

JUL 21 1947

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY



VOL. LIX.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1947.

NO. 30.

Truth Realisation

How To Annihilate The Ego

G. BALASUBRAMANIAM in the Vision

"IMITATION is death". This is eminently true of even spiritual life. Do not imitate another, but be like the bee which only collects the honey from different flowers without caring from which kind of flower it sucks the honey. Similarly, seek the company of saints and study their lives and teachings, but do not imitate only such qualities as will help your own spiritual progress. Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere. The path meant for one aspirant cannot suit another, just as the three qualities of Satwa, Rajas and Tamas are diametrically opposed to each other. Every soul has its own unique faith and concept of God, and we have to allow its own natural growth. Remember, no man has become a saint without the contact of saints and without undergoing himself the necessary Sadhana or discipline.

Whatever the path, you can enjoy that supreme satisfaction, felicity, Ananda or undisturbed peace, only after you yourself directly realise God to the same degree that anybody else has attained. Till then, the pangs of separation from the Beloved or the sense of duality that "God, world and I" are different, will not leave you. Do not allow yourself to be misled by others but stick to your own path, be it Atma-vichara, or Nama-smaran, Grihast-ashrama or Sanyasashrama, until you realise the Truth yourself. If you are sincere and your one burning aspiration in life is to realise God alone, you may rest assured that Divine Grace is active and it will unfailingly lead you to the Sat-sungha of saints and elevate your soul to complete God-consciousness. To pray and wait on God, to undergo any trials and tribulations and to suffer the pangs of separation with infinite patience, in the given conditions, is in itself a great Sadhana.

Do not worry about the goal. The enquiry into "Who am I?" does not mean the mere assertion of thoughts such as "I am Brahman or I am Siva" but remaining soaked in the consciousness of your true unchanging Self, unaffected by changes in the external life. Just as rivers mingle with the ocean and the mountains kiss high heavens, you become absorbed in God-consciousness. All seeming discord in different paths is due to the subtle desires of each individual, which are unfathomable, and they drive devotees to various kinds of Sadhana, according to the inherent nature of the individual, his own self-will or egoistic impulses. When however your finite desires are fulfilled by the Grace of God, your faith in the Di-

vine is naturally strengthened. Do not be proud of your spiritual attainments, much less talk about them. It will provoke your own ego or Abhiman. Forget the ego by glorifying the infinite Grace of God. On the Godward path you get so many powers—attractive features, wealth, name, fame and the like, but these should not be abused in any way. For instance, suppose you transcend the sex-idea, you should not look down upon those who are still in the steel-grip of sex-idea. Instead, it would be wiser to pray silently for their uplift. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, when aglow with spiritual lustre, was so beautiful that people were attracted by the loveliness of his form. But he used to cry to the Divine Mother; "Take back Thy outward beauty, Mother and give me instead Thy inner beauty, the purity of the spirit." And after a long time his external form became dull. From this it is clear to what extent the ego is capable of arousing the vanity in man. An Englishman describes the external form of Gandhiji as that of "a wise old crow, quite startling to look at when he smiles" but his inner life he regards as that of "the greatest Indian since Buddha". It does not matter if God Himself causes, without your knowledge, miracles to take place through you. If however you are conscious that you are the possessor of powers, the devil of Abhiman is sure to pull you down. Be like the rose which silently and unconsciously diffuses its sweet fragrance.

Be hard on your own ego-self and surrender to God your self-will. One who is led by self-will cannot do God's will as God cannot occupy that heart which is already full of plans, powers and sense of possession. Do not fatten the ego by donning various masks. It is like letting a thief enter your heart, instead of driving him away outright. To forget the ego and enjoy Divine ecstasy, Nama-sankirtan or singing the glories of God is the best and easy method. But to annihilate the ego there is no weapon so powerful as the enquiry into "Who am I?"

Britain and Nepal have agreed to raise the status of their legations in London and Katmandu (capital of Nepal) to that of embassies.

