operative Society, whose members are vernacular school students under 18 years of age. They work during their leisure hours with material supplied by the Society.

Advice from Chemist

Mr. Corea was very interested in the various kinds of palmyrah products and asked Mr. Ragnathan to keep him informed of the progress of the Society. He added that he might see whether he could get the recently-appointed Industrial Chemist to advise them.

Mr. Corea also visited the Union Hospital run by the Tholpuram Co-operative Society, and the North Ceylon Visvakarma Co-operative Society, which makes among other things household furniture and office requisites. He advised them to organise more such societies among the artisans in Jaffna.

The Minister then visited the Perumalkoviladdy Textile Factory Co-operative Society, organised by weavers of Perumalkoviladdy.

The Minister wrote the following observations in the Society's log-book: "I am particularly pleased to see this factory which is the offspring of the efforts of the Government to promote textile production. The demonstration parties sent by Government had been made full use of."

"The factory is well planned and the work is being well done. The Co-operative Department is to be congratulated on putting up a virile Society and I congratulate the members on the success attained so far."

Mr. Corea also visited the Textile Centre, which is being organised at Valvetiturai among English educated unemployed youths.

At the request of the people of Suthumalai, Mr. Corea, in the company of the Government Agent, the District Engineer and the headmen of the place, visited the Suthumalai Pond which when it overflows in the rainy season, does untold damage. Mr. Corea assured the people that he would tell the Minister of Communications and others to see that something definite was done.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Co-operation of
Tamils & Sinhalese

Sir,—I most sincerely welcome the efforts of the President, of the Ceylon National Congress, and the other leaders like Sir Baron Jayatilaka and the Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Senanaike to come to a settlement with the Tamils.

It is true that there exists a certain amount of misunderstanding amongst certain sections of the Jaffna people as a result largely of misrepresentation with regard to the attitude of Sinhalese Leaders to the Tamils. It is not fair to say that there has been any organised attempt on the part of the Sinhalese Leaders to deprive the Tamils of their rights. The attempt of the Hon'ble Mr. Corea to explore avenues of corporation between the Sinhalese and Tamils even if it results in nothing tangible, we hope that it will at least prove to those Tamils who have misunderstood the Sinhalese Leaders that there is a genuine desire on the part of the Sinhalese Leaders to understand and as far as possible solve any political difficulties that the Tamils feel that they are confronted with.

We hope that the Tamil Leaders who meet the Leaders of the Ceylon National Congress, would be broad-minded enough to view any political question from the larger point of view of the future political progress of the Island and not from the narrow point of view of some temporary advantage to be gained by a section of the people of Ceylon. If the Tamil Leaders approach any political problem from this point of view, there cannot be the slightest doubt that there will soon be a rapprochement between the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

Although communal representation is not a thing to be very much encouraged yet we feel that the Congress Leaders might give an increased representation to the Tamils as a gesture of their generosity and good-will. It is absurd to talk of a representation which will ultimately leave the whole political power in the hands of the Governor. This cannot by any stretch of language, be called progress towards self-government. It is necessary to give more representation to the Tamils to remove the perhaps unreasonable fear that exists in the mind of some Tamils that the Sinhalese Leaders do not want to be fair with them. Of course there is not much ground for this fear, yet the efforts of Mr. Corea, the Minister for Labour and Industry, to bring about an understanding between the Tamils and Sinhalese will go a long way towards bringing about such an understanding. We desire the Leaders of both sides will as far as possible try to look at the political problem from the point of view of the other side and try to arrive at a settlement which will be for the benefit of the future political progress of Ceylon. Look at the work of one detached unselfish man in India and the reaction of the Empire.

Yours etc.

S. VYDIALINGAM.

Colombo, 4th February, 1940.

School for the Deaf and
Blind, Mount Lavinia

Flag Day, October,
1939

Sir,—Will you very kindly publish the enclosed accounts for the Deaf and Blind School, Flag Day held October, 1939.

The delay in publishing these accounts is due to the fact that the Village Committees have been slow in sending in their collections.

