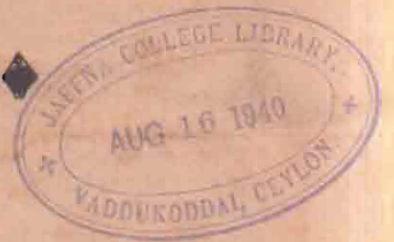


THE Hindu Organ.

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NO. 37.

NAZI PLANS TO INVADE BRITAIN

Their Paper-Schemes X-Rayed

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

From the "Spectator"

THE question of the invasion of Britain was an academic one from 1815 to 1914. It is not so to-day. Nor can it be regarded as a merely possible but improbable contingency, as it was in the last war; though even then it necessitated the locking up of a formidable British Army in East Anglia to insure that we could not be caught napping. To-day, the invasion of this country is the major object of German strategy. It has for years been a subject of intensive German military study, and is Hitler's darling project of self-aggrandisement. The successful German campaign in the Low Countries and in France was directed at the seizure of the ports of Ostend, Zeebrugge, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, the holding of which was regarded as the essential preliminary to a direct attack upon this island. Though some other preliminaries may still be thought necessary by the enemy, more especially the disablement of the French armies, which hold the line of the Somme and the Aisne and threaten the German flank, the attack upon Great Britain is what Hitler intends, and it is success in that adventure that he desires most. What form will it take?

The Nazi Conception of Warfare

Concerning the main scheme, we have been forewarned in a book by Ewald Banse, whom Hitler appointed Professor of Military Science at Brunswick Technical College in 1933. Some tactical issues, which have sprung into importance since then, such as the use of parachutists and troop-landing aeroplanes, are, of course, not discussed by him. *Raum und Volk im Weltkriege* translated by Mr. Alan Harris, and published in England in 1934, is a full exposition of the Nazi theory of totalitarian war and

includes a scheme for the invasion of Britain. Professor Banse is regarded as the leading exponent of Nazi military aims, and his work has been a text-book of Nazi military science

Banse's Scheme

Professor Banse unsparingly criticises the German conduct of the war in 1934-18. Among the initial mistakes was the failure to strike at once at the Channel ports. That mistake has not been repeated. Another mistake, in his opinion, was Germany's respect for Dutch neutrality. "It would appear that we committed a psychological error. The indignation of the world (aroused by the invasion of Belgium) would have been no greater, while Germany would have reaped substantial advantages." On this occasion, in violating Holland and Belgium, and seizing the Channel ports, Germany has fulfilled the conditions which he thinks favourable for an invasion of England. The Dutch coast, he points out, "threatens the English seaboard from Hull to the Thames, and troops can be carried across in a very short time. The crossing from Flushing to Margate takes five hours, from the Hook to Harwich seven hours, from Helldor to Great Yarmouth the same time. Troops can, therefore, be quartered on board without any special considerations of comfort."

If Calais and Boulogne are in German hands, "to get an army across the Channel to the Kent coast should prove a relatively simple business", since the attacker "can clear the Channel of English ships with artillery."

It will be observed that, in the case of the Channel crossing, he assumes the power of German artillery (to which to-day would be added air force)

(Continued on page 4)

THE TEN IDYLLS OF EARLY TAMIL LITERATURE

By Swami Vipulananda

TO the west of the city of Madura, lies the hill of Param-Kunram with its shrine dedicated to Murugan, the war-god, the manifestation of the ideals of youth, beauty and valour. Murugan, the tutelary deity of the hill-men of Tamil-land, the son of "Kotravai, the goddess of victory," has been identified with Subrahmanya. According to Northern traditions, the eternally youthful war-god remains unmarried, whereas the traditions of the South give him two spouses: Devasena, the daughter of the king of the gods, and Valli, the daughter of a sage and the foster-daughter of the chief of the hillmen. The former represents wealth and prowess (the fruits of Action *Kriya-Shakti*) and the latter love and beauty (the objects of Desire, *Ichha-Shakti*). His weapon, the celestial lance, (*Vel*) represents wisdom (*Jnana-Shakti*). The Titans (Asuras) whom he conquered represent the forces of darkness. Some of the poems of the *Pari Padal*, one of the Eight Anthologies, give full accounts of the birth of the war-god, his youthful exploits, his victory over the Asuras and other details. Param-Kunram, the hill near Madura is one of his camps, Alai-vai (Tiru-Chendur), Avinan-kudi (Palni), Erakam, the hills (generally), and Pazham-uthir-cholai are the other camps. *Tiru-Murugacuppaddai*, the first of the ten idylls, a poem consisting of 317 lines, is a panegyric on the war-god and is attributed to the poet Nakkirar. It is divided into six sections devoted to the six camps mentioned above. The prevailing *Rasa* (sentiment) of the poem is heroism, the substance of which may be translated, but the majestic rhythm of the unrhymed verse in which it is written defies translation. In this brief account it may be profitable to record the visions that pass before the mind's eye on reading the poem, for such a record might give a fair idea of the contents and the "atmosphere" of the poem. Dawn: the sun's rays break through the azure surface of the sea, exhibiting the cosmic painter's picture of the youthful god of red complexion, seated upon his vehicle, the blue peacock; the deep recesses of a dense forest where the first rains have fallen, a band of celestial nymphs, resplendent with precious jewels, singing the glories of the youthful god and dancing on the peak of a hill; the sea again the celestial lance attacking the chief of the Titans in his last hiding-place, the mid-ocean; the battle-field; a demoness with owls and snakes adorning her ear-lobes dancing amidst the carnage singing the praise of the hero. A poet in quest of wisdom appears and gets himself directed to Param-Kunram; here ends section one.