The actual quantity of paddy purchased up to June 30, 1947 under the Internal Purchase Scheme, is 1,765,629 bushels as against 1,341,948 bushels and for the corresponding period in 1945 and 1,378,786 bushels in 1946.

Study Of Indian Culture

Paris University's Move

What is expected to be the foremost Indian academic and cultural organization in Europe, the Indian Institute of Paris University, known as *L'Institut de la Civilisation Indienne*, has been reorganised.

Three professors of Oriental studies at the Sorbonne, Prof. Pierre Meills, Prof. Blich and Prof. J. M. Renou, are in charge of the institute.

Prof. Pierre Meills said in an interview with *Reuter* that a large number of French students as well as students from Indo-China and other French colonies were taking keen interest in the studies of modern Indian languages and culture.

Reception To Mr. V. V. Giri

The Ceylon Indian Congress, Jaffna, branch will accord a Public Reception to Mr. V. V. Giri Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, at 5 p. m. on Sunday 20-7-47, at Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Vannarponnai.

The following gentlemen will speak on the occasion

- G. Kumaraswamy, Esq., C.C.S., Retired Govt. Agent
- T. Muttusamipillai, Esq., Crown Advocate, Jaffna
- Dr. C. Candiah, Superintendent, Jaffna Civil Hospital
- Mrs. P. S. Pillai, M.A.
- K. A. Subrahmanyam, Esq., M.A.
- P. T. Mathai, Esq., M.A.

SOCIALISM—NOT A GAME

IT IS BASED ON UNITY AND LOVE

SOCIALISM is a beautiful word and, so far as I am aware, in Socialism all the members of the society are equal, none low, none high..... Only truthful, non-violent and pure hearted Socialists will be able to establish a Socialist society in India and the world, says Mahatma Gandhi writing in the *Harijan* under the caption, "Who is a Socialist?"

Mahatma Gandhi is a beautiful word and, so far as I am aware, in Socialism all the members of the society are equal, none low, none high. In the individual body the head is not high because it is the top of the body, nor are the soles of the feet low because they touch the earth. Even as members of the individual body are equal, so are the members of the society. This is Socialism. In it the Prince and the peasant, the wealthy and the poor, the employer and the employee are all on the same level. In terms of religion there is no duality in Socialism. It is all unity. Looking at society all the world over there is nothing but duality or plurality. Unity is conspicuous by its absence. This man is high that one is low, that is a Hindu, that a Muslim, the third a Christian, the fourth a Parsi, the fifth a Sikh, the sixth a Jew. Even among these there are sub-divisions. In the unity of my conception there is perfect unity in the plurality of designs.

In order to reach this state we may not look on things philosophically and say that we need not make a move until all are converted to Socialism. Without changing our life we may go on giving addresses, forming parties and hawk-like seize the game when it comes our way. This is no Socialism,

The more we treat it as a game to be seized, the farther it must recede from us.

Socialism begins with the first convert. If there is one such you can add zeros to the one and the first zero will account for ten and every addition will account for ten times the previous number. If, however, the beginner is a zero, in other words, no one makes the beginning, multiplicity of zeros will also produce zero value. Time and paper occupied in writing zeros will be so much waste.

This Socialism is as pure as crystal. It therefore, requires crystalline means to achieve it. Impure means result in impure ends. Hence the Prince and the peasant will not be equalised by cutting off the Prince's head nor can the process of cutting off equalise the employer and the employed. One cannot reach truth by untruthfulness. Truthful conduct alone can reach Truth. Are not Non-Violence and Truth twins? The answer is an emphatic no. Non-violence is embedded in Truth and vice versa. Hence has it been said that they are faces of the same coin. Either is inseparable from the other. Read the coin either way. The spelling of words will be different. The value is the same. This blessed state is unattainable without perfect purity. Harbour impurity of mind or body and you have untruth and violence in you.

Therefore, only truthful, non-violent and pure hearted Socialists will be able to establish a Socialist society in India and the world. To my knowledge there is no country in the world which is purely socialist. Without the means described above the existence of such a society is impossible.