May I take this opportunity to thank all those who helped giving so generously to a very deserving cause.

	Rs.	Cts.
Schools	345	39
Jaffna Schools Sports Association	100	00
Maniagars	87	05
Village Committees	138	75
Hospitals	99	74½
Shops, Garages, Theatres etc.	21	67½
Rest Houses	10	42
Private collecting and Street collecting	312	92
Total	1,115	95

Yours Truly,
MAY BOX.

Executive Engineer's
Bungalow, P. W. D.,
Jaffna, 1st February, 1940.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 832.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Mrs. Nagammah Chelliah of Vaddukoddai West late of Johore in the Federated Malay States Deceased
cathiravelu Chelliah of Vaddukoddai West Petitioner.

And

- Minor. 1. Chelliah Kulasingam
" 2. Saraswathy Devi daughter of Chelliah
" 3. Chelliah Paranjothy
" 4. Maheswari daughter of Chelliah
" 5. Chelliah Rajasingam
" 6. Sivakamasoundari daughter of Chelliah
" 7. Chelliah Kumarasingham
" 8. Kandiah Thiyagarajapillai all of Vaddukoddai West Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 8th Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 7th Respondents in this case for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as husband, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 30th day of January 1940 and the order of the Supreme Court dated 25th January 1940 having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 7th Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of watching their interests in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the petitioner as husband of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of February 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 31st day of January 1940
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge
(O. 74, 8 & 12-2-40)

The Future Of Indian Women

(Continued from page 1)

the authorities for the arrangements provided for securing the entry of women into the houses of legislature. But he added that these facts were contradicted by another circumstance also. That women alone could advance certain theories in a certain way was a claim not allowed by a very considerable body of women themselves.

"I should think" the lecturer continued, "that the establishment of women's franchise, however, in this country is a definite step in advance in public polity. As we move further and further in this direction and establish greater equality between the sexes in the matter of entry into the legislatures and their voting power is brought to bear upon our elections, I think the conditions in our country will improve fairly and we may look forward to the happy time when, in the councils of the country, all the available and trained wisdom will be brought to bear upon public matters, resulting in real benefit to the succeeding generations."

Sanctity of Marriage

Speaking on marriage and allied topics, the lecturer observed that, even under this head, he held views that might be called progressive. The institution of marriage and all the principles connected with it had their foundation in this country as in all catholic countries in religion and every detail of it was, therefore, invested with religious significance. The opinions of men and women upon this matter had not always been the same, but they had undergone great and profound changes and the marriage institution of to-day could not claim that it bore that impress and degree of benefit derived from the original purity and wholesomeness of the ancient systems. They had travelled far and not always in the right direction. To-day, it was impossible to maintain that their marriage institution was productive only of happiness and promotion of welfare of the races or even, he ventured to add, without any hesitation, of the maintenance intact of the original notions that prevailed on this subject when their ancestors, two thousand years ago, with much less sophistication and closer contact with nature and its domain, led lives—both men and women—of comparative freedom. Marriage to women was to-day more a bondage than anything else. She abandoned all notions of freedom from the moment she was claimed by a man as his own. Better harmony and peace could be established in Indian homes if man and woman had learnt to regard each other as equals and honoured companions, as sharers of each others confidences, and ruling over their family affairs in common. That kind of happiness was far superior and could only be attained if equality was established between the sexes.

Provision for Divorce

The lecturer dealt with the next step in the institution of marriage,

namely want of a provision for divorce and observed that, so far as Hindus were concerned, men and women alike were denied the relief afforded by divorce from cases of extreme and intolerable misery brought about by the marriage yoke. They all knew that in practice whatever the legal theory might be, man had the full and inherited right of forsaking his wife, keeping her apart, giving her a precarious maintenance, denying her the duties of a husband, while he held himself free to deal with her as he pleased, compelling her to live under the same roof with the second wife and in some cases with a woman not even with the status of a wife. They knew that man had the power to have recourse to law to rid himself of an unwanted wife, if he felt the burden of marriage. Were there not extreme cases in which women suffered at times torture of mind and body and would be equally glad, if it was only possible, to be free from that yoke? To deny woman this power was not to recognise the dignity of the human soul. He was very much in sympathy with the movement for providing for the right of divorce.

