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THE UNITED NATIONAL PARTY AND THE TAMILS AN UNCERTAIN SITUATION

By S. A. NATHAN

MOTHER SIEGEL was by no means all-comprehending when she invented her syrup as a remedy for all ills. The range and sweep of her cure leaves out a broad margin where thrive other ills not dreamt of in her philosophy.

There is nothing on record to show if Mother Siegel had even the vaguest presentiment that some other individual or group of individuals might appear on the stage with a louder claim than hers. We know now that her claim was limited and circumscribed. For our knowledge of her limitations, we are beholden to that loquacious body of power-bugs called the United National Party.

What a tremendous and impressive name it is! Europeans think (think rightly, we think) that the Asiatic has a flair for hyperbole. An almost empty nothing or an assortment of odds and ends or a back-lane store of frayed smudgy articles, has a label which overawes by its sonorosity. The pretty facade hides a precariousness within.

Please do not mind the metaphor going off the rails and getting mixed up. Many barrelled is the cure of Mother Siegel. But far more barrelled is the cure presented by the United National Party for the political and social ills of Sri Lanka. Its policy and programmes off which the veil has been patronisingly lifted proclaim the Pisgah height from which he who runs may catch a glimpse of the brave new Sri Lanka to be if the Party is saddled and jockeyed into power.

The great Edmund Burke whom Mr. Sivasubramaniam quotes in the tail of his article on this self-same subject (but the quotation finds no suitable context locally remarked elsewhere that a political party which claims to be all things to all men does, and must certainly lack the one bed-rock element of a party, sincerity. The programme of the United National Party gives a recital of all good things in heaven and on earth to which no simple man will ever take any objection. Its breadth and depth will gull the unwary. It is too pompous to be practicable. It is evidently meant to sound the loudest and frighten all possible and probable opposition.

Political history has no parallel to this party. No party has so far taken the whole range of human activity for its field of operation. No one British party and no party in continental politics ever hatched so high. The very hyperbole of name and programme has dazzled all factions amongst the majority com-

munity and they are racing into it. And what for?

Except the so-called Communists of three different labels (and they are as different from their prototypes as cheese is from chalk) all other Singalese groups have openly worked for the common aim of seizing all power in Singalese hands. Each of them has been honest in so far as it spoke out without quibble. But Mr. Senanayake who has become the focal point and lodestar of Ceylon politics, who withdrew from, rather was excommunicated as a disciplinary action by, the so-called Nations' Congress, and who is reputed to have ogled other groups for his own ends, is summarily characterised by the President of the European Association as an arch-quibbler. The European mercantile and planting interests have no confidence in the pledged word of the Singalese politicians. The other minorities of Burghers and Muslims are wiser in their generation than the Indians and the Ceylon Tamils, in that while they distrust, they don't voice their distrust for the ostensible reason that such an attitude seems to them a better bargaining counter and it is yet to be seen whether they will openly join the United National Party.

It is clear that on its incredibly broad programme and policy the United National Party has launched a pan-Singalese drive under the machiavelian leadership of Mr. Senanayake, and a few minority stragglers who seek their own personal ends to the betrayal of their social groups, may help to make the party look non-communal. We don't want to be harsh on the party; it may mean well. But the available material for forming an opinion should warn against the acceptance of the face value. On its own showing, the Party does not want to allow room for an opposition which is as essential to good government as a definite, clear-cut Ministerial policy.

What should the Ceylon Tamils do in the circumstance? The United National Party, or call it Senanayake Party, is fated and destined to seize power. If it were a really democratic party, the Tamils must be free to join it. The Tamil Congress should place no obstacle in the way. In the absence of any frank statement by Mr. Senanayake and his deputies and in the light of the violation of past assurances, how can anybody read the future? Mr. Sivasubramaniam, the great lover of his community,

(Continued on page 5)

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR CEYLON INDIANS

Appeal to Colonial Secretary

Colombo, June 10.

A cable urging the incorporation of full equal rights for Indians in Ceylon in the election Order-in-Council now being prepared by the Colonial Office has been addressed by the President and Secretaries of the Ceylon Indian Congress to the Secretary of State for Colonies.

The cable declared that Indian labourers in tea and rubber plantations in Kelani river valley will strike on June 12 and continue the stoppage until such rights are assured to them.

Criticising the Ceylon Government's action in prosecuting Indian labourers on the Knavesmere Estate, the cable states that schemes for co-operative estates have not yet been officially approved or published. The labourers on the estate knew the Government's plans only when the quit notice expiring on April 30 was served. On representations by the Ceylon Indian Congress, the Government held a perfunctory inquiry, but the result has not been made public yet.

The cable asserts that there is no legal sanction for excluding Indian labourers from the scheme, but 364 prosecutions had already been launched against Indian labourers on the estate.

The cable says the episode reveals the sad plight of Indian estate labourers in Ceylon and urges the necessity for constitutional recognition of Indians' franchise and citizenship rights in the new constitution.—A. P. I.

Lack Of Principle In Public Life

Reason for Increase in Crime

Giving evidence before the Police Commission, a deputation from the Theomaradchy Maha Jana Sabha stated that one of the reasons for the increase in crime might be due to the utter lack of principle in politics and in public life.

The deputation of which the spokesman was Mr. V. S. Karthigesu urged, among other things the appointment of an arbitration board of three members in each village to settle disputes at the spot and the appointment of an Additional Magistrate for the Jaffna district to be in charge of all murder inquiries.

The Jaffna Association, of which the spokesman was Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, retired District Judge, suggested the doubling of the present strength of the Force.