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PRE-EMPTION

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IN APPLICATIONS FOR Letters of Administration or Probate, notice is generally served on the heirs of the deceased and Order Nisi is published in two issues of a local paper and in the Government Gazette; a similar provision regarding notices of intended sales by one co-owner to a person who is not entitled to pre-empt might have been more satisfactory. Whether the officers who are expected to receive certified copies of the notice under the Ordinance would comply with the requirements of the Law or not cannot be definitely stated. It is to be hoped that these officers would do their work regarding publication satisfactorily.

Section 7 of the Amending Ordinance deals with proceedings for enforcing the right of pre-emption within the time-limit and Section 8 sets out when an action to enforce the right of pre-emption would accrue. The period of prescription has been limited to one year from the date of the registration of the purchaser's deed. Under the old law the period of prescription was three years from the date an injured party knew of the sale, and there have been actions successfully maintained several years after the deed of sale where it was proved to the satisfaction of court that there was fraud and that the plaintiff came to know of a secret sale within a period of three years next preceding the action. Under the Amending Ordinance the right to institute an action expires at the end of one year from the date of registration of the impugned sale. Under Section 13 in the event of any competition among persons entitled to pre-empt, the court may accept the highest offer made by any of them.

The legislation regarding notice and prescription appears to be unsatisfactory. The right of pre-emption was supposed to be equitable; it was considered as a wise provision by the inhabitants of Jaffna in times of old. There has been a tendency in the twentieth century to think that the law of pre-emption is antiquated and should be, therefore, scrapped. It is one of the same provisions of the *Thesawalamé* and deserves respect. It has been customary in the past to address a questionnaire regarding any amendments of the law to members of the Bench and Bar before any

The Indian National Flag

Tri-Colour Design Suggested

The National Flag of the Indian Union should be so designed as to command universal respect and devotion irrespective of Party or other affiliations. Keeping this basic principle in view, the Ad Hoc Committee on the National Flag, appointed by the Constituent Assembly, is understood to have arrived at the following tentative decisions:—

1. The flag of the Indian National Congress should be adopted as the National Flag of India with suitable modifications to make it acceptable to all parties and communities in India.

2. The flag should be tri-coloured with the three bands horizontally arranged.

3. The colours should be in the following order, namely, saffron on top, white in the middle and dark-green at the bottom.

4. The emblem of the flag should be an exact reproduction of the wheel on the pillar at Sarnath, the Capital of the Achaemenic Empire super-imposed in the middle of the Central Band (the white of the flag).

5. The colour of the emblem should be dark-blue.

The United Press of India learns that the Ad Hoc Committee will meet again shortly to examine samples of the National Flag prepared according to the design recommended by the Committee before submitting their recommendations to the Constituent Assembly.

The same Committee is further understood to have decided that the State Seal for the Indian Union should be designed with an exact reproduction of the wheel at Sarnath till it joins the stem of the pillar. The words 'Republic of India' should be super-inscribed.

amendments were made. It is not known why this practice has not been observed in the present instance. Over five years ago a Thesawalamé Commission with Mr. G.G. Ponnambalam as chairman was appointed, but no report was made by the Commission. One of the main points urged before the Commission was the law regarding *Thedi Theddam* as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of *Avitchi Cetty vs. Rasammah*. The decision of the said case roused public opinion to satisfy which the Commission was appointed. It is regrettable that Jaffna should fail to receive the due consideration it deserves even in the matter of amendments of the law affecting her.

JUDGE WEARS GANDHI CAP

An index of the coming change in India was seen in the swearing in ceremony of the Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Shevde who took the oath in a spotless Khadi Cap, the cap which was formerly worn by rebels and "outlaws", says the *Independents*.

It must be said to the credit of Mr. Shevde that he is the first High Court judge in India to take oath in this attire.

