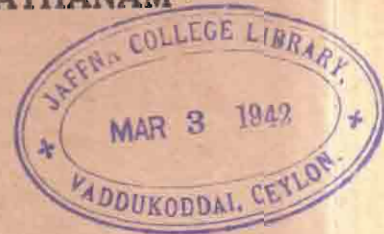


THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Governor Gives Sanction

The Governor has ratified the State Council decision to declare an extended holiday for schools from March 1st to April 30th.

The Department of Education has issued circulars to all schools in the prescribed areas.

Minister Goes to India

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, left for India on Wednesday in the Talaimannar train, accompanied by Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, on his mission to enter into negotiations with the Government of India regarding food supplies to Ceylon.

Mr. Senanayake hopes to return in three weeks.

Prices Of Kurakkan And Maize

It is understood that the Controller of Prices has made representations to the Government regarding the necessity for controlling the prices of kurakkan and Indian maize.

He maintains that profiteering in these two commodities by traders is rampant.

Since the outbreak of war in the East the price of kurakkan has risen from two rupees a bushel to ten rupees a bushel.

The price of Indian maize in Ceylon has experienced a similar rise.

The Future of Singapore

Everything that can be used will be used to bring life in the City of Singapore back to normal, declared Mr. Shigeo Odate, the newly appointed Mayor of Singapore, in an interview with Pressmen at the aerodrome en route to take up his new post, states a Domei dispatch.

The treatment to be accorded to the Chinese merchants, who form the majority of the population, he added, was "difficult to decide in principle before discovering conditions on the spot."

Personal

Mr. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division, has been transferred to Jaffna as from March 1st, and Mr. Dudley de Kretser, Assistant Commissioner, Jaffna is transferred to Colombo.

BRITAIN PLANS POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION ITS THREE OBJECTIVES

BY PROF. SARGANT FLORENCE

(In a recent Broadcast Talk)

ANYONE coming to England from America as I did last March must be surprised at the enthusiasm for planning post-war reconstruction which strikes one immediately one lands in Britain—planning even in this year of peril. New Government Departments have been set up. There is Lord Reith's Ministry of Works and Buildings dealing with physical reconstruction. There is Mr. Greenwood's Department dealing with social reconstruction. And more characteristically British, is the great variety of private societies planning for a better Britain. There is, for instance, the survey of industrial location and social services conducted by the new college Lord Nuffield has founded at Oxford; another is the British Association for the advancement of Science which recently held an international meeting. For this (you may remember) members of the United States National Resources Planning Board flew over and back.

Yet, on second thoughts, this spate of planning is not so strange. It is not easy to fight for a negation. It is not easy to fight merely for the status quo. Patriotic Britons are the first to recognize that changes are required before their country can claim to be fit for heroes to live in after the War.

Three Directions

These changes, they consider, should take three directions. The first and most obvious is geographical. Too many people are living in crowded city areas deserving the name of slums—areas too close to factories and too far away from the open spaces of "England's green and pleasant land". The blitzing of British cities, offers an opportunity for starting afresh. Open spaces have certainly been created. Can we not make them green and pleasant? City planners are hard at work. A committee set up by the Ministry of Works and Buildings has recommended the stabilising of land values. Then private speculators will not be able

to stop state purchase of land by asking impossible prices.

Social Security

The second direction of change must be towards greater social security and the reduction above all of the hazard of unemployment. Here again the planning of the use of land is important. British unemployment before the war fell heavily and apparently permanently on certain depressed areas such as South Wales and the North East coast. Why did these areas become depressed? They are certainly not areas poor in natural resources and facilities. Far from it. They are in fact areas rich in iron and coal deposits. They are situated near to the sea so conveniently for transport that a fairy godmother seemed to have endowed them with gifts for pre-eminence in the iron and steel industry and trade. But the very endowment of these areas was their undoing. For almost nothing but the iron and steel industries settled there, and when depression over, took iron and steel the people had no other sorts of industry to fall back upon. They lived in ghost towns of empty shipyards and mills. Here then is a pointer to planning reconstruction. Let every area have some diversity or balance of industries—industries that behave in different ways, fluctuating up in summer, down in winter, and vice versa; fluctuating year by year and stable; employing women and employing men, declining and growing. Thus complementary industries offsetting and dovetailing into one another will by their mixture secure a stable community not haunted by the fear of ghosts.

Timing of Industry

Social security may thus be helped by careful geographical placing of industry and of the population; but that alone is not enough. We have, I hope, learned from the events just after the last war. In 1920 a sudden slump in almost all in-

Continued on page 4

FUTURE OF EAST ASIA

"PROMISE FULL RIGHTS TO PEOPLE"

London, Feb. 19.

The publication yesterday by "The Times" of an incisive analysis by a special correspondent, of the military and administrative failures leading to disaster in Malaya almost created a journalistic sensation here. Never before has "The Times," allowed such a castigation of Imperialist policy. Yet its correspondent has confirmed much of the earlier criticisms.

Driving home his lesson, the same correspondent, now in Batavia to-day, gives "The Times" readers by way of contrast a striking account of how the Dutch have planted their roots in the East Indies and by wise policy have given Java a very good chance of defending herself, and provided modern fighter aircraft which are sent to reinforce the Dutch Air Force. The correspondent says that there in the Dutch Indies inter-marriage is widespread and the knowledge of Malay language by all Europeans is taken for granted. The Dutch have made the Indies their home and retire and die there whereas the English usually regard England as their home. "Time alone can show" adds the correspondent, "how these differences can affect the brutal realities of the situation in the Pacific."