The Association was of opinion that any serious complaint against members of the Police Force should

Letters To The Editor

A Plea For A Union Of Journalists

Sir,—The revision of salaries of Government servants has created a stir in the country. All employees had been made to think of their own welfare and to devise ways and means of promoting it. Teachers who are dissatisfied with what has been dealt out to them by the Salaries Commission are organising themselves into a united body for the purpose of agitating for a better deal. Other Trade Unions are cropping up to safeguard the interest of employees against the exploitation of capitalists. It is rather surprising that this country-wide agitation has not touched the journalists of our country.

The place a journalist holds in society is a very high one indeed. He is responsible to a very great extent for directing and moulding public opinion, and if he is to do this effectively he has to be a man of many parts. The great responsibility of directing the affairs of the State leading his country to a better and fuller life economically, intellectually and spiritually, and in short acting as the guardian of the well-being of his countrymen, has to be shouldered by him. The material welfare of this class of public servants is entirely at the tender mercy of the employer. Their salaries may be inadequate in many cases and there is no provision against a wintry day. The public is not aware of any provision made by the employer for the retired life of a journalist. One who had made journalism one's life work most should be entitled to all the amenities which a government servant enjoys. His service to the country is no way less beneficial than that of a government servant.

If the conditions of service are not what they ought to be it is the duty of those engaged in this noble profession, however small they may be in number, to organise themselves into a Union and work for better conditions of employment. A Union will serve the greater purposes of coordinating opinion and policy, and presenting a united front when occasion demands. Unions of this kind in the other parts of the world and in our neighbouring country have done a great deal in raising the status and tone of Journalism.

Yours etc.,
K. Kandiah,

be investigated by a tribunal in each Province appointed by the Government Agent.

A Joint deputation from the North Ceylon Workers' Union and the Mannar Maha Jana Sabha, led by Mr. A. P. Thambyah also gave evidence.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1946.

THE U. N. P. AND ITS PROGRAMME

THE VAGUE GENERALITIES IN which the authors of the manifesto issued by the United National Party have indulged are not likely to deceive any thinking person in the island. Not even the conspirators who have got together for their own ends under the name of this party can have any illusions on the subject. They might as well have proclaimed their solemn intention to seek a new heaven and a new earth in conformity with the teachings of the Buddhist *Dhamma*, the Hindu Scriptures, the Christian Bible and the Koran of the Moslems. If one dismisses the platitudes about equal rights and opportunities for every citizen, the unity of all communities, tolerance, and goodwill, the manifesto boils itself down to a seven-point programme which is vague enough to be interpreted and applied according to the promptings of the elastic consciences which hope to seize administrative authority under the new Constitution.

With regard to agriculture the new Party proposes to increase food production by two methods: firstly, by intensive and scientific cultivation in the Wet Zone, and secondly, by developing the Dry zone, which is to be achieved by "such methods, among others, as co-operative or collective farms with the use of the most modern machinery." The State is to guarantee prices "by regulating imports and, where necessary, operating as distributing agent by the development of a central organisation for purchasing imported as well as home-produced food and by encouraging co-operative production."

According to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, therefore, this new central organisation organised and controlled by the State is to be the successor of the existing Internal Purchase Scheme, and we take it that all the incidents of the present system will be reproduced. Every cultivator in Ceylon knows what this means. It means corruption, tyranny and the enslavement of the cultivator. It means that individual enterprise and initiative in the development of the land will be crushed out in a desperate attempt to bolster up a policy which has failed. This part of the manifesto no Ceylonese interested in the production of food can afford to

ignore. It is no wonder that the manifesto has chosen to take refuge in tricky generalities. A few more details, such as the terms on which the Government proposes to continue the system of State purchase, will show what is in store, in the inner recesses of Mr. Senanayake's mind, for the cultivators and landowners of Ceylon.

And does Mr. Senanayake really think that what is being done under the Internal Purchase Scheme today is a contract of sale between the cultivator and the State? Does he know that there must be two parties to such a contract and that the consent of each party is essential to its validity? Does he know that, even when food is requisitioned as it has to be in an emergency, it is but elementary justice that reasonable compensation should be paid to the producer? We have waited all these months for an explanation from this discredited author of the Internal Purchase Scheme to tell us why he refuses to fix prices which bear some relation to the cost of production. Surely, it cannot be part of the new dispensation that the cultivator is to be compelled to accept any compensation offered by the State regardless of the cost he has incurred. And this cost of production varies from district to district and province to province. The man in Jaffna who pays his labourer Rs. 3 a day and a small fortune for his manure is forced to accept the paltry Rs. 6 per bushel paid to the cultivators of the North-Central Province. In the South too there are districts where the cost of production is much higher than Rs. 6 per bushel. There have been complaints and protests. In these columns we urged the appointment of a commission to fix prices even on a regional basis. But Mr. Senanayake is adamant. The poor man believes that he knows better than any Commission that may be appointed. Fortunately for him, there was the war, and the present scarcity of food is an excuse for continuing the tyranny of this fictitious purchase by the State. Mr. Senanayake, however, looks ahead and sees that the time must come when famine conditions must come to an end. He, therefore, with a touch of true genius, manages to introduce into the manifesto of his faction which he piously calls the United National Party a proposal to continue the present system of "purchase."