One Thing & Another

(By LANKA)

WHEN Wendell Wilkie wrote his "One World" after his world trip in which he had to fly past India to avoid embarrassment to President Roosevelt during the War, he hardly would have imagined that soon after his death the one-world would be in bits! Or did he foresee the world breaking up and provide the remedy? It looked like becoming one-world when Eastern countries, reputed rice-growing and rice-eating areas, had to send well-paid and provided representatives with suitable retinue to Washington to wangle some rice for their impoverished countries. Did not our Sir Oliver and lieutenants fly to Washington begging for rice. Then it was a world-pool, and only very recently one Indian representative scoffed at Eastern Countries having to fly half round the world for rice grown in their own lands. A world of Indias is now in the making, rather unmaking, thanks to the British plan of quitting India. Almost every section that is known in the country wants to become self-contained, independent, as if there is some magic in that state! Everything is breaking up as a result of today's tendencies of thought. And why not, after the splitting of the atom?

In the midst of madness there always is some sanity, as witness the conference of madathipathis and religious institutions in South India at the instance of the Madras Premier. The object is to revive religion by making better and proper use of the resources of temples and endowments. A gleam of the past was visible in this very commendable attempt and no Hindu can afford to ignore it. The germ of the real corrective for the malady that has all too widely infested the Hindus, as also others, is to be found in the revival of religion, practised religion, not professed, understood religion, not sloganised religion. Let us look forward to the early growth of this new movement which alone can counter-act the malefic influences of a "Civilised" age!

Point Calimere again. The government of India is reported to have asked the Madras government whether it would make good the loss arising from the opening of Port

Calimere as a port for outside traffic. The public of Vedaranyam have offered to run a ferry service between Point Calimere and Jaffna to ensure the port's financial position. Jaffna, wake up, and take advantage of the position, for Jaffna stands to benefit greatly by the Calimere route.

According to the Civil Supplies Commissioner of Madras, among those who helped to create difficulties in food rationing are persons "who made additions to their families (on ration cards) without going through the usual formalities necessary to produce children."

That's one up over America which has produced test-tube babies!

Sir W. Duraiswamy's supporters at Karainagar singled him out for praise for his spirit of independence and maintenance of Tamil dignity by wearing the turban in the Speaker's seat, while the late V. J. Patel of the Indian Assembly of Congress days went under the foreign wig!

Evidently Indian leaders had different values for heads and head-gears!

"Hyderabad (Nizam's) was aiming at a target of 2000 Pathans", said a news report in an Indian paper.

Sounded rather like inviting trouble, in the context of current politics in that country, but it really referred to recruitment to Hyderabad's police force from the North West Frontier—peaceful!

Book publishers report a serious shortage of Bibles in South Africa.

Otherwise how do you account for saints in that country.

The Sydney Scientist who took out his class into the open to prove the absurdity of the "Flying Saucers" story from America recalls to mind the spectre of mysterious planes in the early days World War I. In many places at night people gazing at the brilliant Venus in the sky imagined it was shifting and changing and took it to be the Kaiser's wonder plane out to reconnoitre before destroying!

The Jaffna Assizes

K. Rasiyah of Pungudutivu was charged at the Jaffna Assizes with the attempted murder of Ponniah Casipillai and Ponniah Subramaniam before Mr. Justice Nagalingam. Mr. Vincent Thamotheram, Crown Counsel prosecuted; and the accused was defended by Mr. M. Balasundaram. At the conclusion of the trial the accused was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years R. I.

The next case that came up for trial was the one in which Sinna thamby Velupillai of Delfit was charged with the murder of one Saverimuttu Gabirel on 25-1-46. The accused was undefended and was found not guilty and acquitted at the end of the trial.

The Thavady murder case in which the accused was charged with murdering one Sinnarajah ended in acquittal.

The fourth case taken up for trial was the one in which two young men, Seevaratnam and Kanagaratnam alias Kanagu were charged with committing the murder of one Nadarajah of Kockuvil on 26-4-46 at the Thaddatheru junction. Mr. Vincent Thamotheram Crown Counsel prosecuted and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam defended the accused. After trial the accused was found not guilty and discharged.