Speaking on the practice of sale of girls, Rt. Hon. Sastri pointed out that such a practice was prevalent in parts of the country near Simla where it was publicly done and emphasised that it must be put down. The law could not and did not countenance it. But there was such a body of public opinion in favour of it amongst the communities that the Government had not been able to deal with such cases. But with their own governments coming into power, it would become possible to look forward to the day in the near future when this disgrace would be wiped out from the country.

Right to Remain Unmarried

The lecturer then deprecated in strong terms the compulsion on woman to marry, denying them the right to remain single just as men did. He admitted there were several ladies in this country now who did not wish to marry but wanted to remain all through their lives just like men. He was not thinking of such women. But with regard to other women physically maimed and also in cases where they preferred to remain unmarried, he asked why they should not be allowed to remain so. He stressed that marriage need not be compulsory.

He referred to the new idea that was fast coming up above the horizon in the West, against reproduction by the physically deformed and fatally diseased by means of sterilization and favoured its introduction even in this country from the point of view of a healthier and purer race. This was under consideration in some of the Western countries. They would not be surprised if sooner or later it came to be established on the Indian soil too.

After condemning the practice prevalent in the country in respect of 'varadhaksina', Rt. Hon. Sastri said that, when a couple were married, they did so for the express purpose of rearing up a family. He did not contest that point. But was there not a limitation imposed upon it by constitution of the mothers and the economic needs? They could not afford to breed indefinitely in a country like India, where a quarter of the population

(Continued on Page 6)

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

lalas join in the chorus of victory by their faithful toil. The heroic mother celebrates it with all joy and glee. There is universal jubilation.

The conqueror then builds fortresses in the newly acquired country, and is firmly welded to it. Neighbouring kings bring tribute, and universal submission follows.

Battle of Kalinga

In conclusion, it may be stated that, to understand fully the mobilization of a South Indian army, the line of battle encampment, the actual contest, the various weapons used, the modes and methods of fighting, the descriptions of the field after the battle and the consequences on both the victorious and the vanquished, the following graphic description of the battle of Kalinga by V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar is quite illuminating. (4) Though the battle was fought in the twelfth century A. D. yet the description is a pen picture of the traditional system and is therefore, of extraordinary interest.

"Anandapatman, the king of the Kalingas, had failed to pay customary tribute for two years to the Cola king Vijayataran, better known as Kulottunga I, who thereupon ordered a war to bring the recalcitrant king to his knees. Karunakaran, a really great general, volunteers to lead the army and is given the command. The armies are mobilized. With drums beating, conches and bugles blowing, pendants flying and banners floating so as to deafen and darken all round, the four-fold forces gather and get ready; the elephants are like so many mountains, the horses like so many storm winds, the chariots like so many clouds, and the soldiers like so many fierce tigers. Then they march on in martial array with Karunakaran mounted on his mighty war-elephant at their head" (Kalingattupparani, st. 331-50.)

"Marching past the intervening parts they reach the frontier of the Kalinga country and signalize their arrival by burning, sacking and pillaging the outlying cities and villages with fire and sword. Frightened at this dreadful havoc, the people run with breathless haste and bewildering confusion to the capital and report to their king the hostile approach of a mighty force evidently despatched against them by the Cola king. On hearing this, the proud Kalinga chieftain laughs a derisive laugh and speaks in disparaging terms of the power and the strength of the foe, and orders forth his armies to take the field instantly against the enemy. A mighty army soon musters from various parts, and the chariots, the cavalry and the infantry move in serried ranks, the chariots rolling thunderously along, the horses clanking swiftly past, and the soldiers marching briskly for ward."