"Give People Something To Fight For"

In this connection it is worth reporting a suggestion made to-day by Mr. Joaquin Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of Philippines in Washington. Mr. Elizalde says that the United Nations could utilise their tremendous manpower of East Asia to prevent another Singapore if they give the native peoples something to fight for and a sense of full partnership. Pointing to the heroic struggle of Filipino people, Mr. Elizalde said "We are fighting to preserve freedom" and he therefore favours a united declaration of principles in which the United Nations would promise democratic rights and liberties after war with participation of the United States as an assurance of good faith.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1942

AN END TO FRIVOLITY

TWO SPEECHES DELIVERED last week, one in England and the other in Australia, dwelt on the need for a more serious view of things than has been apparent hitherto. Now, seriousness does not mean that questionable attitude of mind which Dickens so well portrayed in the character of Mrs. Gummidge who shed copious tears on all conceivable occasions and generally cultivated a doleful outlook on things past and present. We acquit Sir Stafford Cripps who, in his speech in the House of Commons in his new capacity as Leader of the House, demanded that, in the present grave crisis, frivolity must stop, of any intention to perpetuate the tearful tradition of Mrs. Gummidge. He believes, as we all believe, in the staying power of the British people, but at the same time he realises, much more than many others in positions of similar responsibility, that the struggle is going to be a grim one, which will tax the strength and spirit of any nation to the last ounce. It is not a struggle that is going to be won by slogans that have touched national life on the surface—slogans that can never take the place of a timely and correct appreciation of the facts of a critical situation and are apt to be thoroughly misleading, when they are divorced, as they often happen to be, from any attempt at careful planning or preparation. As British Ambassador to Russia Sir Stafford Cripps has had opportunities of knowing what total war means. He has had firsthand knowledge of the pity and tragedy of that war, and it is small wonder that he is indignant at the light-heartedness of that section of the British public which still dotes on such questionable methods of preparing for war as dog-racing and boxing. There is reason to believe that the British nation as a whole has made up its mind to get rid of this neurotic love of excitement, when plenty of real excitement is available for the mere asking in spheres of work vital to the life of the nation. Lovers of sport are naturally alarmed at the prospect of a total abolition of all sport and credit Sir Stafford Cripps with the view that the Cabinet will aim particularly at events which would, in the Government's opinion, definitely interfere with the war effort. It is easy to see that a good many sporting activities and other forms of recreation can

be definitely brought under the category of activities likely to hamper the war effort. The argument that the attendance at boxing shows is only a fraction of the attendance at Cinema shows is not convincing. The argument only points to the necessity for dealing rigorously with entertainments which waste essential supplies and militate against the maximum production needed for victory. Besides, it is impossible to reconcile the rank levity of the amusements referred to by Sir Stafford Cripps with the solemnity of the present occasion which imperatively demands all the sacrifices, all the serious thinking, and all the austerity a nation is capable of. And let there be no doubt about it. The British nation is facing today the greatest threat to its existence. The great Armada and the Napoleonic wars are trifles compared with the dangers of the present situation.

This brings us to the much-needed warning given by Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, in the course of a speech in the House of Representatives. He described Japan's war activities "as a gigantic threat to the Anti-Axis Powers everywhere", and warned his hearers against the "dangerous paper argument" of adding up populations to make it seem that the Allied strength far outweighed Axis strength. "The comforting simplicity of this argument", he said, "may create yet another Maginot line behind which the Allies will be content to remain on the defensive and wait for victory. In the end, we can win only by taking the offensive. The preliminary to an offensive is the organisation of all the Allied forces. The Allies cannot be assured of victory until they perfect a system of co-operation and see to it that their plans are carried out in full force and effect." The warning was necessary in view of the almost frivolous stress laid in recent weeks on the man-power of China and India. The question of man-power is, no doubt, important, and in this respect, India and China are destined to play a great part in the struggle for the mastery of the Indian Ocean. It is precisely in the shortage of the man-power needed for a successful defence that Australia's weakness lies. It is quite possible that Dr. Evatt realised this when he emphasised the danger of relying on large but inert masses of population as a potential source of strength in resisting the enemy. The idea of a possibly Australian Corps d'elite to deal with Japan contains implications which will be rejected offhand by the Indians and the Chinese, though the latter will not be slow to concede to the Australians the gallant and honourable part they have played in resisting a highly resourceful enemy. The causes of the

failure of our gallant defenders, Indian and Australian, are not certainly to be found in the human material available. They must be sought in the lack of vision and understanding in high places in Britain, and it is here that Dr. Evatt's warning is useful. There is grave danger that the humorists at the head may continue to salve their conscience by talking of the eight hundred million inhabitants of India and China, while the real and obvious causes of the disasters that have shaken the British Empire still remain. There is also the danger, in the general chorus about the eight hundred millions, of losing sight of the political aspect of the struggle as it affects the four hundred million people of India. Dr. Evatt's warning is a reminder to everybody of the vital needs of the hour. It is not enough to talk of numbers. We must have the weapons also; we must have all that is needed to make resistance effective.

BRITISH RULE IN ASIA

The Case For Reform

London, Feb. 28.

A declaration that British dominion in the Far East can never be restored in its former guise and a call for new men to make the new machinery work is made in a London "Times" editorial headed "China and India".

The "Times" says: "It has always been part of the greatness of Britain to retrieve disasters by learning the lessons of the past error which they teach. In the perspective of history, the fall of Singapore may appear as the greatest blow which has befallen the British Empire since the loss of the American colonies.

"In one sense it is equally irretrievable; British dominion in the Far East can never be restored—nor will there be any desire to see it restored—in its former guise. But in another sense this defeat may prove to be one, just as the defeat in the American War of Independence, in which, by adapting herself to changed needs Great Britain may once more become the pioneer of new policies and a new outlook.

"No alternative is open to her if she wishes to remain a Great Power. In the future scheme of things there is no place for the Britain of the past. She must offer to the world of the twentieth century something which that world needs.