THE JAFFNA HINDU MAHA SABAI

A special general meeting of the above Sabai will be held at the Society's hall on Sunday the 20th instant at 6 p.m. to consider the following:—

1. National Flag for Ceylon.
2. Management of Kataragama.

—Cor.

PERSONAL

Dr. K. Kasinathan who was once a student L. M. & S. (F. M. S. Govt. Stipendiary) at the College of Medicine Singapore and who has made intensive study for the past 23 years of Tamil Sanskrit and Urdu Medicine in India has been appointed as one of the Professors of the newly started College of Indian Medicine Madras.

WANTED

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Saivapirakasa Press
Vannarponnai.

Is Defence Possible? English--Its Future

The Best--A Poor One!

(By Sir George Thomson)

WE have heard what happens when an atomic bomb explodes. But at Hiroshima and at Nagasaki there was no serious attempt at defence. Is any possible? There are two kinds of defence against ordinary bombs—passive and active. One can build or dig shelters—a form of passive defence—or try to destroy the aeroplane that carries the bomb—a form of active defence. As to the first, one would be reasonably safe even from an atom bomb that burst in the air if one were in an underground shelter of no excessive depth. If the bomb were made to burst on impact with the ground it could no doubt destroy shelters over a certain area, but would lose blast effect on things above ground. However, it is hardly practical to put whole cities underground; that is a counsel of despair. The most that could be done without crippling civilisation would be to provide deep shelters for a few of the most vital factories, services and people.

Now for active defence. To shoot down an aeroplane carrying an atomic bomb is no harder, and no easier, than one carrying any other sort of bomb. But there is one important difference. Those of you who have read Hari's *Bomber Offensive* will remember how troubled he was when our losses in a series of raids reached or exceeded five per cent. And this is a general experience common to both sides in the war just ended. No Air Force can stand much over five per cent losses in attacks repeated night after night as conventional bomber attacks must be to be effective. But with atomic bombs one aeroplane can do the work of many hundreds. The same crews would not be asked to go out night after night. No probable percentage of losses would deter the attackers because so few would be needed. Certainly if one could shoot down one in five of the attackers, which would be very good indeed, that would be twenty percent, fewer bombs. But what of the eighty per cent, which still got home? In this warfare one must count the bombs that land rather than the few that are stopped. Defence of this kind may be worth something, but not very much.

Then there are rockets as a method of sending atom bombs. The V2s were not very accurate even at 200 miles range. Still a good proportion hit London. For short ranges a rocket might be a very effective mode of transport, and of course it is very hard to intercept. For long distances I am sceptical. I do not doubt a rocket could be made to go one or even two thousand miles, but it would have to be a two-stage affair shooting off a bit of itself in mid-air, and I am sorry for the man who has to make it accurate. Much better use a fast aeroplane. I should think.

Personally, I believe the best defence, and that a poor one, is to evacuate the big cities from the start. It will be a considerable time before bombs are common enough to waste on cities of under 100,000 inhabitants. If careful plans were made in peace it might be possible to run a country for a time without the big cities, espe-

cially if no very extensive land or sea forces had to be provided. I believe such plans should be made. But what a prospect for the world that we should even have to think of such a thing. One more question. Will more powerful bombs be invented? He is a rash man who would prophesy on such a point, but the atomic bomb would be unique in yet another way if the first specimens reached the limit of power.

Ex. Speaker Supported Meeting at Delft

A largely attended public meeting was held at Saiva Prakasa Vidyasalai at Delft West 7.30 p. m. on the 9th of July.

Mr. Perumaiyanar Suppiah was voted to the Chair.

The President said that it was the duty of the residents of Delft to see that Sir Waitalingam was returned unopposed so that he could once again be elevated to the Speaker's chair—a position which he filled with dignity and efficiency.

Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe B. A., traced the brilliant career of Sir Waitalingam. In 1921 Sir Waitalingam was the first elected representative for the Northern Province. In 1936 he was returned unopposed as Member for Kaytr. The state councillors then elected him as their speaker. In 1937 he represented Ceylon at the coronation of His Majesty King George VI and had the proud privilege of being knighted by the king. He was the only man respected by all communities—continuing he said that Delft should be proud of him "Who is the man" asked Mr. Sabaratnasinghe, "who can equal him in his achievements. Not even in education, nor in wisdom, nor in political sagacity is any one fit to compete with him."