For sheer effrontery the proposals of the new Party on the subject of agriculture are hard to beat, but it is the duty of all those who live by tilling the soil to cry halt to the process of emasculation calmly proposed by Mr. Senanayake for the people of their class. The present writer spent thirty-five

years of his life in trying to seek salvation by tilling the soil in the jungle of the Northern Province. There are thousands of Singhalese and Tamils who are still attached to this ancient way of life. To these their dignity and independence are everything. This dignity and independence they had managed to preserve in the midst of all their poverty and squalor till Mr. D. S. Senanayake appeared on the scene. The prophet of a new era was plausible. He wanted to show the way to these sons of the soil. The first thing he did, however, was to take away what they prized most. Honest men who would have gladly co-operated with the State on terms just and honourable both sides became criminals in the eye of the law. Mr. Senanayake does not tell us on this occasion why he had to employ posses of Policemen in the sacred city of Anuradhapura of all places to seize the stocks of paddy which the wretched peasantry had concealed in their attempt to thwart his tyranny. He does not tell us all the lurid details of the corrupt and lawless regime he has installed in the Jaffna District where men toil as nobody else does throughout the whole island in order to produce every ounce of food. No province has escaped the ravages of his myrmidons.

Mr. Senanayake's proposals on the subject of agriculture are a challenge to the cultivators and landowners of Ceylon, and it is our earnest hope that the implications of these proposals will not be lost on those most affected by them.

Vivekananda Society Colombo

The forty-third Annual General Meeting of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo was held on the 12th inst. at the Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo. Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C. the president of the Society presided. After the adoption of the Annual report and accounts of the past year, the Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year including the following.

President: Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C.

Manager of the Vidyalyam: The Hon'ble Mr. A. Mahadeva.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. K. Alva-pillai, C. C. S., Dr. W. Balendra, Messrs. H. M. Desai, K. Kanagaratnam, Dr. S. Rajendram, Messrs. R. Sabanayagam, A. Sellamuttu M. B. E., Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, Messrs. S. Somasundaram, and K. V. S. Sundaram.

Hony. Gen. Secretary: Mr. P. S. Thuraiappah J. P.

Treasurer: Mr. K. Chidambarampillai.

Asst. Gen. Secretary: Mr. R. N. Sivapragasam.

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. S. T. Thiagarajah.

In conclusion the president made a reference to the proposed new buildings for the Society and stated that an appeal would be issued shortly and circulated among the public for funds and for increased membership.

Tamil Congress Consults People

After addressing two large public meetings in Vadamardchchy on the 13th instant. Messrs G. G. Ponnambalam, President, and Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, one of the Vice-Presidents, of the Congress, together with other representatives of the Congress, held group conferences with the leading men of the respective areas at Manipay, Chulipuram, Vaddukodai and Pandaterruppu on the 14th instant and at Kankesanturai, Tellippalai, Alaveddy Erlalai and Uduvil on the 15th instant.

All the meetings were largely attended and presided over by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. He and Mr. Chelvanayagam initiated discussions by explaining the present political situation in the country and what they thought the Tamils should do hereafter. They invited questions and expressions of views as to what the future policy of the Congress should be. Several questions were put and answered and a large number of speakers were of opinion that the members returned to the Parliament by the North and the East should be united under one banner, that complete independence should be their ultimate goal without any one community dominating over the rest, that there should be responsive co-operation on the part of the Tamils with the other communities and that the economic policy of the Tamil Congress should be moderately socialist and not one of revolutionary socialism, and that the Congress should put forward candidates who would abide by its principles and policy and discipline.

A vast majority of those present pledged their full support and loyalty to the President who assured them that under no circumstances there would be any self-abnegation of all that the Congress had stood for so far, as far as he was concerned. Asked if he still stood for "Fifty-fifty" and whether the Congress would not modify the demand, he said that that was only one of the aims and objects of the Congress, and not the sole aim. As the Soulbury Commission was coming to the Island for framing a Constitution the Congress had to lay emphasis on the "Fifty-fifty" demand at that time. Although their demand was unanswerable and the Soulbury Commission could not say one word against it, it had done an injustice to the minorities by not acceding to their just demand. The Secretary of State merely published the report just to see what the reaction among the minorities would be and issued the White Paper to see how the country would receive it. Since the stalwarts who stood together for making the demand made a somersault overnight, the Secretary of State could do nothing further in the matter. So, that aim of the Congress need not be revived any more, and their efforts now should be to send in members to the Parliament who would form one united group to safeguard the interests of the North and the South and serve the whole Island to the best of their ability. Local Committees were then appointed for each Parish to canvass members and strengthen the Congress in every way possible.

On the 16th inst. Messrs. Ponnambalam and Chelvanayagam went round the Jaffna town and had talks with many leading gentlemen.

WANTED

An Assistant Editor for the "Hindu Organ" Jaffna. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants with previous experience preferred. Apply stating age, educational and other qualifications to the Manager Hindu Organ Jaffna on or before 25th June, 1946.

(Mis. 81, 11-26)

MALAYAN REPORT.

"Malayan Relative the Proverbial Rich Uncle"

Ceylon Should Follow Example of Malaya

"WITH the British re-occupation the people of Malaya had all expected to have goods and food in the same way as they were used to before the war, but soon found they were not able to get them except at very high prices. These prices in general were eight to ten times the pre-war prices. Their hopes of early restoration of the pre-war standard of living have been shattered and they have now to face as difficult a period financially and economically as during the Japanese regime with that consoling grace, that they no longer have the fear of man and torture permanently in their minds. The majority of the Ceylonese being Government servants, have been able to pull through in a measure. The advance of three months salary up to a maximum of \$250 which they received, helped them to tide over the immediate difficulty. The fact that they were taken back to regular employment, were given increments due during the 44 months of Japanese occupation enabled them to carry on. The mercantile employees, the business men, the clerks in estates etc. were in a worse position. For them there was no advance of salary, no prospect of immediate employment and no means of obtaining food or clothing. In addition any money that they had with them was invalidated. It is these people who really suffered most. Together with these cases, there were a number of others where the breadwinners of the family had either died of natural causes or had been killed by the Japanese or Chinese guerillas or returned to Siam and Borneo for work in the Railways. It is still a matter for considerable surprise how these managed to eke out an existence in a difficult country under a hard and tyrannous rule, and it is to be recorded with justifiable pride that the Ceylonese helped their unfortunate countrymen in their travail."