A description of the divine form of Murugan with six faces and twelve arms is given in section two. One of the faces dispels universal darkness, by shedding forth rays of light; the second, of a gracious aspect, grants boons to devotees; the third protects the Vedic rites of the brahmans; the fourth, shining with the mild lustre of moonbeams, expounds the sacred lore to the sages; the fifth, flashing forth sparks of anger, views the battle-field; the sixth, beaming with a smile, speaks words of love to Valli; the functions of the arms corresponding to these six faces are next described. Section three gives a picture of the sages, who had overcome passion and anger and also of the guardian deities, Vishnu, Rudra, and Indra, celestial damsels with harps, the thirty-three gods and the eighteen *ganas*, all of whom are seen moving across the empyrean and assembling at Avinan-kudi to pay their homage to Murugan. Section four gives a picture of the twice-born brahmans, who tend the threefold fires, coming at the break of dawn to worship in Tiru-Erakam. Section five brings to view the hill-men wearing garlands of red and white flowers, carrying drums, flutes and timbrels, hoisting up Murugan's banner in which the emblem of the cock is drawn. They and the hill maidens sing and dance while the priest, possessed by the lance-bearing god, offers worship. In the last section, we see Murugan

(Continued on Page 4)

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1940.

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE Ceylon National Congress proposes to send a deputation to India to discuss with the Indian National Congress certain political and economic problems that have created some misunderstanding between the two countries. The wisdom of this proposal cannot be questioned by any one. In fact we have urged in these columns several times that in the best interests of this country, some understanding should be arrived at between the two countries on the outstanding problems that have created a certain amount of estrangement in their relationship. This should have been done long ago. But even now it is not too late. The present however seems to be more opportune for a discussion of the problems at issue between the two countries. The international situation should naturally tend to bring the two countries nearer to each other. The closing of the European markets cannot but make these two countries turn towards each other for discovering markets for their respective produce. Both the countries will now be in a frame of mind to accommodate each other and bridge the gulf that has been threatening to widen with every indiscreet utterance or act on the part of either. While the Ceylon coconut industry is struggling to find its feet, the Raj raises the tariff value of Ceylon copra, thus dealing a severe blow to the industry in Ceylon. It is heartening to find that Ceylon copra merchants in Bombay have protested against this de-

cision to the Government of India, and we hope the protest will have its desired effect. No doubt some of the measures adopted in Ceylon have annoyed India and prompted her to resort to certain retaliatory measures. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue any longer in the interests of both the countries. The differences between the two countries are more economic than political. There are no doubt a few in Ceylon who will not scruple to create political differences with India. But we hope these are a negligible number. Anyhow India has been made to feel that her nationals in Ceylon are ill-treated and discriminated against. Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, the Colombo Mayor, while in Madras recently tried to disprove this, but we feel that India needs more convincing evidence on this point before she can be made to deal fairly with Ceylon. It is therefore time that prominent leaders from Ceylon went to India and had a full and frank discussion with Indian leaders on the differences that exist between the two countries, and settled them once and for all. We hope the Ceylon National Congress will give this matter their serious attention and work hard and earnestly to bring about as early as possible a better and lasting understanding between the two countries.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

Mr. W. I. Jennings Recommended

Colombo, Aug. 14.

The Executive Committee of Education has unanimously decided to recommend Mr. William Ivor Jennings as Principal of the University College, Ceylon.

The selection was made by the Secretary of State with whom was associated Prof. Marrs.

He is 37 years of age and has written several text-books on constitutional law. He is an authority on local government matters and has university teaching experience. He is also recognised as one of the best constitutional lawyers in England and he has been highly recommended by the Secretary of State, who forwarded to the Ceylon Government 49 other applications from outside the Island.

Another Large Seizure of Beedy Tobacco off Kankesanthurai

Pt. Pedro, Tuesday.

Yesterday the Customs Launch 'Lyuk' set out on a patrol of the seas with the Asst. Preventive Officer and Staff and while off the shore of Kankesanthurai seized a vallam with 39 bags of beedy tobacco. Duty involved Rs 12000. The tinal of the vallam one Veluppittai Thaliyasingam and five others have been arrested and will be dealt with under the the Customs Ordinance. The beedy tobacco will be forfeited under the Customs Ordinance.

"DEEPLY DISTRESSING"

GANDHIJI ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT

WIDENS GULF BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND

Wardha, Aug. 13

In response to the 'News Chronicle's' request, Mr. Gandhi has cabled the following statement:—

"Having retired from participation in Congress politics I refrained from expressing an opinion on the recent Viceregal pronouncement, but pressure from friends in England and fellow-workers here demands a response from me.

"The Viceregal pronouncement is deeply distressing. It widens the gulf between India, as represented by Congress, and England. Thinking India outside Congress too has not welcomed the pronouncement.

"The Secretary of State's gloss soothes the ear but does not dispel suspicion. Neither does the pronouncement take note of the smouldering discontent. My own fear is that Democracy is being wrecked. Britain cannot claim to stand for justice if she fails to be just to India. India's disease is too deep to yield to any make-believe or half-hearted measures."

SCHOOL HOURS IN JAFFNA

Medical Officer Suggests Change

It has been brought to the notice of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services that the school hours of Jaffna children are in need of revision.

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, the School Medical Officer, has submitted a memorandum pointing out that the present one-session day, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., without a mid-day meal, is detrimental to the children's physical and mental progress, and advocating a two-session day, from 8 to 11-30 a.m. and from 3 to 4 p.m.