Others who spoke praising the high qualities and integrity of Sir Waitalingam and requested him to be informed as their representative were: Messrs. Aiyandar Thamothersampillai, Kaddayar Sinnatamby, Shanmugam Sinnatamby, Naganani, Vythilingam, Nagapper Kanapathypillai, Vaithianathar Kumaru, Sinadurai V. C. Member Kandiah teacher and V. Balasingham.

Later a resolution proposed by Mr. Nagappa Kanapathypillai and seconded by Vythilingam Duraiswamy to come forward as their representative in Parliament was passed.

Sir Waitalingam, rising amidst loud applause, thanked the people for the wholeheartedness with which they had requested him to come forward as their representative in Parliament. He felt that this warm welcome was not only due because of his services to the islands, but also because of the understanding and close connection between the people and himself. If returned, he will wholeheartedly place his services for the advancement of their interest and main-

Indian Professor's Appeal for Retention

DR. M. Hafiz Syed M. A.; Ph. D. of the University of Allahabad in an appeal through the *Free India* states that India should not bid farewell to the English language altogether, though English rule and the English people in general would quit India soon. He asserts that Indians in their own self interest should retain the study of English in some form or other and continue drawing their cultural and scientific inspiration through this almost universal language. They should free their minds of all prejudices against any language or learning irrespective of the fact whether it is spoken by a friend or a foe. Linguistic and literary topics should be judged on their own merits in an impersonal and impassioned manner. Dr. Hafiz Syed then quotes the example of Ceylon and says:—

My object in emphasizing the need and utility of English in promoting cultural and scientific development in our country is to make us feel and realise the fact that the medium of an international language like English is to bring us in line with other civilized nations of the world and help us to carry on our international relations with them. I do not wish by any means to minimise the educational advantage of using our mother tongue as the medium of instruction. What I do say is this. We must try our utmost to develop and enrich our Indian language for sometime before we introduce it as a medium of instruction. May I here quote the example of the little island of Ceylon, our close neighbour? It has been proposed there by a select committee of the State Council that English shall cease to be the language of administration and Sinhalese and Tamil shall take its place from January 1, 1957. That is in ten years from now. The same may be done by our universities. Instead of introducing abrupt change we must go forward slowly and cautiously.

Indispensable

Those who wish to pursue higher studies, carry on research work in their subjects and be in touch with the achievements of scholars of progressive countries, enter diplomatic service, occupy the highest official positions in the Central Government, travel abroad as naval, military and aviation officers—to quote only a few functions—cannot possibly do without having a good working knowledge of English or any other European language in addition to our mother tongue which we choose as a medium of our instruction in schools and colleges.

Badly Taught

India has to choose one common language, be it English or Hindustani which may serve as a link between the central and the provincial governments and the outside world. As we have acquired a fair amount of familiarity with English and have become conversant with its usage, it will be unwise on our part to neglect or discard it altogether. It is said in certain quarters that

tain the law, practice and customs of Parliament.

There were also meetings at Velanai East, Velanai West, Delft and other places in support of the candidature of Sir Waitalingam.

English is one of the most difficult languages of the world and Indians have failed to acquire it as well as we should. Therefore we are advised to give up English altogether and acquire a fuller command over the language and literature in which we are born. One of the chief reasons why educated Indians have not become efficient in English as they should be in spite of the fact that they learn it for not less than 13 or 14 years, is that it is badly taught in schools and later on in some of the colleges.

On Modern Lines

It is up to the English scholars to devise ways and means of improving the method of teaching English on modern lines. In some of the language schools in Europe, such as Hugo's I have seen young men coming from foreign countries to the Continental towns and learning the language of the place in less than two years and acquiring its working knowledge because they were quite serious about it and paid sufficient attention. Our boys in schools and the young men in colleges and universities do not apply themselves seriously and strenuously all the year round. They work by fits and starts and learn it in a haphazard way as a virtue of necessity and not by real choice fully realising its utility and importance.