Referring to the financial aid rendered by the Ceylon Government, the report states:

"Generally, it appeared to me that there were only few cases of actual destitution, but that there were a number of people in want. Few were without the absolutely essential necessities of life but there were many who needed help to tide them over a difficult period. In this particular context it must be stressed again that a large number of Ceylonese had lost their property and their wealth, that there were many who were helping their more unfortunate countrymen though they themselves could hardly manage to exist on what they earned. It was always a strain in practically all cases to make ends meet. Some measure of relief was therefore essential in certain cases and had to be granted urgently. Advances were given to the various committees to deal with the granting of relief. The general principle followed was that committees were empowered to grant relief to the extent of \$50 in individual cases and any recommendation for the payment of more than this amount had to be ap-

proved by me before payment was made. In all cases, however, it was impressed on the committees that relief was to be granted for the most needy and urgent cases only where the necessity for such relief had arisen as a result of the situation created by the Japanese occupation.

"Although the relief that was granted helped the Ceylonese families in Malaya over a difficult period, yet it in no way helped to rehabilitate them in full measure. The only manner in which the problem could be satisfactorily solved and Ceylonese rehabilitated is by the provision of clothing, articles of food, furniture and other essentials, either free or at reduced cost."

The other possibility is the granting of loans. This was mooted by the Deputy Representative as early as October, and, consequently, throughout Malaya, in addition to the requests for relief, came applications for loans free of interest. In many cases, the respectability of the average Ceylonese, and his natural conservatism, made it embarrassing for him to apply for relief by way of small grants of money. They preferred rather to apply for loans of larger sums which they could repay on easy terms in small instalments. Most of those who applied were at the end of their financial tether and all manner of reasons were put forward for obtaining loans from the Ceylon Government. I inquired into the general question at meetings of Ceylonese and during individual conversations with many and found that many conflicting opinions and reasons were advanced. Some wanted loans for their maintenance, some to redeem the jewellery of their families and other wanted them "to maintain their self respect" when they returned to their homes in Ceylon. They did not want to go empty handed home. They had never done it before and they did not want to do it now, for, to the average home in Jaffna, the Malayan relative was the proverbial rich uncle. A few wanted to rehabilitate themselves in business or to start new businesses, while still a few others required them as dowries for their daughters. While applications for loans were received throughout Malaya based on the possibility of the entertainment of such a scheme mooted by the Deputy Representative, dissentient voices were raised at subsequent meetings addressed by me and at private conversations, which denied the necessity for loans and expressed the conviction that the Ceylonese in Malaya could rehabilitate themselves without such aid. There can be no doubt that there are many cases where loans would be useful and indeed necessary, and if granted would be of the greatest assistance and utilised properly. Loans to meet the cost of passages in suitable cases would, for example, be of the greatest assistance. On the other hand, obviously loans cannot be

granted to a man to redeem his wife's jewellery and the grant of a loan by a government to its nationals in another country to start or continue business or trade in that country is open to the most serious objections. The careful investigation and disposal of all applications for loans from Malayan Ceylonese would require the setting up of a large organization in Malaya and it is neither satisfactory nor desirable for the Ceylon Government to set up such an organization purely for the purpose of granting loans. If such loans were granted in Malaya itself, it would be necessary for this organization to remain indefinitely in Malaya to recover any loans granted. In these circumstances, I decided not to proceed further with the proposal for the grant of loans in Malaya itself. It would, however, be practicable to give such loans in Ceylon itself to the relatives and friends of Ceylonese in Malaya for the benefit of such Ceylonese and I informed the Ceylonese in Malaya. I was prepared to recommend it for the consideration of the Ceylon Government. While, therefore, recommending such a scheme of interest free loans, repayable where necessary in instalments, through the relatives and friends in Ceylon, I would impress that the necessity for such loans should be carefully judged before such loans are granted. Loans may be granted to cover the cost of passages to Ceylon, the purchase of personal and household effects such as clothes, furniture, etc., payment of medical expenses and for any other kindred purpose. The repayment of the loans should be the liability of the local Ceylonese who applied on behalf of their friends and relations in Malaya and adequate and satisfactory security should be obtained from them. The amount of the loan should be regulated according to the requirements of each case and should not normally exceed \$1,500 and in exceptional cases a maximum loan of \$2,000 may be granted."

As regards the provision of passages for Ceylonese to return to Ceylon, the report states:

"The British Military Administration took some time to formulate a definite policy on this urgent question. It was, however, tentatively agreed that passages in respect of Ceylonese desiring to go from Malaya to Ceylon would be dealt with by placing them in the following groups:

1. Government servants in active service and their dependants; Government servants who either reached retiring age during the Japanese regime and their dependants or those to be retired in the immediate future, and widows and children of Government servants who died during the Japanese occupation.