It is recommended that schools should have a one-session day only where mid-day meals are served to the children; and that in these schools the hours should be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dr. Kanagaratnam also comments on the adverse effects on the health of school children of receiving drill instruction in the hot sun.

LOCAL BODIES AND WAR FUND

Legal Sanction For Contributions

Colombo, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Local Administration has decided that the Local Government Ordinance and the Village Communities Ordinance should be amended to enable local authorities to make money contributions to the Government's War Purposes Fund.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Executive Committee held yesterday.

GREAT AIR BATTLE IN BRITAIN

R. A. F. TAKES HEAVY TOLL

500 NAZI PLANES ATTACK IN WAVES

ALLEGED SHELLING FROM FRANCE

Wednesday.

THE great air battle of Britain continued yesterday with mass attacks soon after dawn on aerodromes and shipping along the south and the southeast coast. The R. A. F. exacted heavy toll from the enemy and the Air Ministry has now established that the number of German aircraft destroyed in today's actions totalled 78. Thirteen of our fighters are missing, but ten of the pilots are safe.

Out of 78 aircraft destroyed, says Reuter, 29 were brought down during two hours' sharp fighting this afternoon. At one time, states the Air Ministry news service, enemy bombers and fighters were falling out of the sky at the rate of about one a minute.

In all between 500 and 600 enemy aircraft are believed to have been engaged. They came in three waves directed at the Southampton area and the Kentish coast. They were met in each case by patrols of Spitfires and Hurricanes of the R. A. F. Fighter Command, as well as by anti-aircraft fire.

Alleged Shelling of Britain from France

London, Tuesday.

Reports of the shelling of the British coast from France are prominent on the front pages of American newspapers today. There is no confirmation in London of the reported shelling.

532 Destroyed Since June 18th

London, Wednesday.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security, in a communique, state: "Full reports of yesterday's remarkable actions show that the number of enemy aircraft definitely known to have been destroyed has risen to 78.

This brings the enemy's losses around the coasts of Britain to 205 in the last three days and to 532 since the mass air raids started on June 18th.

Pilots of the R. A. F. Fighter Command and anti-aircraft gunners on Monday destroyed more enemy aircraft than in any other single day's fighting in the defence of Britain.

Thirteen of our fighters were lost, but ten of the pilots are safe, three of them being wounded.

RADIO SET FOR TOWN HALL

CENSURE MOTION ON CHAIRMAN

WITHDRAWN ON CHAIRMAN EXPRESSING REGRET

NEW ELECTRICITY SUPDT. APPOINTED

AT the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council last Friday, the Chairman announced that a radio set had been ordered and that it would be installed shortly at the Town Hall.

A censure motion on the Chairman was withdrawn on the Chairman expressing regret for his errors.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the Chairman, presided.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai moved that the Council should accept the letter of Mr. C. D. Moraes withdrawing his resignation from the office of Electricity Superintendent and that he be continued in service as Electricity Superintendent of the Council.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy seconded. The voting resulting in a tie the Chairman gave his casting vote against the motion. The motion was declared lost.

The Council then proceeded to consider applications received for the post of Electricity Superintendent.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy proposed and Mr. M. Jacob seconded that Mr. C. D. Moraes be appointed to the post.

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai proposed and Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded that Mr. S. Nagendram be appointed to the post.

Mr. Patanjali rising to a point of order said that under the Loan agreement the Council could only appoint one who was recommended by the Electrical Department. In this case Mr. Nagendram's name was not on the list of those selected by the Department.

The Chairman ruled that the Council could consider his application as it had been recommended on a previous occasion.

The voting again resulted in a tie and the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Nagendram.

Mr. Nagendram was declared appointed subject to the approval of the Director of Electrical Undertakings.

Mr. S. Patanjali moved:—

"This House is of opinion that the Chairman acted unconstitutionally and in derogation of the rights of this Council in over-ruling the two motions, viz: (a) That the item on the Agenda re the consideration of the applications for the post of Electricity Superintendent of this Council be deferred and (b) That the House do adjourn moved by the member for Ward No 7 at the meeting of this Council held on July 12 and that by his conduct, he has lost the confidence of this Council."

In moving the resolution Mr. Patanjali said:—

"It is with feelings of very deep regret that I rise to move the motion standing against my name. I am constrained to move it as I feel that I should not allow sentiments

of personal friendship to stand in the way of public duty. And so far as any member of this Council is concerned no duty can be considered more sacred or more pressing than the safeguarding of the rights and privileges of this House. When the Central Government of this Island decided to extend the privileges of Local Self-Government by the establishment of urban councils, it would hardly have thought that it was paving the way for autocracies."

The nonchalant manner in which the present Chairman had been treating this House and the utter disregard he had for constitutional propriety and procedure, continued the speaker, left one amazed. If it were once or twice that such incidents should occur one might be inclined to ignore them or be prepared to pardon him. But the frequent recurrence of such incidents and the callous disregard he had for protests by members of this House and the persistence with which he arrogated to himself powers that should rightly belong to this House had made members lose the confidence they had in him. This policy of encroachment on the rights of others which seemed to appeal so much to the Chairman was a veritable menace that should be checked at the earliest opportunity.

"I do not wish to refer to matters that are sub judice before the Supreme Court," said Mr. Patanjali "but the motions which I moved at the last meeting of this Council, first that the consideration of a particular item in the agenda be deferred and secondly, that the proceedings of the House be adjourned, were matters which the House had the right to decide. Such motions are in full accord with the accepted canons of Parliamentary procedure, and in no other democratic assembly in any part of the world would they have been ruled out by a Chairman with a sense of responsibility."