Our educational system is mainly responsible for wastage of time and life. Various examinations that are passed in 8 or 10 years can be got through in much less time with better efficiency provided proper method is introduced in acquiring it. Up to what time limit English should be retained or relegated, would be another question which we have to consider. By what stage it should be replaced by an Indian language is the question that comes up before our mind.

The Issue

With the proposed change over from English to Indian languages as media of instruction in schools and colleges what would be the future of English in our educational life? The question will naturally engage the attention of the educationists. If the imposition of English as the medium of instruction in all subjects has stunted our growth in several respects and prevented the spread of knowledge from the intelligentsia to the masses, the political and national regeneration through which the country has been passing during the last half a century is largely the direct consequence of the impact of western knowledge through the medium of English on our somewhat static and petrified civilization. But what about the future? Should English be taught in our schools and colleges as a compulsory secondary language to our boys or should it be relegated to the position of an optional language studied by those drawn to it by its cultural value or because of their aspiration to pursue higher studies in foreign countries?

Mr. Rajakulendran—A U. N. P. Candidate

It is learned that the United National Party has nominated Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran for the Bandarawela seat in the coming parliamentary elections.

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM OR THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 11-7-47)

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XVII. THE BRIHADARANYAKA UPANISHAD (Contd.)

Cf. also such lines as the following from the Tiruvachakam:

..... எம்பெருமான், இமவான் மகட்டுத்
தன்னுடைக் கேள்வன், மகன், தம்பன், தமையன்.....

Our Lord is to the Lady of the Mountain, Her Consort, Son,
Father, Brother...

உடைபார் உன் தன் கருவிருக்கும், உடையார் கருவன் கீ இருத்தி.....

She the (Universal) Possessor sits inside Thee, whilst Thou do'st
sit inside Her...

We said that this section was important. It is important for yet another reason, in that it contains the famous Maha Vakya formula *Aham Brahm Asmi*, I am Brahman, prescribed for contemplation by spiritually advanced devotees of God. As a sort of preamble it mentions God's immanence in all nature, not inanimate nature only but our own selves too. We read: Verily all this (the world that we see around us) was then (before creation) undifferentiated. It became developed by name and form...He (God) entered thither, to the very tips of the finger nails, as a razor is placed in a razor-case or as fire in a fire place...This is dearer (to us) than a son, dearer than wealth, dearer than all else, this Atman (Antaratman, Inner Soul, Soul of souls, God) which is nearer to us (than all else)...Whosoever worships this Atman (God) as dear, to him verily nothing dear will be lost (sruties 7 and 8.—Cf. Devaram:

என்னில் யாரும் எனக்கு இனியார் இல்லை,
என்னிலும் இனியான் ஒருவன் உன்,
என்னுள்ளே உயிர்ப்பாய்ப்புறம் போத்து புக்கு
என்னுள்ளே சிற்றும் இன்னம்பர் சுருகே.

Dearer to me than I there's none,
Dearer to me than I there's one,
Like breath in me moves He in, out,
Innumber's Lord He dwells in me.

The Sruti proceeds:—Whoever among the Devas comprehended It (Brahman, God), he became That (attained Godhood). Similarly is it with the Rishis and men (generally). The Rishi Vama Devan, who knew (realized) It (God), sang 'I became Manu (the first man), I became Aditayan (the Sun)'. Whosoever knows (meditates) similarly *Aham Brahm Asmi*, I am Brahman, he becomes all this and even the Devas cannot prevent it (his attaining this state of Brahmanhood), for he becomes their Atman (Antaratman, Inner Soul). But whoever worships a different Deity, thinking that the Deity is one and he another, he does not know (realize)...(sruti 10.—Here we have the Aham-Brahm-bhavanai Mantiram, the Maha Vakiyam of the Yajur-Vedam, the mental recital or contemplation of which is prescribed for the Sadana (practice) known as Sahambavanai referred to in the Siddhiyar lines பண்டை மறைகளும் அது என் ஆனேன் என்று பாலிக்கச் சொல்லுவது இப்பாவகந்தைக்கானே, Know that this Sadana it is which the ancient Vedas also teach us to contemplate as "I am That."