Staggering Challenge

"The spirit and machinery of British Colonial administration in more than one continent has been subjected to a staggering challenge which can be met only by searching self examination and far reaching reform. The transformation of the scene has revealed itself most completely in Asia and the most immediate issues relate to China and India.....

"Lack of imagination, insufficient

flexibility, too much attention to past traditions and established interests prevented that revolutionary and whole-hearted re-orientation of British policy and outlook which alone could have equipped us to meet the hurricane in the Far East.

"The unhappy legacy of 'unequal treaties' has, fortunately, ceased to disturb the growing friendliness between Britain and China. The time has come to relegate to oblivion both the spirit and letter of inequality. Close co-operation between China and the English speaking countries will be a necessary part of a future settlement in the Pacific. This must exclude special one-sided privileges. It is, for instance, unthinkable that the future of liberated Hong-Kong should be determined in any way opposed to the wishes of a victorious and emancipated China.

Ties of Sympathy

The ties of sympathy between China and India have been drawn closer by the common resistance to Japan and found striking expression in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Delhi. In both countries the goal of British endeavour is the same but the conditions are widely different.

In India the problem is complicated by the direct responsibility of Great Britain for the defence which cannot be transferred in a moment to Indian hands, least of all in the mid-t of war. It is aggravated by the divisions within India itself.

It would be fatal to let these difficulties become excuses for postponing action. Too many opportunities have been tragically missed in the past—the last on the promulgation of the Atlantic Charter.....

The Deadlock

If the deadlock is to continue the responsibility must rest indisputably on other than British shoulders. Public opinion in this country emphatically expressed in the recent Parliamentary debates demands no less. Above all a change of spirit is required—not least on the British side.

New machinery must be matched by a new spirit of partnership between equals to be embodied after the war in new forms of mutual obligation. Here, as elsewhere, new men not rooted in old traditions are required to represent the new spirit and make the new machinery work.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA?

PRESS FORECASTS

The atmosphere in London and New York is full of optimism about the impending declaration on India, writes the special correspondent of the Madras "Hindu" from London.

In political circles in London, it is thought likely, very soon, that plans will be submitted to India containing a large measure of Self-Government. *News Chronicle* writes: "The Premier considers that India may be offered Dominion Status."

Writing in the *New York Herald-Tribune*, Mr. Walter Lippman, the well-known columnist, says "that the visit of Chiang Kai-shek to India, may mark a historic development in the Far East, if as we may believe, Mr. Churchill realises its great career, which already places him amongst the greatest statesmen of England."

JAFFNA U. C. MEMBERS CRITICISED

A. R. P. Controller on Their Apathy

If the members of the Council themselves showed little interest in devising means to protect the people of their constituencies, one could not expect anything better from others, said Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, A. R. P. Controller, speaking at a meeting of the members of the Jaffna Urban Council, who were present on the invitation of the A. R. P. Controller to consider A. R. P. measures in the urban area.

Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, K. Aiyadurai, S. Arulanantham and V. S. Ramanathan were present. Mr. C. Ponnambalam had sent a letter explaining his absence and saying that he would co-operate with the others in all emergency measures.

The A. R. P. Controller said that he was very sorry that a larger number of members were not present. Although the notice was short considering the great urgency of the matter, more members should have been present. He hoped it was not due to a lack of appreciation of the situation.

Mr. Vethavanam said that the Chief Air Raid Warden had mentioned to him that he had not received sufficient help and support from the members in the selection and appointment of wardens.

Suggestions that provision should be made for the protection of the people in the markets, public places and cinema houses, and that each council member should call a meeting in consultation with the Chief Air Raid Warden or possible wardens and other helpers and explain the situation to them, were adopted.

POSTAL CLERICAL EXAMINATION DECEMBER 1941

A Post Office Communique states that the undermentioned candidates have been selected for appointment to the Postal Clerical Service:—

H. E. Soysa, Land Registry, Colombo. R. G. Charles, Headmaster, Janshitha English School, Udugama; A. H. M. Marzook, 22, Stace Road, Grandpass, Colombo; H. Jinadasa, 57, 37th Lane, Wellawatte; R. A. de Silva, Postmaster General's Office Colombo; D. M. Peiris, Alawatura, Bulathkohupitiya; A. E. E. Munasinghe, Methodist Mission, Pamburana, Matara; S. Sanmugalingam, c/o V. T. Selindurai, near Church Kokuvi West Kokuvi; T. Balasubramaniam, Temporary Clerk, Branch 'F' D. M. and S. S. Office, Colombo; J. E. Candappa, Norwood; S. W. A. D. Hendrick, Angatharatta Dondra; P. A. Wilson, 85, St. Marys Road, Mattakalaya, Colombo; R. J. Sparkes, 103, Trincomalee Street, Kandy; G. L. Andrade, New Street, Hambantota; T. K. Hannan, 84/1, Mapanawatura, Kandy; H. Rodrigo Somisevana, Bailey Road, Kurunegala; W. D. S. Weerasinghe, 163, Ketawalamulla Lane, Maradana; C. D. Joachim, c/o E. A. Joachim, Esq., "May Eco", Barber Street Colombo; A. P. S. Dheerasekara, Kussala, Katunayaka; S. Vanniasigam, Myliddy South, Tellipalai; and W. S. Epa, c/o V. D. C. Epa Esq., Fort Matara.

OBJECT OF MINISTER'S MISSION TO INDIA

MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE EXPLAINS EXISTING FOOD POSITION

THE "Ceylon Daily News" writes in its issue of 26th February:—

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, left for India last night by the Talaimannar train on a special mission to represent to the Government of India the present situation in regard to food supplies from that country to Ceylon.