Vital Fact

One vital fact which the Chairman appeared to have forgotten was that he derived his authority from this House and that this House was the supreme arbiter in all matters that came within its purview.

"In the history of this Council conduct such as this has been unknown, and it is most unfortunate that the fair name of this Council should be tarnished by the Hitlerism of the present Chairman. The one and only way in which we can effectively protest against this conduct and put an immediate stop to the encroachment on the rights and privileges of this House is to express our want of confidence in the Chairman so long as he persists in such conduct."

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy in seconding said that the Chairman had trampled on the rights and privileges of the Council and had treated the members as dust under his feet. It was only a belief in constitutionalism that prevented them from using abusive or unparliamentary language towards the Chairman.

Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, M. O. H. Jaffna, speaking next, regretted that a motion of that nature should have been brought against a Chairman who had been so hard working. He would earnestly ask the Chairman to put forward the reasons that had prompted him to act in that man-

(Continued on Page 5)

FIERCE SKY BATTLE IN BRITAIN

126 ENEMY PLANES "BAGGED"

WAVES OF PLANES OVER ENGLAND

London, Tuesday.

THE Air Ministry news service stated early today that the latest reports reveal that the pilots of Spitfire and Hurricane machines shot down 61 German bombers and fighters. It is probable, but not yet confirmed, that more were destroyed.

Anti-aircraft gunners had their best day since the raids on the south coast began and shot down seven German bombers. So far, reports have been received that 13 of our fighters are missing, but the pilot of one of them is safe. For the first time, says Reuter, Lewis gunners of a Searchlight Company in this country brought down a German raider.

In mid morning, the enemy began mass attacks at three points: over Portsmouth, the Channel and the Thames Estuary, and at one time it is estimated that there were nearly 500 enemy aircraft in action.

Minor Damage Caused to Jetty

London, Monday.

The Admiralty, the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security, have issued a joint communique saying: "Enemy bombing attacks which began over the Kent coast this morning were later extended to the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, where large forces were employed. The attack on His Majesty's dockyard met with little success. Some bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the dockyard area, setting fire to a store and causing minor damage to the jetty. Two small harbour service craft were damaged and subsequently sank.

"In other parts of Portsmouth, the railway station was hit and a number of buildings, including a brewery, were set on fire. Casualties were caused, including some deaths, but these were not numerous having regard to the large number of bombs dropped. In the Isle of Wight, a church and some houses were damaged and a few people injured.

Later reports have also been received of attacks on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. Bombs were dropped at a number of points and slight damage was caused to several R. A. F. aerodromes. Some houses and other civilian property were also hit. The casualties in this area were very light, although several cases of fatal injuries have been reported. The enemy has been heavily damaged at all points by our defences which have again inflicted severe losses with few casualties to themselves."

One hundred German raiders again appeared over the coast of Southeast England today and were intercepted by British fighters. The pilots of two machines brought down baled out to sea as their parachutes drifted down. Two other machines fell inland. The battle extended for miles and, at one time, R. A. F. planes and enemy fighters were engaged over a town at a great height. Some of the raiders attempted to destroy a balloon barrage on the south east coast. Two attacks were made and only one balloon shot down.

Shortly before the sky battles be-

MAVIDDAPURAM TEMPLE

Commission to Enquire Into Petition

The Government Agent, N. P., has appointed a Commission to inquire into and report on the subject-matter of a petition in terms of Ordinance No 9 of 1917 sent by several worshippers of the Maviddapuram Kandaswamy Temple.

The members of the Commission are: Mr. C. Arulambalam, J. P., S. Chintamani, Govt Pensioner, Mallakam, and Mr. P. G. Thambyappah, Principal, Victoria College, Chulipuram.

gan, a large squadron of planes, seen over the southeast coast travelling at a great height and at high speed, put out a smoke screen. Dozens of trailers of thick white smoke stretched at least 15 miles across the sky from the coast northwards. In the sunlight, it was impossible to distinguish the planes creating the screen. They were visible only as tiny black specks. Half an hour later, the screen was still moving slowly southwards.

Air battles over the Channel and the southeast coast were resumed early today. The news agencies report that, in a series of engagements, over 100 planes took part. R. A. F. fighters, it is stated, intercepted a strong force of German machines approaching the land and five enemy planes were seen to crash, three falling into the sea, and two on land. All the R. A. F. fighters returned. Later, more raiders approached the coast and attempted to attack a balloon barrage, but were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

A town on the southeast coast of England this afternoon had its biggest air raid so far. About 30 Junkers, 88 dive-bombers flew over it. Five were brought down, one at least by anti-aircraft fire. At least 12 German airmen baled out. Some bombs fell on the golf course.

Describing the air battle over this south east town, an eye-witness said that the Germans came over in two waves, flying out of the sun. Anti-aircraft guns put up a terrific fire. One bomber's tail was shot-off and dived straight down. Bombs were dropped and a big fire appeared to have been started.

Another Big Air Battle

London, Tuesday.

A big air battle raged over the southeast coast this morning. The stutter of machine-gun fire was very plain, although most of the aircraft kept above the clouds.

An observer at his listening-post said that the enemy planes seemed to come over in waves every two or three minutes. Another observer said: "I imagined that there were hundreds of planes in the sky at once." The battle lasted for some time.

Big Battle Going On

Nazi fighters carried out a fierce attack on barrage balloons floated down in flames and burned themselves out before reaching the ground.