2. All other Ceylonese in Malaya who are non-Government servants not included in Group 1.

"A matter that caused very great concern in Ceylon were the

reports received that Ceylonese were being arrested in large numbers on charges of alleged collaboration. Naturally, therefore, when I arrived in Malaya, this question received my immediate attention as a matter of primary importance. The first action regarding the arrest of alleged collaborators took place during the period of the inter-regnum—between the surrender in August, 1945, and the British landings and subsequent re-occupation of Malaya—when the Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese Army, a force of guerillas which had done magnificent work during the Japanese occupation, assumed the virtual control of the country. They were reported to have made arrests and dealt summary justice to many who were collaborators with the Japanese. Many activities attributed to them, however, are unfair to them and they cannot be held entirely responsible for the indiscriminate looting, murder and abduction by organised bands of bandits and thieves that took place during the inter-regnum. Though three Ceylonese were arrested by them, they were handed over to the British on their arrival in September."

(Since the publication of this report almost all have been cleared of the charges against them)

After dealing with the facilities for education and the arrangements made by the University of Ceylon, the report proceeds:

"While in Malaya I received an inquiry from the Sub-Committee of the Board of Ministers on Post-War problems to find out whether any opportunities existed in Malaya for the employment of Ceylonese as clerks, typists, stenographers or in other similar grades. I made inquiries from the British Military Administration regarding this matter and was informed that it was not possible for the British Military Administration to commit itself in any way to the future policy of the Malayan Government. The British Military Administration is a temporary phase and acts only as a caretaker Government till normal conditions are restored when the Administration of Malaya will be handed over to the Civil Authorities. It can, however, I think, be safely presumed that preference will be given to citizens of the future Malayan Union. This is but natural and is a policy that the Government of Ceylon is following regarding the employment of foreign nationals in the public services of Ceylon. It, therefore, cannot be said for certain whether recruitment will be open to persons who are not citizens of the Malayan Union until the general situation regarding the number of vacancies and the suitability of local applicants is clarified. It is also not known how this policy will affect foreign applicants for non-Government service appointments in Malaya and this question, too, will have to await the resumption of Civil Government. It would not be out of place, however, to mention in this connection that there is consider-

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"Malayan Relative The Proverbial Rich Uncle"

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able apprehension among Ceylonese in Malaya as to what their position would be when the future Malayan Union comes into being. As mentioned before, despite their long stay in Malaya and the fact that many of them have been born and bred there, most Ceylonese have maintained their connections in Ceylon and pride themselves on the fact that they are Ceylonese. There is also the fear that on account of the fact that the community as such is small, they will be overwhelmed by the majority communities and then lose their individuality. Some of them have expressed the intention of breaking off all connections with Malaya and returning to Ceylon if the Malayan Union became an established fact. I was unable to give them definite advice on this matter as I could not foresee the political and constitutional structure of the proposed Malayan Union, but there seems to be no reasonable cause for apprehending that the interests of the minorities in Malaya will not be protected in the constitution of the Malayan Union. I consider, therefore, that the Ceylonese in Malaya should not break away from a country which gave so large a number of them their bread and butter and which they have helped in no inconsiderable way to develop. They are a respected though not wealthy community throughout Malaya and it would indeed be a pity if they should decide to take no part in the large and important political changes in the country in which generations of them have made their home. Their activities are naturally restricted by the nature of the posts the majority of them hold. It is for the younger generation of Ceylonese to break away from the Government service mentality that so permeates their being and to strike out on fresh and lucrative lines for which Malaya naturally offers so much scope.

Referring to the condition of Hospitals, Schools, Roads and other amenities Mr. Coomaraswamy states:

"The Malayan Government appears to have made their (Government servants) comfort and health its personal business. Free hospital treatment is available and practically all Government servants of all ranks have been provided with comfortable quarters according to their status. Though the system of education is not so advanced and the standard not so high as in Ceylon, Government as well as private individuals have provided excellent facilities. The school buildings and equipment are far better than those available in Ceylon and, no doubt, with the future establishment of the Malayan Union and the political advancement of the country, their development in this direction too will receive a considerable impetus. Further, the standard of living of the average Malayan is very high when compared with Ceylon. These are all matters in which Ceylon could well follow the example of Malaya.

"My mission to Malaya as Representative of the Government of Ceylon performed an important function. It definitely put Ceylon and the Ceylonese in Malaya on the map and enhanced the reputation of both considerably. The Ceylonese there were made acutely

200,000 May Join Hartal

Minister: 'No Anxiety'

According to a "Times of Ceylon Report" Mr. George R. Motha, Secretary of the Ceylon Indian Congress, stated on Saturday last that 2,000 more Indian labourers on estates in the Yatiyantota area joined the strikers yesterday, bringing the total on strike to 37,000. He confirmed a statement made by Mr. K. G. S. Nair, of Yatiyantota, that they include about 5,000 Sinhalese workers who have struck in sympathy.

In Mr. Motha's view about 200,000 will stay out ultimately.

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce discussed the situation on estates two days ago, and a deputation consisting of Major J. W. Oldfield, Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne and Mr. R. E. Jayatilaka interviewed Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, "with a view to bringing about a settlement."

Mr. Jayatilaka is said to have suggested to Mr. Senanayake that hartals should be made illegal; and Mr. Senanayake is reported to have replied that the situation did not call for any special action, as there was no cause for anxiety.

At an emergency meeting of representatives from 400 estates in Dikoya-Dimbulla areas, it was decided that "Dickoya District should start the hartal on June 18 and continue for an indefinite period."

Eviction of Indian Estate Workers

Dr. Khare Condemns Ceylon's Action

"The Government of India are very carefully watching the situation in Ceylon" Dr N. B. Khare, Commonwealth Relations Member, said on June 11th. They were in communication with the Ceylon Government over the eviction of 400 Indian labourers who had become naturalised in Ceylon. The Government were fully aware of the repercussions that would follow if the eviction action materialised, he added.