In reply to a question by a representative of the "Daily News", who met him before his departure, Mr. Senanayake said that the purpose of his visit is to induce the authorities in India to remove the restrictions on the exportation of foodstuffs to Ceylon and to facilitate the sending of supplies. He had every hope of succeeding in his mission.

"What is the present situation as regards food supplies?" asked our representative.

Mr. Senanayake replied that there was no room for complacency. There was difficulty about supplies that were normally due here, and the restrictions of the Government of India would almost certainly result in a worsening of the food position.

Our representative then asked Mr. Senanayake whether the million rupee food production campaign begun in 1939 had not produced results.

Neglect of a Century

"In an unprecedented situation like the present," said Mr. Senanayake, "it is usual for certain people to fix the blame upon someone or other. I know that question are being asked: What has the Department of Agriculture done? Why has the country been unable to produce all our requirements of food stuffs? What has happened to the million rupee campaign?"

"People who ask these questions," continued Mr. Senanayake "expect that I should have undone in a few short years the neglect of over a century! Such people fail to take into account all the surrounding circumstances which have hampered the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture."

Mr. Senanayake explained that the policy of the Government until very recent years had not been to make the country self supporting in regard to food. It had been considered more advantageous to obtain food supplies from countries which were able to grow them more cheaply. All assistance and encouragement had been given for the development of economic products, like rubber, tea, coconuts, etc., to the exclusion of food production. That policy in itself had had an adverse effect on the production of food.

Cultivation Retarded

There was the other fact, continued Mr. Senanayake, of what had happened when the hill country was opened up for economic products. The hills had for long years been reserved to facilitate the conserving of water. The rains were absorbed into the soil of former hills and jungles, and this water was released by a system of sub soil drainage, with the result that the streams were fed all throughout the year. The effect of the rain was, therefore, not to inundate the rivers and flood the areas the down

below, but to give a regulated supply of water to the cultivators.

With the opening up of the hills for economic cultivation, the conditions had been reversed, and cultivation in the low lying areas has become almost impossible.

The New Policy

"When the new constitution came into being," he went on, "we began the policy of devoting more attention to food production. The result of this change of policy was that the experiences of the Department of Agriculture, hitherto directed towards the economic products, had to be gathered anew. Officers had to adapt themselves to the change.

"It will take a long time to achieve substantial results, but good progress has been made. The Department has worked on certain well-formulated lines. But it is an impossibility if people expect the Department of Agriculture to undo all the past and show substantial results within a few years."

Mr. Senanayake mentioned that among the changes effected in the past few years were the following:

Lands were reserved from being alienated; reforestation had been begun in certain patna areas, the sale of land had been almost totally abandoned, and lands given out to approved applicants engaged in food production; irrigation and drainage works in the food production areas had been undertaken to a greater extent than before; colonisation schemes had been begun, which the State Council had supported by giving liberal assistance to colonists.

Referring to the million-rupee food campaign, Mr. Senanayake said that his main difficulty had been to get the public directly to help the cultivator by buying his produce.

"My own feeling is that unless the public are prepared to support the cultivators and make it possible for them to obtain a reasonable price for their produce, we can never make ourselves self supporting," said Mr. Senanayake.

In the first year of the million-rupee food campaign, Mr. Senanayake said, he had wanted to get the co-operation of the planting community, who had declared that they were keen on the new campaign.

"I wanted them to agree to purchase certain cereals at fixed prices, and I made inquiries, through the then Food Controller, Mr. Hordley, whether the planters would be prepared to pay the following fixed prices: Rs. 1. 60 for a bushel of paddy, Rs. 1. 25 each, for a bushel of kurakkan and a bushel of maize. The estates purchasing these would have had to pay the cost of transport, etc."

Unhelpful Attitude

"What was the response of the planters? They discussed the question at the Planters' Association meetings, and expressed themselves as not being disposed to fall in with the scheme. They thought they would find it difficult to dispose of the paddy, and preferred rice. But milking was at the time difficult. They wanted a guarantee of a definite quantity of Ceylon grain as they found it difficult to adjust their for

THE LIFE NOBLE AND HEALTHY

The Claims Of Vegetarianism

By
A. Arulambalam

Choice of Correct Diet

"No flocks that range the valley free
To slaughter I condemn
Taught by that Power that pities me
I learn to pity them."

"எவ்வாறும் என்னுயிர் போல் காண்க
இரக்கவும் தீர்
தெய்வ அருட்சூருணை செய்யாய் பார
பாடே."

Without food we cannot live and it is therefore absolutely necessary that we choose the correct diet. Most men and women are non-vegetarians or vegetarians because their parents were meat-eaters or because they were not. In some cases one who is a vegetarian becomes a non-vegetarian and vice-versa because he is obliged to change his diet for such reasons as a new environment, comfort or conviction. It may therefore be of some advantage to us if we examine for a while the pros and cons for a diet vegetarian and otherwise.

The Case for Vegetarianism

It is the considered opinion of great scientists that the human system is so designed and constituted that a vegetarian diet is the most agreeable diet. Some of us may not agree with this conclusion, but if we give a fair trial to a diet without meat, paying little heed to the temptations of our palate, our verdict may not be different. It is in a vegetarian diet that we can obtain a complete meal. Even meat-eaters have to supplement their diet with vegetables in order to have a balanced diet. From vegetables we can obtain all the carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins that the human system requires, and that too at a very small cost—a cost which is negligible when compared to the price which we pay for a meat diet.

In the second place animal flesh contains many poisonous substances. These do much harm to the human system. Although vegetables are not altogether free from injurious matter, nevertheless they are negligible and can be neutralized by a variety of vegetable dishes. It is a matter of common knowledge that flesh cooked or uncooked putrefies and develops poisonous qualities very much sooner than vegetables, and from this we can have a fair idea as to the poisonous matter contained in a meat diet.