Waves of enemy aircraft circled over another part of the southeast coast and a big battle is going on. Eight Junkers bombers appeared and were chased by Spitfires. One bomber was shot down. A second German bomber was also shot down in flames off a southeast coast town,

The Thirunelveli Hindu School Society Ltd.

Registered Under Societies Ordinance

The Thirunelveli Hindu School Society Limited has been registered under the Societies ordinance and has been recognised as the de facto governing body of the Thirunelveli Hindu School.

The following are the office bearers.

President: S. Sabapathy.
Vice-Presidents: S. Thuraiappah, V. Subramaniam.
Secretary: V. V. Karunanithi.
Asst. Secretary: S. Thurai-swamy.

Manager of the School: T. Kanapathipillai.

Treasurer: A. K. Ponnampalam.
Asst. Treasurer: R. Casinather.
Manager Textile Centre: S. Sibaretnam.

Noon-Meal Supervisor: N. P. Sanmugam.

Unofficial Committee Members: K. S. Subramaniam, S. Thambydurai, N. K. Nallathamby, K. Thambaiyah, K. P. Thillaiampalam and K. Sanmugam.

Auditor: T. Nannithamby.

Outstation Secretaries:

Colombo. M. Maheson.
F. M. S. T. Turaiappah.

Oriental Music Academy, Wellawatte

A very interesting programme of oriental music was given under the auspices of the Oriental Music Academy at "Lakshmi Bhavan", Wellawatte, on Sunday evening in the presence of a large gathering of music lovers. The programme proved a splendid success, considering the fact that this institution was started just a few months ago and included several instrumental and vocal items.

The proceedings began with songs artistically rendered by the pupils of the academy accompanied by their able tutor. Then Srimathie Suthidra Devi, the lady Director of the academy gave a recital, a treat rarely heard in Colombo, justifying the many many medals won by her in this field. This was followed by Sjt. S. Kulandavelu, another member of the academic staff, who gave vocal items and Ananda Iyer on the flute, which were much appreciated by the audience. They were accompanied by distinguished staff musicians led by Vidvan K. Shanmugampillai (Veena), Mr. T. N. Nadarajah (Mirthangam) and Mr. A. M. Selliahpillai (Violin).

The Academy under the able guidance and supervision of Mrs. K. Kanagambiha Ammal with the help and co-operation of such a qualified staff seems to serve a great purpose in the revival of the art of oriental music in the Island. (Cor.)

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the general public that the Cross Road connecting the Jaffna Punnalai Road and the Jaffna Kankesanurani Road at the 14th mile post, known as the Kankesanurani Cross Road (District Road Committee Road) will be closed till the end of August, 1940, to permit the construction of a 4 feet span culvert on same.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for Chairman, D. R. C.
District Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna, 12 August, 1940.
(G. 24, 15-8-40.)

Nazi Plans to Invade Britain

(Continued from page 1)

to beat off the British Navy and facilitate a landing; and in regard to the North Sea crossing, he starts from all assumption made by the British from 1914 to 1916 that the Germans, setting out from Germany, could land 160,000 men in East Anglia, "as the Grand Fleet could not get into action within less than twenty-four hours of the transports being sighted." If the Germans used the Belgian and Dutch coast, he concludes that 250,000 men could be got across before the Grand Fleet could intervene.

Gripped in Forceps

His scheme of invasion is as follows: (1) He would land in Norfolk and Suffolk, and occupy the broad East Anglian peninsula, protected on the flanks by the Wash and the estuary of the Thames. (2) He could invade and occupy Kent and Sussex, thus threatening the capital. ("In case of doubt, the occupation of East Anglia is the preferable plan.") Though the double attack would lend itself to an enveloping movement which would encircle London and press on to the industrial Midlands, the first would be sufficient, since it could directly threaten both London and the key industrial areas in the Midlands and the North. At this point, Ireland comes into the picture. Whilst the German army from East Anglia was advancing on the Midlands, a secondary attack from Dublin on Liverpool or Wales would take the defenders in rear, and England would be "gripped as in a forceps from the West and the South East."

Too Many Assumptions

This, then, may be taken to be the essence of the German plan, modified by the use of aerial bombardment, parachutists and troop carrying aeroplanes. "We confess that it gives us pleasure to meditate on the destruction that must sooner or later overtake this proud and seemingly invincible nation," says this sanguine strategist with a confidence that is hardly justified by his argument. For he makes so many assumptions. Why, for instance, should he suppose, because the Grand Fleet has been based on Scapa Flow, that we should have no warships nearer to the scene of invasion capable of dealing with his transports? Has the use of German artillery plus Air Force at Dunkirk given the least justification for his assumption that the Straits of Dover could be denied to our Fleet? Moreover, everything is based on the extraordinary hypothesis that our land forces in East Anglia or on the South-East Coast would be of such poor quality as to be incapable of dealing with the Nazi hordes disembarking from ships. Even the rivers Scheldt and Lys proved formidable obstacles to the German armies. How much more the Channel and the North Sea. But supposing the enemy does succeed in landing a powerful raiding force, how is he to be supplied? His sea communications can be cut, and even the German Air Force cannot supply

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A Retrograde Policy

Suppression of the Post of Tamil District Inspector, N.D.