Dr. Khare said he felt that Ceylon was trying to outdo Marshal Smuts on the question of Indians. Asked if the same action as was taken against South Africa would be applied against Ceylon, Dr. Khare answered that such a course may not be necessary at all. "Ceylon is a small island and lies at the 'feet' of India. An independent India could settle accounts in no time," he added

conscious that the mother country took a deep interest in the welfare of her nationals in foreign climes. The appointment of a Representative, even temporarily, was therefore welcomed by the Ceylonese in Malaya and I was received throughout Malaya with respect and appreciation. The Ceylonese have more than maintained those traditions of hospitality which is natural to Ceylon and despite the fact that they were in straightened circumstances, gave expression to this aspect of their national character wherever I visited", concludes the report.

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 4-6-46)

XXIX

VII. THE JABALA UPANISHAD. (Concluded)

Paramahamsas then are Jivan Muktas or Siva Gnanies, regarding whose actions and characteristics the readers' attention is drawn to such lines as the following from the Tamil:

ஞாலத்தில் ஞானசட்டை உடையோருக்கு
கல்மெய்யெழுதினமேலும், காடுவ துணர்நிலை,
சிலம்பிலும், தவம்புலியும், விதநொடிகுச்சிராமம்
செயல்புலியும், தியானம்புலியும், சித்தமலம்புலியும்,
கோலம்புலியும், புஷ்பம்புலியும், காணம்புலியும்,
குணம்புலியும், குறிப்புலியும், குழம்புலியும்,
பாலருடன் உன்மத்தர் பிசாசர்குணம்மருவிப்
பாடலிவனெடு ஆட்குணம் பயின்றிடினும்பயில்வர் —(Siddhiyar)

Those who have attained the stage of equanimity in Gnanam, they have neither likes nor dislikes in (this) world. They desire nothing and have no (need for) religious etiquette or penances or austerities or Ashrama rules or (objects of) meditation. Their hearts swerve not (from the Truth). They care not for outward appearances, and are not led astray by their senses or mental faculties. They have no (standards of) decorum or marks or caste (observances). They resemble little children, madmen and persons possessed with the devil. And they indulge in singing and dancing too at times.

தேசம்புடம் காலம்பிக்கு ஆசனங்கள் இன்றிச்,
செய்வதொன்றோபோல் செய்பாச்செயல்தனைச் செய்து, அங்கு
ஊசல்படும் மனம்புன்றி, உலாவலிநிறல்
உறக்கம்உணர்வு, உண்டிபட்டினி, இருத்தல்கிடத்தல்
மாசநலில் தாய்மையினில், வறுமைவாழ்வில்,
வருத்தத்தில் திருத்தத்தில், மைதுணத்திச்சினத்தில்,
ஆசையினில் வெறுப்பில், இவை ஆல்வாதும்எல்லாம்
ஆடைத்தாழும், ஞானிகந்தாம் அரணடிவையகலார். —(ibid)

Gnanies do not require the aids of (suitable) countries or localities or times or directions or postures. They do what (to ordinary people) is impossible as easily as ordinary acts. Whether moving or resting, sleeping or waking, eating or starving, sitting or lying down, in impurity or purity, poverty or wealth, pain or pleasure, enjoyment or anger, likes or dislikes—even if they undergo all these and other vicissitudes, their minds swerve not and they never leave the Feet of the Lord.

குறிப்பிடும், காலம், திக்கு, ஆசனம், கொண்கை, குழம்பு, குணம், சிர்,
சிதப்புறவிதம், சிலம்பு, தவம், செபம், தியானம், எல்லாம்
மறத்து அறநுழிதல்செய்தல்மருவிடா, மன்னுசெய்தி
உறக்குறபவர்போல்வாய்மைநுழித்தவைநுழித் துபோமே.

—(Sivaprakasam)

Suitable places, times, directions, postures, religious tenets, caste rules, decorum, appearances, highly esteemed austerities, religious etiquette, penances, meditative recitals, (object of) meditation,—these are not to be wilfully renounced or conformed to (by devotees). All these prescribed duties other than (steadfast devotion to) the Truth (God), they cease (involuntarily) by themselves like (objects held in the hands of) sleeping persons.

'State Farm Failed'

Purchase Officer Told

Mr. Charlie F. W. Edirisuriya, a representative of the cultivators of Hambartota told Mr. D. B. Ellapolla, Controller, Internal Purchase Scheme, regarding the difficulties of paddy cultivation in the District, that the cultivation of paddy lands by the Government had proved a complete failure. He was speaking last Friday at a meeting of the Internal Purchase Scheme, presided over by Mr. C. J. Oerloff, Assistant Government Agent.

Mr. Edirisuriya cited the case of the Walauwa State Farm, which the Government took over, agreeing to pay the owner four bushels of paddy for an acre for a season. When land was cultivated by private parties the yield was more than 3,000 bushels. After the Government took it over, it yielded practically next to nothing, considering the large sums of money the State spent on it.

He stressed the paddy land owners found it extremely difficult to recruit labour because State Farms paid them better. In the circumstances, he said that it would be justifiable for the Government to increase the price of paddy.

New J. P. Feted

"If any man in Jaffna has public service at heart, it is Dr. Canagasabay", said Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, M. O. H., Jaffna, at a public reception accorded to Dr. E. P. Canagasabay, Retired Medical Officer, F. M. S., at the Hindu Ladies' College, Jaffna, in appreciation of the honour conferred on him in being made a Justice of the Peace.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu presided. Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Dr. S. C. Thurairajah and Miss Y. Ariacutty spoke eulogistically of Dr. Canagasabay's sterling qualities.