The Influence of Diet

The diet which one eats has a direct bearing on the human mind and the body. There are diets to make one slim or fat. Certain foods constipate and others act as laxatives. These changes are easily noticeable. But there are certain changes which are not quite so easily ascertained, and take place slowly but surely. Some men are cool headed, kind and intelligent. Others are excitable, hard-hearted and dumb. To some extent, at least so experts and physiologists tell us that this is due to the difference in the diet which they take. It is generally admitted that a meat diet rouses in man the animal nature and base instincts which

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THE LIFE NOBLE AND HEALTHY

Continued from page 3

could be avoided by a vegetarian diet. The best illustration of the effects which different diets produce can be had by comparing the nature of the carnivorous animals such as the lion and the tiger with that of the herbivorous animals like the elephant, the horse or the ox. The latter being vegetarians are comparatively mild and intelligent and can be trained to do useful work to help man in the race for life.

The Cannibals

Civilised society curse the Cannibals because they eat human flesh. Likewise it may be safely inferred that the animal kingdom also curse the men and women who feast on the flesh of animals. The ox that is taken for slaughter shivers and trembles. Likewise the fowl cackles in its terror as if it were appealing for mercy. Now the question may be asked—does not the vegetable kingdom curse animal and man who appease their hunger by munching vegetables? They too have life and therefore they also suffer. But animal and man must eat to live (not live to eat) and therefore partake of something. By knowledge and reason we know that animals have all the five senses fully developed. But vegetables have not fully developed as many as five senses. In the process of mutilation the life which is fully developed suffers more than the life which is not so fully developed. So it is our duty as rational animals to choose the lesser evil. Some say, we do not kill, we only eat what is slaughtered by others and therefore we do no wrong. The simple answer is that no one will waste time and energy in slaughtering animals if there were none to eat the carcass of the animals so slaughtered. There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Can there be anything more cruel than to take life out of a living creature? According to the Hindu dharma this is the worst of sins and there is hardly any recompense for the man who is so hard-hearted as to kill an animal and relish eating its flesh.

“கன்கையிற் படிந்திடாஅலுக்
கடவுளைப் பூசித்தாலுக்
மக்குல் போற்கோடிதானம்
வன்னலாய் வதங்கினாலுக்
சக்தையில்தருண
தத்துவஞனைந் திட்டாலுக்
பொக்குறு புலால் புசிப்போன்
போய் நாகடைவனன்றே.”

We have to care both for our body and our soul. The sins which we commit recoil on us both now and in the life after death. Therefore we should refrain from sin. By being vegetarians we can live simple, economical, healthy, intellectually and morally strong lives—lives noble and spiritual—and rise higher and higher in the eye of God—the fountain of all grace and mercy.

MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT

Mr. A. McLehlan has been appointed Deputy Representative of the Ministry of War Transport in Ceylon and assumed duties in Ceylon on February 24.

BRITAIN PLANS POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Continued from page 1

dustries overtook Britain as it did America. To avoid unemployment and the fear of unemployment, placing of industry must be supplemented by timing of industry. By timing we mean that, when slump threatens, new activities must be started directly or indirectly by the Government. The direct policy of public works has been introduced to America by the New Deal. It has never been given a fair chance in Britain. But there will be plenty of public work to be done rebuilding after the air raid damage. Indirectly, the Government may start new activity by releasing purchasing power, and here the last British budget introduced something new. Part of the income tax paid now is to be refunded after the War when everybody may not be employed. If, however, unemployment cannot be avoided any more than can spells of ill-health or an occasional accident, the risk must be covered by insurance or the provision of social services. Britain was the pioneer country in devising a national unemployment insurance scheme as early as 1911, but she is not resting on her laurels. A Government committee is now working on the development and co-ordination of social insurance and allied services. The Committee's aim is that no family shall be in want because its wage earners are unemployed, sick, injured, too old, or dead.

Equalitz of Opportunity

The third direction of British reconstructions is that of greater equality of opportunity. The Board of Education plans to make 15 inst ad of 14 the age up to which children must attend school. Perhaps they will make part time school compulsory even after that. Sooner or later, however, young people must leave school and then equality depends mainly on the ordinary conditions of employment. So equality must include normal standards of labour in terms of hours of work and wages, below which no-one may drop. The end toward which we are groping is an assurance of some leisure and of a wage to cover a well-balanced scientific diet and decent housing. Besides this, there must be opportunity for the individual to advance above this standard, and there must be freedom for him to seize the opportunity when offered.

These then, are three objectives of reconstruction I should pick out as characteristics of British plans today; better distribution of the population, social security, and greater equality. Are these not also the objectives of American plans? The Atlantic Charter itself speaks of improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security as among the "common principles in the national policies of the two countries on which they base their

OBJECT OF MINISTER'S MISSION TO INDIA

Continued from page 3

ward contracts. In any case, they thought its 160 per bushel of paddy was too high. Therefore, the scheme had to be dropped. Of course, they could get their food supplies from outside Ceylon cheaper.

"Now, when they cannot get all their supplies from outside, they begin to grouse and say that the cultivators are profiteering and charging exorbitant rates. If at that stage they had decided upon a reasonable scheme of purchase, the prices of paddy and kurakkan today would be normal and the production larger," said Mr. Senanayake.

After referring to the Agricultural Products Quotas Ordinance, which had so far resulted in an appreciable, though not a sufficiently large, increase of locally-grown commodities, Mr. Senanayake said that very much more than Rs. 1 million worth of food had been produced in the last two years.