Sir.—It is learned that the Department of Education has decided to suppress the post of the District Inspector for Tamil in the Northern Province. This post has been so far held by competent men who were efficient in Tamil. They took a keen interest in supervising the teaching of Tamil and promoting the growth of that language. With the suppression of the above post the duties connected with it will now devolve upon the rest of the officers who do not all possess the required standard of scholarship in the Tamil language. How can they guide the teachers in teaching higher Tamil or in the method of teaching of that language or in adopting new methods conducive to making the language popular and to maintaining its pristine glory, as it is done in the neighbouring country of India.

If the Department retains the post and fills it with men of real scholarship, then it will serve as an incentive to the junior officers to acquire efficiency in Tamil. In that case those concerned in the teaching of Tamil will turn to the District Inspector for expert advice and guidance.

None of the posts of the district inspector for Sinhalese or Tamil in the south are now abolished. That is quite a sane policy. It is rather surprising that the Department of Education has thought of suppressing the post in the premier Tamil province of Ceylon. This cannot be considered a wise and useful step of retrenchment. It is detrimental to the cause of Tamil education in the Island. It is hoped that the Tamil members in the State Council and the educational associations in the north will move in the matter and see that the post is not abolished.

Yours truly,
A Student of Tamil.

a whole army from the air. It is instructive to find him admitting that the English nation "will certainly rush to arms as one man, and with heroic obstinacy let itself be mown down in front of the line of the Ouse or the chalk and jurassic hills". But why does he assume that it is not the Germans who will have been mown down before they reach the river lines?

Resourceful Enemy

No doubt, it would be folly not to recognize the danger that may come to us from the landing of some thousands of raiders by air or from the surprise landing of detachments from the sea. It is precisely against these and other dangers that the military authorities are making their dispositions, and inviting subsidiary service from Local Defence Volunteers. The enemy is powerful. He is skilled in ruses, resourceful in plans, quick in movement, ruthless in action. There is no room for complacency. It would be unpardonable to neglect any weak point in our defences, and there are probably many. But the Germans are not supermen, and will not be allowed to forget that we have a Navy, Air Force, and Army which are ready for defence, and we hope will anticipate them in attack.

The Ten Idylls of Early Tamil Literature

(Continued from page 1)

worshipped in forests, in groves, in beautiful islets in the midst of rivers, in the junctions of three or more pathways, under Kadamba trees, and in hamlets; goats are sacrificed and their blood mixed with rice is offered; turmeric-paste and sandal-paste are sprinkled on the floors of the shrines; garlands of red oleander are hung; amidst the ringing of bells and the blowing of horns, the officiating priestess—who is a hill-maiden—offers incense along with red flowers and *thinai* grains soaked in goat's blood. From the highest Devas, down to the hill-folk, all offer worship in their own way. Finally, the poet addressing his brother-poet commends to him the worship of Murugan, telling him how the god will appear to him and grant all prayers. The poem ends with a beautiful description of the grove surrounding the sixth camp referred to above.

We shall now proceed to the seventh idyll which is also attributed to poet Nakkirar. This poem, named *Nedunal-vadai*, has for its hero, the Pandya King, Nedun-Cheliyan, victor of the field of Talaiyalankanam. "Vadai" is the north-wind; here it refers to the season in which the north-east monsoon blows, the season of sleet and rain, when normal outdoor activities are ordinarily avoided. The king is away in the camp, personally inspecting the forces and issuing orders. His moral triumph in casting aside the pleasures of the court and responding to the call of duty is celebrated by the poet, who, therefore, distinguishes this particular rainy season from those that went before it, by adding the attributes "Nedu" and "Nal." The title of the poem may be rendered into English as, "The long-remembered and auspicious rainy season." The first 75 lines give a vivid picture of the season and its effect upon man and beast; the king's palace and its interior furnishings are described in lines 76 to 135, which incidentally give a good deal of information on ancient architecture and the taste with which the ancients furnished their dwelling-house; lines 136 to 166 paint a picture of the love-lorn queen sighing for her absent lord; in the next two lines the chamber-maid, who is the narrator of the poem addresses a prayer to the goddess victory for the king's triumph in arms and speedy return; the remaining twenty lines bring to view the king in the camp, going behind his torch-bearers, in the small hours of the night, visiting the wounded soldiers, and cheering them up with words of encouragement.

A certain amount of similarity as regards subject-matter exists between the seventh idyll, just mentioned and the fifth idyll, *Mullaippattu* (103 lines) of Napputhanar, the son of a gold-merchant of the city of Kavirippumpattinam. In Napputhanar's poem also, the hero goes round and visits the wounded soldiers. The poem gives a realistic picture of camp-life and detailed accounts of the functions of various officers attending the king. The

(Continued on Page 4.)

Political and Economic Relations With India

Ceylon Congress Deputation to India

Colombo, Aug. 14.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress will consider a resolution urging the Congress to take immediate steps to send a deputation to India to discuss political and economic relations between India and Ceylon with the Indian National Congress.

It is learned that there has been unofficial correspondence on the subject between members of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has intimated that a deputation from Ceylon would be welcome.

It is suggested that if the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress adopts the resolution, the deputation should be led by Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Congress President, and that it should include Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and lands.

Congress Committee To Meet at Wardha

Viceroy's Statement To be Discussed

Calcutta, Aug. 10.

The Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has called a meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on August 18. It is understood that the Viceroy's statement will be one of the principal subjects for discussion.

The Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha met today at Nagpur under the presidency of Dr. B. S. Moonje. No decision had been reached by the Committee on the Viceroy's statement when it adjourned till tomorrow morning.

It is, however, stated that agreement was reached among the various groups of the Committee on the principle that the Viceroy's statement falls far short of the Hindu Mahasabha demands.

DEATH OF MRS. S. C. PAUL

Colombo, Aug. 12.