Dr. Canagasabay, replying, thanked all those who were there to honour him.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee, thanked all those who were present at the occasion.

400 come home from Malaya

Another batch of 417 evacuees from Malaya arrived by special train yesterday morning. The train was scheduled to arrive at Jaffna Station at 6-25, but steamed in only at 9-25.

The Malayan Relief Committee Members travelled on the train looking after the requirements of the evacuees. The Jaffna branch of the Committee took charge of all arrangements at the Jaffna Station.

G. G. P. says: 'Turn out Traitors'

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, speaking at a meeting at Alvai, Point Pedro, on Friday last, defined the Tamil Congress attitude towards the forthcoming elections.

The first step, he said, was to turn out the 'traitors' in their own camp.

Speeches of welcome, congratulations and support for the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress were made by representatives of farmers, teachers, educated young men and temple and school managers.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that the magnificent reception was not a tribute to him personally but an approval of the cause for which he had stood and fought all these years.

The cause should have triumphed on grounds of justice and fairplay, but it had failed owing to the abject surrender and the treacherous cowardice displayed by Tamil representatives who had deceived the electorates, violated their election pledges and let down the Tamil community whom they had pretended to serve.

He had considered anxiously and carefully what advice he could give the Tamil community. It might have been perhaps easier if honest and true political parties had emerged since the acceptance of the White Paper, but there were no signs of any such parties emerging before the next general election.

He, therefore, appealed to the Tamil community to stand united and return members under the banner of the Congress on a moderately socialist programme.

He suggested that such a well-knit group should offer responsive co-operation with patriotic and progressive members of the Sinhalese community. Knowing Tamil society as he did he felt convinced that it could not stand for revolutionary communism.

He commended to them the creed of unity within and co-operation outside, but as a first condition precedent he advocated the removal of those who had proved false to the best interests of the Tamil community.

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LTD, JAFFNA

CHANGE OF PREMISES

We, the Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd., Jaffna, and Joseph & Co., have the pleasure to announce to our clients and the general public that owing to exigencies of accommodation, our offices will be removed from our present premises to No. 9, Chapel Street (1st Cross Street Junction) Jaffna as from the 1st June 1946.

Jaffna, S. P. Joseph,
15th May 1946. Manager.
(Mis. 53. 21-5-46 to 21-6-46)

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SOLE AGENTS
(Mis. 250. 19-3 to 19-9-46) T

The United National Party & the Tamils

(Continued from page 1)

betrays an anxiety to co-operate with the United National Party so that the Ceylon Tamils may have a chance of being sharers of executive power. The welfare of the Tamils need not necessarily depend on one or two ministerial posts. What is more important is a straight programme of the ministry and a healthy opposition to it, not on a communal basis but on a party policy.

The Tamil Congress should cease to be as such and reorganise as a political party under a different name and build up to be an effective opposition ready to seize power at a general election. But the question of questions is, are the Sinhalese and Tamil leaders, and the educated sections of the two races, let alone the common people, capable of thinking in terms of principles and policies? Of what good is Dominion Status or Independence if races and communities cannot think on impersonal levels? Mr. Senanayake and other majority leaders should give the lead. Do they? Will they? Is it reasonable to expect a strange assortment of politicians brought together by prospects of offices under the new dispensation to play a fair game by the minorities? If the Tamil Congress in whose high command Mr. Sivasubramaniam played no mean part, did honestly and sincerely feel for the demand it put forward, what reason does impel Mr. Sivasubramaniam now to change front? Has there been a genuine and clear change of front on the part of Mr. Senanayake and his lieutenants beyond empty words to justify a spirit of compromise on the part of the Tamil Congress? If there is no real change of heart on either side, how can there be any compromise or co-operation?

We won't be surprised if in spite of their subscription to the policy and programme of the United National Party the Tamils were let down in the high business of sharing ministerial power. The Indian labourers on Knavesmire Estate are not getting a fair deal in spite of the assurances of Mr. Senanayake when he moved the acceptance of the reforms. No sanctity is attached to assurances and undertakings. It is all a gamble for power, Mr. Senanayake may be a reasonable man. But among his party Wallis are hot-heads who would ferret him out to go their length. It is indeed a difficult situation for the Tamils to find their way out. It needs vision and statesmanship on their part. 'Watch and wait before taking the bait' should be the guiding principle.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide In the strife of Truth with Falsehood for the good or evil side. They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

JAFFNA COLLEGE—LONDON INTERMEDIATE CLASSES IN ARTS

The new classes for preparing students for the above examination in July 1947 begin on the 8th of July. Students intending to join this class will please communicate with me before the 24th of June.

(Mis. 86. 18-6-46.) PRINCIPAL.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 312 PT

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangaram, wife of Kanapathipillai of Puloly West, Point Pedro Deceased.

Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Puloly East, presently of Badulla
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Alvappillai Kanapathipillai, 2. and wife Theivapillai, 3. Kanapathipillai Navaratnam, 4. Menadehipillai daughter of Kanapathipillai, 5. Rasalathumippillai daughter of Kanapathipillai, 6. Kanapathipillai Karigesavillai, 7. Ayyr Kandiah Kanapathipillai all of Puloly West Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijewardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna (held at Point Pedro) on the 29th day of May 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Escripadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the above deceased dated the 11th day of July 1945, the affidavit of the witnesses hereto and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner above named.

It is ordered that the Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minors 3-6 respondents, that the said Last Will be declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate of the said Last Will as Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate thereof accordingly issued to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on or before the 23rd day of June 1946, and shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 29th day of May 1946,

Sgd. E. Wijiawardena.
Addl. District Judge.
Sgd. M. Escripadham,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 25. 18 & 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 551

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pandaram Ponnampalam of Kaddudai in Jaffna Deceased.