Not Time for Recrimination

"But we have not been in a position to carry on to an extent that would solve all the economic ills of our country. The only way in which food production could have been appreciably increased was by increased consumption. Unfortunately, that attitude was lacking on the part of the people until the present crisis," said Mr. Senanayake.

"This is not the time for recrimination," he concluded, "but it is just as well that we should know how and why we have failed so far to be self supporting. All should realise the proper position now and exert themselves to the utmost to produce as much food as they possibly can."

Minister's Departure

When Mr. Senanayake left for India by train last night he was accompanied by Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Director of Food Purchase. He was seen off at the Fort Station by a large gathering of friends, including several State Councillors.

ELECTION PETITION INQUIRY

Mr. Justice de Kretser, who held the inquiry into the election petition filed by Dr. R. Saravanamuttu against Mr. M. Joseph de Silva in connection with the Colombo North by-election to the State Council, has reported to the Governor that treating and the use of undue influence were proved to have been committed by the agents of Mr. de Silva.

hopes for a better future for the world."

Some of you may well say these plans are all very well, but will they ever be carried out? Paper plans are one thing, action, another. British democratic machinery, I know, grinds slowly. But slow as democratic procedure may be compared to the totalitarian simplicity of no discussion, and the shooting and torturing of minorities, this considerate procedure builds a more lasting structure. British reconstruction may be slow but it will be solid, steady and sure.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 954

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mudaliyar Moothathamby Visuvalingam of "Kaladdy Waluwu" Sandilipay North Deceased.
Sornam wife of Kanagaratnam Thirunavukkarasu of Sandilipay presently of Vannarponnai Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Seenivasagam Karalasingham and wife
 2. Sivakamipillai both of Alaveddi presently of Kuala Lumpur
 3. Visuvalingam Nadarajah
 4. Paripcoranam widow of Ampalavanar
 5. Visuvalingam Thiagarajah
 6. Kanagaratnam Thirunavukkarasu all of Sandilipay presently of Colombo Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day February 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai 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 granted letters of administration with the Last Will annexed unless the respondents or any other persons interested in the estate shall on or before the 20th March 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of February 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 72. 2 & 5-3-42.)

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SEED PADDY

Sealed tenders for the supply of 1,500 bushels of seed paddy of the following varieties will be received by the Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency), Jaffna, before 12 noon, on 7th March, 1942:-

- (a) Pachchaperumal
- (b) Murungan

2. For further particulars please apply to the above address.

C. J. OORLOFF,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, February 26, 1942.
(Mis. 195, 2-3-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1104

In the matter of the estate of the late Robert Vallipurathan Naganathan Chief Clerk, Court of Request, Mallagam Deceased.
Kuntherampillai widow of R. V. Naganathan of Mallakam

- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Sarasvathy daughter of R. V. Naganathan
 2. Sakundaravathy daughter of R. V. Naganathan
 3. Sinnathambyar Penniah all of Mallakam Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of December 1941 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 13th day of March 1942 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of February 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 73. 2 & 5-3-42.)

THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

XI. 'Parapaksham' or the Other Side

அருமறை நுகரம் முதல் தூல் அனைத்தும் உரைக்கையினால்,
அன்பரிதாம் அப்பொருளை அன் அருளால் அணுக்கன்
தருவர்கன் பின் தனித்தனியே தாம் தறிந்த அனலில்
தர்க்கமொடு உத்தரங்களினால் சமயம் காதித்து,
மிதுதி புராணம் கலைகள் பற்றும் எல்லாம்
மெய்தூலின் வழி, புடையாம் அங்கம் வேதாங்கம்,
சுருதி சிவாகமம் ஒழியச் சொல்லுவது ஒன்றே இல்லை,
சொல்லுவார் தமக்கு அறையோ சொல்ல ஒன்றே.

The Vedas and Agamas are the 'Muthal-nool' or original books which form the fountain-source of all Gnanam, parts of which are taken up by individuals who make investigations to the best of their lights by the Grace of God and bring out various religious and philosophical treatises. The Smritis, Puranas and other Shastras are called 'Vali-nool' or guide books based on the Vedas and Agamas. The Angas and Vedangas are 'Sarpunool' or subsidiary books. There are no books, not indebted to the Vedas and Agamas, but it is impossible to convince those that assert otherwise.

முதல் நுகரம் ஆன, முதலுடன் வால் உத்து
இதம் உறு கொம்பு செயி துதிக்கை தால்
மதி உடன் அத்தகர் வகைகளை பார்த்தே,
அது கூறல் ஒக்கும் இனசமயமே.

The elephant is one only. The blind describe it variously after seeing (feeling by the hand) its different limbs, some the back, some the tail, some the tusks, some the ears, some the trunk and some the legs. Even so are the six forms of religion preached.