Mrs. Dora Eleanor Paul, wife of Dr. S. C. Paul, died suddenly yesterday morning after an operation.

A verdict of death due to cardiac and respiratory failure, while under an anaesthetic, was returned at the inquest held with regard to her death by Mr. P. R. Gunasekera, Additional Magistrate of Colombo, Dr. Joseph de Silva and Dr. H. J. Anthony gave evidence at the inquest.

She was the only daughter of the late Dr. Simon de Melho Aserappa, Chief Medical Officer of Health, and counted a wide circle of friends in all communities.

She leaves besides her husband, the following sons and daughters: Professor Milroy Paul, Dr. W. B. C. Paul, Mr. E. C. Paul, Mr. P. M. Jayarajah, I. C. S., Madras, Dr. A. T. S. Paul and Mr. Robert Paul, Mrs. Ganaratnam Cooke, Mrs. R. R. Crossette, Theubiah and Mrs. V. Rasaratnam.

RADIO SET FOR TOWN HALL

(Continued from page 3)

ner. No amount of hard work would, however, give the Chairman the right to act unconstitutionally.

Chairman's Reply

The Chairman replying said, that when the question of the consideration of applications for the post of Electricity Superintendent was taken up at the last meeting of the Council, Mr. Patanjali had moved that the matter be deferred. He had ruled that the motion was out of order, because the Chief Engineer and the Manager of Electrical Undertaking had written to him repeatedly to make the appointment early.

He had acted with a full sense of responsibility and it had been his policy to follow the direction and advice of the Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings, the Commissioner for Local Government and the Auditor General. He had ruled the motion for adjournment of that meeting as out of order for the same reason. He had acted bona fide in the best interests of the Council. He had included in today's agenda the motion as regards the withdrawal of the resignation of the Electricity Superintendent because he did not want the matter to be delayed any longer.

On the motion of Dr. Thurai-rajah the Council went into Committee and at the end of 45 minutes' discussion Mr. Ponnambalam, the Chairman, made the following statement in open Council:—

"On reconsideration, I find I have erred in overruling Mr. Patanjali's two motions. I admit that that member had the right to move the said motions and I should have put them to the House. I express regret to the House and to Mr. Patanjali."

Mr. Patanjali with the permission of Council withdrew his motion of "no confidence."

Immediately afterwards Dr. Thurai-rajah moved that this Council expresses its confidence in its Chairman.

On Mr. Sam Sabapathy pointing out that there was no notice of that motion, Dr. Thurai-rajah stated that he would give notice at that meeting that he would move his motion at the next meeting.

Appeal to Minister

Mr. S. M. Aboobacker moved and Mr. V. A. Durayappah seconded, that in view of the understanding given by the Minister of Local Administration to Mr. A. Mahadeva, M. S. C., to reconsider the question of granting relief to the rate-payers the Minister and the Executive Committee be requested to authorise the Council to recover assessment rates at 10 per cent as from 1940. The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy moved and Mr. M. Jacob seconded a resolution that the six houses on the reclaimed land at Karayur, still remaining unoccupied, be allotted to persons recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, whose recommendations were based on investigations carried out by him at the instance of the Chairman and the Karayur Housing Committee. The motion was passed, three members voting against.

Mooloya Report in Council

Members Want Copy of Evidence

Colombo, Tuesday.

At today's meeting of the State Council, Mr. Geo. E. de Silva (Kandy) asked Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Leader of the House, why the evidence recorded in the Mooloya Commission was not published.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka (Minister of Home Affairs): It is not usual to publish all the evidence recorded. Just at this juncture any expenditure incurred to publish this voluminous evidence cannot be justified.

Mr. B. Aluwihare (Matale): Is not the evidence necessary where the Governor disputes the finding?

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna): He does not dispute it.

Sir Baron: I am not in a position to answer that.

Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira (Nominated): Will the members of the House be given an opportunity of discussing the report?

Sir Baron: If the members so desire an opportunity may be given.

Mr. Aluwihare: How can the report be discussed without the evidence. Is not the Minister aware how useful it was to have the evidence in the Bracegirdle Commission?

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya (Galle): Will not the member consider placing a copy of the evidence in the State Council Library?

Sir Baron: I shall consider the question of having a copy at the disposal of the members.

Personal

Mr. B. P. Nicholas, Managing Director of Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd., accompanied by Mrs. Nicholas arrived in Colombo on the 8th instant, by the ss "Hokoku Maru" on his annual inspection visit to the Jaffna Branch. They will be in Jaffna for about a month from the 20th inst, after a pilgrimage to the Holy Shrine at Madhu.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 902. In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Ponnupillai wife of Sanmugam Paramoo of Karaitive East Deceased. Paramoo Sabaratnam of Karaitive East Petitioner.

Vs. Minor 1. Kasupathipillai daughter of Paramoo 2. Sanmugam Paramoo of Karaitive East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of July 1940 with Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 8th day of July 1940 having been read:

It is ordered (a) that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent who is a minor, to represent her in these proceedings (b) and that he be declared the Administrator of the estate of the deceased unless the respondents or any person interested show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary on the 21st day of August 1940.

This 2nd day of July 1940, Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge. (C. 42. 15 & 19-8-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 886.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sivapakkiam wife of Thillainather Subramaniam of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna.

Deceased. Thillainather Subramaniam of Vaddukodai East. Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Subramaniam Sivakamasunthari 2. Subramaniam Kamadebchiammai both of Vaddukodai East, 3. Kanagasabai Thambippillai of Moolai.