Vallipuram Nedarajah of Kaddudai Sandilipay
Vs. Petitioner

1. Pandaram Sathasvaran of Kaddudai
2. Pandaram Ramalingam of do presenty of F. M. S.
3. Sathasivam Kanthiah of Sandilipay
4. Kathirgamu Mylvaganam and wife
5. Theivanai of Sandilipay presenty
6. Ve'nolai and wife [of F. M. S.]
7. Gnanam of Manipay North
8. Ponniah and wife
9. L. donumy both of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of May, 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated 6th May 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 17th day of July 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of May, 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge, Jaffna
(O. 27. 18 & 21)

Birth-Day Honours

Among the recipients of Birth-day hours this year are the following:-

Mr. T. C. RAJARATNAM, J. P., U. P. M., Jaffna, has been made an O. B. E. for outstanding work in connection with the co-operative movement.

Mr. P. MORTIMER KULASEKARAM, a J. P. for the Northern Province. He retired as Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Jaffna and is a member of the Jaffna Urban Council.

Dr. E. P. CANAGASABY, a J. P. for the Jaffna District. He has held important medical appointments in Malaya and was very helpful in organising the St. John's Ambulance Corps in Jaffna during the war.

Mr. N. M. I. ABDULGASSIM MARIKAR of Mannar has been made a Mudaliyar for meritorious work in connection with the War Savings movement.

In Malaya

The M. B. E. awarded to a Malayan Ceylonese newspaperman, M. J. P. Chrysostom, was for keeping British prisoners of war and civilian internees in touch with world events during the Japanese occupation. He went his rounds disguised as cooly, working from Penang to Singapore. He kept up the information service throughout the occupation and earned the nick-name 'The British Ministry of Information.'

Mr. K. Subramaniam, Inspector of Furniture, State Stores, Kuala Lumpur has been awarded a British Empire medal. Mr. Subramaniam is a brother of Mr. K. Sabhapathipillai, General Manager of the Valigamam West Wholesale Co-operative Societies Union Ltd. and one of the chief organisers of the Moolai Co-operative Hospital.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 550

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagamuthu Kandiah of Changanai West Deceased.

Nagamuthu Marimuthu of Changanai West
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Pennammah widow of N. M. Kandiah; Minor 2. Thaneswari Kandiah aged 2 years, and; Minor 3. Puyaneswari Kandiah aged 8 months, all of Changanai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of May 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed, and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated 30th day of April 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent abovenamed be and she is hereby declared appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd respondents abovenamed, and the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the father of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of June 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of May 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.
The date for showing cause extended till 16th July 1946
Iud. R. R. S.
District Judge.
(O. 29. 18 & 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 308PT

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Nazappan Vairamuttu of Thumpalai Deceased.
Sinnappu Carthaswamy of Thumpalai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vinasithamby Sivaramalingam
2. Vinasithamby Sivaprakaram
3. Sinnappu Nagalingam
4. Candappu Cumarasa and
5. wife Annammal of Thumpalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Wijewardene Esquire Additional District Judge on the 2nd day of April 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated 28th February 1945 and attested by Notary V. Senathirajasegaram and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 29th March 1946 and the affidavit of the Notary who attested the Last Will and the witnesses thereon dated 29th day of March 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will be declared proved that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before his Court on or before the 17th day of May 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of April 1946.

Sgd E. Wijewardene,
Addl. District Judge

Time to shew cause
Extended to 20th June 1946.

Intld E. W.

A. D. J.

Drawn by 11-5-46.
Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 24, 14 & 18)

Post of Food Production Officer

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to June 20, 1946 for a post of Food Production Officer in Mannar District, on the salary scale of Rs. 100/-Rs. 8/-Rs. 132/- per month and a travelling allowance of Rs. 50/- per month if the selected candidate maintains a car or Rs. 31-50 otherwise.

QUALIFICATIONS: Diploma of School of Agriculture (Peradeniya), Retired Agricultural Instructors of the Department of Agriculture may also apply.

The post is non-pensionable, temporary and terminable at short notice.

N. A. DIAS,

Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.

The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 31st May 1946
(G. 30, 11, 14 & 18)

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

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 309PT

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Kanagasabai of Karaveddy West

Deceased
Sithamparanathar Velupillai of Karaveddy West Petitioner

Vs.

1. Karthigesar Vallipulam
2. Sinnaiyah Kanapathipillai and
3. wife Vallipilla
4. Karthigesar Kandappu all of Karaveddy West Respondents

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Velupillai Kanagasabai coming on for disposal on the 19th day of April 1946 before E. Wijewardene Esquire Additional District Judge in the presence of Mr. K. Sivasangaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the father of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of June, 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of April, 1946.
Sgd. M. K. Sagarapillai,
Additional District Judge

Drawn by
(Sgd) K. Sivasangaram
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 25 18 & 21-6-46.)

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

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SUB-AGENT:

K. A. CHELLIAH PILLAI,

"Thanga Vasa"

KARAINAGAR WEST.

[Mis. 43, 17-5 to 17-7-46.]

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(Mis 15, 12-4 to 11-10-46.)

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(Misc. 196, 7/1-7/7/46.)

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[Misc. 243 B, 12-3-12-9-46 T.]

A GRAND WEEK OF ENTERTAINMENT

The Jaffna Hindu College
and
The Hindu Ladies' College

CARNIVAL

5th to 14th July, 1946

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S. N. RAJADURAI,

Hony. Secretary, J.H.C.—O.B.A.
JAFFNA.