The religions (and philosophies) of India are generally divided by Siddhanta writers into two main classes, the orthodox or inner circle (அச்சமயம்) and the heterodox or outer circle (அதச்சமயம்). Each of these is again subdivided into two groups, and in each group are included six distinct creeds or schools of philosophy. To the last or fourth group, the out and out or extreme heterodox or heretical (அதப்பயம்), belong Lokayatam or materialism, the four sects of Buddhism or Buddhism, viz: Chaittharantiam, Yokacharam, Mathiyamkam and Vypashikam, and Aruhatham or Jainism. These are all atheistic and condemn both the Vedas and the Agamas. Though extremely heretical these have books of their own and certain principles and settled modes of reasoning and, as such, are deemed worthy to be taken notice of by our teachers. The next higher or third group, the heterodox (அதம்) consists of (1) Tharukkam, which may be subdivided into the Vysesbika and Nyayika systems, (2) Mimamsai, including Bhattacharya's and Prabhakara's systems, (3) Ekanmavadam, in which there are several subsects, (4) Saikhayam, (5) Yogam and (6) Pancharastharam or Vaishnavism. These accept the Vedas generally, either wholly or in part, each in its own peculiar way, some have got their own special authoritative treatises, and all reject the Sivagamas. The next or 2nd group, அச்சமயம் (the inner heterodox or orthodox-heterodox, if we may use such a term), is reckoned superior to the last in as much as it generally accepts both the Veda and the Sivagamas, though most of the systems of this group, Pasupatham (or Saakrantha Sama Vadam), Naviratham (or Utpathi Sama Vadam), Kipilam (or Avesa Sama Vadam), Vamam and Vairavam, have also their own special books. These systems beginning with Pasupatham along with Akkiya-Vada-Saivism, constitute this group, and they all agree in denying the existence of Anava Malam. There are six kinds of Saivism, viz: Pashanavadam, Bathavadam, Sivasamavadam, Saakranthavadam, Isvara Avikara Vadam and Sivadvantham (or Namitta Karana Parinama Vadam). These go to form the first or orthodox group (அச்சம்) and have a good deal in common with Saiva Siddhantam, the difference consisting in the delineation of the general and special characteristics of the Tripadanthas and in matters of minor detail. On the top of these 4x6 (or 24) systems, (அச்சம், அதப்பயம், புதம் and அதப்பயம்), and covering all in its broad folds, stands Saiva Siddhantam, the system proved and finally upheld.

Of these various systems, those taken up for examination in the Parapaksham of Siddhiyar are included in the third and fourth groups, the heterodox and extreme heterodox systems. Our author begins with the outermost system, the Lokayatam of Brihaspati, who would accept no proof other than Prathiyaksham or direct perception and whose goal (or heaven or, shall we say, God) is naught but carnal and worldly pleasures. The Lokayatam also known as Charvakam (சார்வகம்) recognises no God, soul or Kurman, there are only four tatvas or states of matter (earth, water, fire and air), and according to him life is nothing but a combination of these. There are several subsects of Lokayatam, such as Theka-Anma-Vadi (தேக அன்மவாதி), Indriya-Anma-Vadi (இந்திரிய அன்மவாதி), Prana-Anma-Vadi (பிராண அன்மவாதி), and Audakarana-Anma-Vadi (அடக்காரண அன்மவாதி), who believe in no soul other than the body, the external senses, (ear, eye, etc.), the life-breath and the internal senses (mind, etc.), respectively. Without wasting more time with the teachings of this school in its various phases we shall proceed further, but one general remark we may here make is that Lokayatam has more votaries owing allegiance to it than any other school of thought including a goodly number of people who nominally pass as adherents of other creeds.

(To be Continued)

WHY RICE SELLS AT RS. 14-50 PER BAG?

A. G. A'S STATEMENT AT MEETING

'The Manipay Social Service League is akin to the English County Councils—Guardians of the Poor, and just as the achievements of a battalion are due to the efficiency of its commander and lieutenants, the splendid work the League is doing is surely due to the ability and enthusiasm of its office-bearers,' the President, Secretary and other officers" said the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cannon, presiding over a public meeting held at Anaicotta, Jaffna, on the 28th instant under the auspices of the Manipay Social Service League, when Mr. C. J. Oorloff, A. G. A., (Emergency) spoke on Food Control and Food Production, Mr. W. G. Spencer (Advocate) on "Rumours and Panic" and Dr. K. Cathiravelu on A. R. P. Casualty work. Mr. C. Thiagarajah, President of the League, welcomed the speakers.

Mr. Justice Cannon said that he was very much struck by the good work the League was doing in the cause of public health and sanitation, and the conciliation work it was doing to prevent people from litigating specially appealed to him. That was why he came to the meeting to give his encouragement, and more to listen to the other speakers than to make a speech himself.

Mr. Oorloff explained why rationing had become necessary, how the Government ensured that every man rich or poor gets his weekly ration; that weekly and not monthly supplies were given in order to prevent the rich buying big supplies monthly and the poor being left to starve if the position deteriorated at any time. He further explained the middle class colonization and state farm schemes started by Government at Kilivochchi and appealed to the country to produce more food on every inch of available land and to supply labour to Government State Farm. He also called for co-operation between cultivators and owners of cattle to see that there was no damage caused to crops and said that thefts would be severely dealt with under the present laws.

After Mr. W. G. Spencer and Dr. K. Cathiravelu addressed, Mr. C. N. Devarajan, the Secretary, asked some questions. He asked why rice was selling at Rs. 14.50 per bag when it was said that the cost price to the merchants was only about Rs. 11? Why Government could not run its own depots; why a man should not be allowed to buy his rice from any man he chose instead of being tied to a particular trader; what the Government reserves now were, and if the Government could not empower the village committees to appoint Vel Vidhans just as in Tank districts to prevent cattle nuisance and theft.

Mr. Oorloff answered that the prices were fixed by the authorities in Colombo, and that although certain kinds of rice cost less than Rs. 14, there were also certain kinds which cost over Rs. 16 per bag; the Government had no experi-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1108

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Aiyadurai of Mahiapiddy Jaffna Deceased. Thangamuttu widow of Kandiah Aiyadurai of Mahiapiddy Petitioner.

- And
1. Aiyadurai Ponnudurai
 2. Aiyadurai Rajadurai
 3. Aiyadurai Kanthamathi
 4. Aiyadurai Balasubramaniam
 5. Aiyadurai Sivanandan and
 6. Aiyadurai Rajaledchumy all minors of Mahiapiddy and
 7. Vairavanathar Kandiah alias Kandappu of Mahiapiddy

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 19th day of January 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 13th day January 1942 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th respondents abovenamed to represent them for all the purposes of this proceedings and the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly, unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 25th day of February 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of January 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 20-3-42.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 71, 2 & 5-3-42.)