"The two armies are now face to face and at a given signal

the Kalinga forces begin to charge, the air being filled with the twang of the innumerable bows and warlike shout of the soldiers. The Kalinga forces advance and encounter the enemy. A deadly fight ensues, steeds fighting with steeds, elephants encountering elephants, chariots dashing against chariots, foot-soldiers attacking foot-soldiers, princes opposing prince. The archers then discharge a regular shower of arrows with such a deadly effect that flood flows in rivers across the field with the mangled and mutilated remains of the fallen elephants and soldiers floating on them" (Kalingattupparani, 350-406).

"The collision of the tusks of the opposing elephants produces sparks of fire from which immediately the flags take fire and the whole field is enveloped in clouds of smoke. With their tusks intertwined, they push them home into each other's forehead. Before the onrushing elephants, the bold warriors expose their dauntless breasts and with their weapons fell down their tusks."

"Against the archers ready to discharge the arrows the cavalry rush impetuously, but the fatal darts bring the horse and warrior down. From the death-dealing darts and other missiles of the Cola soldiers, the Kalingas shelter themselves with their shields, closely forming a solid bulwark, but with little avail. The spears and javelins pierce through the shields and effect wide openings. Here some warriors with the arrows in their quivers exhaust pulled, out the arrows sticking in their body and discharge them. Others with no weapons on hand instantly snatch off the lances sticking out of the foreheads of elephants lying dead close at hand and hurl them. When the battle was at its hottest, the general Karunakaran rushes to the front on his war-elephant and his presence inspires fresh spirit and courage in his troops who thereupon fight with redoubled vigour and fury. Elephants and horses immeasurably fall dead and the whole field is thickly strewn with their mutilated limbs and mangled bodies together with the shattered wrecks of chariots and splintered spears, but broken arrows and the trunks of several warriors. Swarms of crows and kites flock about to feast upon the dead bodies. And the proud Kalinga army with their thousand elephants in rout and confusion fly from the field dashing to the ground their high hopes and vain vaunts of their sovereign. To escape pursuit and capture, some of the fugitives take refuge and hide themselves in mountain caves, subterranean caverns or dense jungles (Kalingattupparani, 405-26). Some plunge into the sea and swim off and some screen themselves in the dismembered bodies of dead elephants. All the men having thus fallen or fled, an immense booty consisting of many elephants, horses, camels, chariots and treasure chests, with a large number of maidens falls into the hands of the victors. Having secured all this valuable booty the Cola general desires to take the Kalinga Chieftain prisoner and to carry him in triumph to his so-

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 806.
In the matter of the estate of the late V. Kanapathypillai Arumugam of Pungudutivu East Deceased.
Arumugam Sivasamy of Pungudutivu West

And Petitioner.

1. Thangamuttu widow of V. Kanapathypillai Arumugam.
2. Arumugam Kanapathypillai
3. Muttukumaru Panchacharam and wife
4. Parupathapaththini
- Minor 5. Arumugam Balasundram
- " 6. Periyannayagapillai daughter of Arumugam
- " 7. Subatharathevi daughter of Arumugam
- " 8. Ledchumi daughter of Arumugam
- " 9. Arumugam Santhalingam and
- " 10. Arumugam Gurusamy all of Pungudutivu West.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 5th to 10th Respondents for the purpose of these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of administration to the estate of the aforesaid deceased be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of November 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner abovenamed having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the aforesaid 5th to 10th Respondent for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the sons of the said deceased and an heir to the estate left behind by the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of January 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29th day of November 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended to 19th February 1940.

Intld C. C.
D. J.

(O. 73. 8 & 12-2-40.)

vereign. He sends emissaries in all directions to search his whereabouts to make a very close search in every nook and corner and they return to report that they could find no trace of the king, but that they found an army of his lying on the top of a high hill. The general orders a strong detachment to proceed to the spot in question and surround and subdue the army entrenched therein. The place is stormed and taken and all are put to the sword except a few who, disguising themselves as Jains, or Buddhists, or Brahmana pilgrims, or wandering minstrels sue for mercy and escape with their lives. Having thus laid waste the whole of the sea-coast kingdom of Kalinga and planting there a pillar of victory, Karunakaran Tondaiman lord of the Vandaiyar, returns and lays at the feet of his master all the spoils of war."