The 1st and 2nd named Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 24, 1940, in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors, the 1st and 2nd Respondents to represent them in the testamentary proceedings, and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the Deceased, as the lawful widower of the deceased, and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before July 31, 1940, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge.

June, 11, 1940.

Time to show cause extended to September 18, 1940. (O. 42. 15 & 19-8-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 129/P.T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Wallippillai wife of V. Pasupathy of Puloly South

Deceased. Pasupathy Kanagasabai of Puloly East

Vs. Petitioner. 1. Pasupathy Kanapathipillai 2. Pasupathy Nagalingam 3. Veeragaththiar Pasupathy all of Puloly South Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Pasupathy Kanagasabai of Puloly East the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Wallippillai wife of V. Pasupathy of Puloly South coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo, Esquire Additional District Judge, on the 31st day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Mailvaganam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of July 1940 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son 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 23rd day of August 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 2nd day of August 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO, Addl. District Judge. (C. 41. 15 & 19-8-40.)

The Ten Idylls of Early Tamil Literature

(Continued from page 4)

Mahouts addressing the elephants in the northern tongue (Sanskrit) is another point of interest in the poem.

The eighth idyll *Kurinchippattu* (261 lines) ascribed to Kapilar contains beautiful sketches of highland scenery and describes a day in the life of a chieftain's daughter who, accompanied by her attendant maid, repairs to a park in the outskirts of the town, where she meets with various adventures and finally falls in love with a young hunter. The attendant maid narrates the incidents to the mother urging upon her the necessity of joining the hands of the two whose hearts were already joined. The poem gives a long list of hill flowers.

The sixth idyll *Maduraikkanchi*, running up to 782 lines, is the longest poem in the collection. In subject-matter and treatment also it differs from the remaining nine. Mankudi Marutanar addresses it to his sovereign, friend and patron, the Pandya king Nedun-Chetyan of Talaiyalankanam fame. We have already mentioned the name of this king in connection with the seventh idyll. He is a great warrior and in the battle referred to, he fought against the combined armies of the Chola and Chera kings and five minor chieftains. The poem is partly benedictory and partly didactic; in outspoken words it exhorts the king to walk in the path of righteousness. How greatly the king valued the friendship of the poet may be seen from *Purananuru* 72. We shall refer to this more fully in a subsequent essay. The valor of the king, his generosity and other noble traits are beautifully sketched in the poem, which also gives an account of some of his great ancestors. With the help of this poem one can visualize the city of Madura as it stood two thousand years ago. The market-place, the streets of the *hetærae*, the police who went their rounds in the night and the burglars who eluded the grasp of the law are all drawn with such precision and detail so as to make the ancient city live and move before our very eyes. This poem contains a great deal of historical material and scholars have largely drawn upon it.

The ninth idyll *Pattinappalai* (301 lines) is addressed by Rudrankannanar of Kadiyalur to the Chola king Karikal, the Great. It is said that the king rewarded the poet with sixteen lakhs of gold coin. We doubt whether the history of world's literature has another well-attested case of magnificence approaching to that of Karikal, the Great. This poem also contains a great deal of historical material which has been largely drawn upon by authors and students of history. Kavinrippattinam, the chief city and sea-port of the Cholas, its export trade, the lives of sea-faring men, the extent of the wealth drawn from countries beyond the seas, the youthful exploits of Karikal, his conquests, the prisoners he brought to the city, these and other matters are beautifully described in this noble poem.

The second idyll, *Porumar-*

atruppadai (248 lines) addressed to the same Chola monarch Karikal, the Great, by the poetess Muda-thamak-kanniyar, the third *Sirupan-atruppadai* (169 lines) by Na-Tattanar, addressed to the chieftain Nalliyakkodan, the fourth *Perump-an-atruppadai* (550 lines) by Rudrankannanar, addressed to Thondaiman Ianthiraiyan and the tenth, *Malaipadukadam* (583 lines) by Perum-Kausikanar, addressed to Nannan, son of Nannan, may all be considered together, for their "arguments" are similar. Bands of wandering minstrels accompanied by dancers and carrying with them musical instruments such as the harp, the flute and drums of various sizes meet on the way others of the same vocation, returning from the court of some patron or other, after receiving valuable gifts. The latter give directions to the former regarding the path to be taken and incidentally describe the character of the patron and the fertile lands over which he rules. This extremely simple framework serves as the basis for beautiful effects of colour, movement and character. The present writer made use of these poems in preparing a course of special lectures on "Ancient Tamil Music," delivered by him under the auspices of the Madras University. The information contained in these and in certain other Early Tamil Classics enabled him to reconstruct the four kinds of harps (*Yazh*) which were used by the minstrels of ancient Tamil-land and which have gone out of use now.

Ever since Mr. V. Kanakasabai published his "Tamil Eighteen Hundred Years Ago" various scholars have gone into the subject of Tamil culture and have published their studies. Although much has been achieved, a great deal more remains to be done. As we have shewn under "Notes and Comments," good translations of the classics would bring the subject to a wider circle of scholars in India and abroad.

(Prabuddha Bharata.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testy No. 911

In the matter of the estate of the late Thangammah daughter of C. Sivasidamparampillai of Teltipalai West Deceased.

Tiruchittampalam (Balasubramaniam of do Petitioner.

Vs.

Meenadchiammah wife of Balasubramaniam of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of July 1940 in the presence 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 in-estate as the legal husband of the sole heir the respondent unless the respondent or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 26th day of August 1940 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary.

This 26th day of July 1940.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 41, 12 & 15-8-40)

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