FOR SALE

Property at Nallur about 20 yards from the junction near Kailayapilliar Kovil, at Old Store Road, in extent 4½ Lms. V. O. with stonebuilt house (8 rooms, kitchen, garage and well). The highest offer above Rs. 7000/- will be accepted. Applications to be made in sealed envelopes to the Secretary, Jaffna Christian Provident Society Ltd., "Rajasthan," Anaipanthi, Jaffna, on or before the 10th March, 1942.

P. W. THAMBYRAJAH,

Hon'y. Secretary, J. C. P. S.
(Ms. 194, 2-3-42.)

FOR SALE

Building site 13 lachchams at Chetty Street Nallur—near Kandiaswamy Temple—Apply B. R. Rajaratnam, Proctor S. C., Rasavittotam Jaffna.
(Ms. 193, 2-3-42.)

ence in doing rice business and that if Government started depots, the people would suffer as they would not be able to get credit facilities; although the State Council also was of opinion that the people should be allowed to buy rice from any dealer, the Minister and the Food Controller were of opinion that the present system was the best; the Government reserves would last about three weeks, but the merchants held large supplies and with regard to amending the V. O. Ordinance, he would look into the question if the suggestion was sent to him in writing.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and speakers proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. M. Tharukasalam, the meeting terminated. The Rev. S. P. Wijayarathnam interpreted the speeches in Tamil. (con.)

CEYLONESE EVACUEES

The following is a full list of the Ceylonese evacuees who have arrived in Colombo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. P. Grenier, Mrs. C. L. Van Langeberg and her daughter, Mrs. H. Vernon, Mrs. V. S. Van Langenberg, Mrs. R. Poulter, Mr. J. Rajasooriya, formerly of "The Malaya Tribune."

Saturday's arrivals—there were 31—were:

Mrs. J. T. N. Handy, wife of the Deputy Labour Controller, Singapore.

Mr. Mrs. A. M. Handy and family.

Mr. C. B. Paul, of the Anglo-Chinese College, Malaya.

Mr. Victor Mendis, a prominent Ceylonese barrister-at-law, race-horse owner and landed proprietor of Malaya.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thomas, Mr. John Pulle, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fernando and children.

One of the evacuees, Mrs. Grenier, told the Harbour Correspondent of the "Times of the Ceylon" of the thrilling departure of several Ceylonese from Singapore during the Japanese bombardment of the island.

The ship on which they were to embark left earlier owing to an "alert" and they cruised about in boats in the open sea in an effort to board another ship.

At length 167 evacuees, men, women and a large number of children, were taken aboard a British minesweeper. They then made for Batavia, pursued by Japanese bombers, which dropped bombs all round the ship. They had a lively time, especially as they had to jettison the depth charges aboard.

However, they got through unscathed. The crew of the ship were most generous in giving the evacuees most of the food aboard. In Batavia, they transferred to an Allied ship.

Mrs. Grenier said that in Kuala Lumpur the Ceylonese community met on the day before Kuala Lumpur fell and decided to form a settlement, as it was impossible to escape owing to the lack of transport.

"GUARDIAN'S" CALL TO PREMIER

London, Feb. 23.

"A subject that calls for prompt action by Mr. Churchill himself—for, as we all know here again, he is the author of policy—is India," writes "The Manchester Guardian" in a leader on Monday.

"We must move," says the paper, "It is not a question of settling India's deep internal quarrels at this moment. It is a question of giving India more executive power at the Centre, of setting ourselves to restore Indian administration in the provinces and of giving to Indian leaders, who will thus govern their country, the task of sitting down to work out an Indian agreement on India's future."

"Full production, the nation's military forces directed all through with the nation's brains, an India (because satisfied) adopting the war as her own—these are the pressing demands on the reconstructed Government."

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 169/P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Leethia Sethupillai

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 173/P.T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Karthigesu Chinna-thamby of Karaveddy East.

Deceased.
Karthigesu Veluppillai of Karaveddy East. Petitioner.

1. Thanalakshmi daughter of Chinnathamby
2. Chinnathamby Kanapathipillai
3. Easwari daughter of Chinnathamby
4. Saraswathy daughter of Chinnathamby
5. Sivagamidevi daughter of Chinnathamby
6. Manonmany daughter of Chinnathamby
7. Chinnathamby Sivasenthinathan
8. Ratnam widow of Chinnathamby a/l of Karaveddy East. Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 14th day of February, 1942, 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 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 7th Respondents that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take letters of administration, and that letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner as brother of the deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 5th day of March 1942, and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of February, 1942.

Sgd. L. W. De Silva,
Additional District Judge.

(O. 69, 26-2-42 & 2-3-42.)

wife of Kathiresar Jeremiah Nagamuttu of Varany Idaikurichy. Deceased.

Kathiresar Jeremiah Nagamuttu of Varany Idaikurichy

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagamuttu Samuel Ratnasingham of do
2. Nagamuttu Richard Balasingham of do
3. Lily Rasammah daughter of Nagamuttu of do
4. Rose Seevamalar daughter of Nagamuttu of do
5. Appaccuddy Theivar of Nagarcoil. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying for letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Leethia Sethupillai wife of Kathiresar Jeremiah Nagamuttu of Varany Idaikurichy coming on for disposal before L. W. De Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 8th day of November, 1941, in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingam, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 4th respondents abovenamed and that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration as the husband of the said deceased and that letters of administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 8th day of January, 1942, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

8-1-42.

Extended for 5-3-42.

Sgd. N. Ponniah,

A. D. J.

(O. 70, 26-2-42 & 2-3-42.)

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[Q. 115, 23-1-42—22-4-42.]

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(M)