The above panorama shows in an unmistakable fashion the ferocity of South Indian warfare in ancient times.

(To be Concluded.)
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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 509.
In the Matter of the estate of the late Muttukumaru Chettiar Thiruchittampalam of Vannarponnai Deceased.

Thambiah Thambipillai of Tellipalai West

Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors. {
1. Kamalampikai daughter of Thambipillai
 2. Meenampikai daughter of Thambipillai
 3. Sithampara Suppiah Chettiar Vaithilingachettiar all of Vannarponnai

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased the said Muttukumarchettiar Thiruchittampalam coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 27th day of March 1939 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 4th day of October 1937 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is Brother-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 18th day of August 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of July 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

Extended and Reissued for 28th February 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

D. J.

(O. 72. 8 & 12-2-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 817.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late A. Manavetpillai Bastiampillai of Karampan Deceased.

Rasammah widow of Manavetpillai Bastiampillai of Karampan

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Savesnam widow of Manavetpillai
2. Antonipillai Soosapillai and wife
3. Adakkalamuttu and
4. Uiri Sithamma widow of Vaitiampillai Mariampillai all of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of December 1939 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of February 1940 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

20-12-39

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 75. 8 & 12-2-40)

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C. Ponnambalam,
Chairman U. C. Jaffna,
(G. 38. 8-2-40)

(4) Studies in Tamil, pp. 225-8.

The Future of Indian Women

(Continued from page 4)

were hungry and knew not what a full and square meal was. He also referred to the great strain caused by frequent child bearing on women, resulting in deterioration of their body and mind, rendering them absolutely unfit even to look to their own needs, not to speak of those of her own children, and leading to premature death. This thing, he said, must be looked at from a scientific and larger humanitarian point of view and he exhorted the younger generation to examine this question with some responsibility due to it.

Women's Primary Duty

It was not his intention, he said, when he made the observations referred to above, nor had he any sinister idea, to induce the women to rebel against their husbands. He however pleaded that it was the duty of the women of this country to stand up in life and bear the burden of the society un-complainingly and judiciously and yet contribute her best towards the general welfare of the community.

The lecturer laid stress that the Indian women had maintained a degree of chastity fortified by the institution of marriage, unexampled perhaps in the history even of their own nation, certainly unequalled in any part of the world. This was a virtue of the first quality which they should all like their womanhood to maintain, in its entire purity by giving the women light and knowledge and providing them with the means of understanding their exact position, so that they might be willing, intelligent and fully prepared for the life, for which it could not be said, they were fully prepared today, whether in their body or mind.

"I venture to call our women", Rt. Hon. Sastri concluded, "to that destiny and I bid you all to help them to come to that so that they must fulfil alongside of men as creators of the future generations, as people in whom India places her full faith and may God grant them that faith never to be betrayed."

Largest Russian Offensive

Six-Hour Artillery Bombardment

London, Feb. 2.

The largest Russian offensive made in many weeks on the Karelian Isthmus, is now in progress and fighting proceeded throughout the night.

The Russians are using a new surprise weapon—light armed sledges which are pushed in front of tanks and occupied by machine gun crews.

The object is to penetrate with this weapon as far as possible into the Finnish lines.

Attacks began in the Sumner sector at dawn yesterday, with a tremendous six-hour artillery bombardment after which a fleet of tanks appeared, preceded by armed sledges.

Many heavy tanks took the centre of the field, while the light tanks at the flanks emitted a smoke-screen, simultaneously 130 'planes dropped hail of bombs on the Finnish lines and fighters swooped down machine-gunning the lines.

This was the largest air force yet seen in any Russian attack. The Russians met with a withering fire from machine guns and artillery. The Russian attack appears so far to have been repulsed, though fighting continues in no-man's land.

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