As regards the concluding portion of the above sruti that those who worship God as something different from themselves do not realize Him, the reader's attention is drawn to such lines as the following from the Tamil:

என் அவன் என்று எண்ணினர்க்கு (ம்) காடும் உளம் உண்டாத (லா) ல்,
தான்னை ஒன்று இன்றியே தான் அதுவாய்,—என்னை ஒன்று
இல் (லை) என்று தானே என்னும் அவரைத்தன் அடிமைத்து
இல் (லை) என்று தான் ஆம் இறை. (Siva Gnaana Bodham).

To those also, who (distinguish and) think of themselves and Him as (subject and object and I say) I and He, there is egotistic consciousness (as to those who think of themselves only)—to such indeed He (the Lord) is non-existent (i. e., lies concealed) and the soul alone appears. (But) those who eliminate themselves (their egotism and say that all (actions) are His, the Lord merges in His Feet and reveals Himself (to them).

.....சூரணம்
சூரணம் ஒருநூலிருவும் காடா வண்ணம்
பின்மர்க்கச் சிவனுடம் ஆம்பெற்றி, சூரணம்
பெருமை உடையோர் சிவனைப் பெறுவர் காணே. (Siddhiyar

Those who practise the path of Gnanam (knowledge) which transcends the distinctions of the knower, the knowing and the known and realize God with (and His Advaita relationship (to them),—they indeed attain God (Godhood).

It will interest our readers to know what this Upanishad says about Dharma (law, justice). We read: He created...the most excellent Dharma (law, justice). Law is the Kshatra of the Kshatra (more powerful even than a king). Hence there is nothing higher than the law. Even the weak is confident to defat the strong with (the help of) the law, as a subject by the king. Verily law is what is called the truth. Therefore they say of a person who speaks the truth that he declares the law and of one who declares the law that he declares the truth. Thus both are identical (sruti 14).

Section V speaks of 'food' of different kinds, the common food of all, the food of the Devas including offerings made in the fire and what is given away at sacrifices, milk for animals, &c. (in their infancy) and the food of the soul consisting of mind, speech and breath. The section concludes by singing the praises of breath as pre-eminent among the bodily functionaries and Vayu as pre-eminent among the Devas. Section VI with which the first Adhyaya concludes is a short one dealing with name, form and work, with which are coupled speech, the eye and the body, respectively, as being their support (the origin).

(To be Continued)

Reception to Muhandiram at Hatton

At a reception held by Mr. V. Vama-thievan at Hatton on Sunday last at the St. John Bosco's College, Hatton in honour of Muhandiram C. Thiagarajah, Mr. Anthony J. M. de Silva Chairman U. C. said that it was a pity that Muhandiram Thiagarajah did not wish to contest a seat for the Parliament. His services to the country were widely acknowledged and it was men of the type of Muhandiram Thiagarajah who were really wanted by the country in the new Parliament.

Mr. R. E. Jayatileke, M. S. C. testified to Muhandiram Thiagarajah's selfless service for the amelioration of the masses and he would not be surprised if he was nominated to the Senate as representative of the Village Committees. Muhandiram Thiagarajah was recognised as a model V. C. Chairman in the Island, said Mr. Jayatileke.

Muhandiram Thiagarajah in thanking Hatton residents for the welcome accorded to him, said that Social Service should really be made a subject in the school curriculum and appealed to authorities in charge of education that social service should be instilled into every youth. If duty to fellowmen was really taught and practised many of their evils would disappear. He appealed for inter-racial harmony for the peace and prosperity of Ceylon.

An illuminated address was presented to Muhandiram Thiagarajah and the meeting terminated with select songs, followed by a tea party.

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 699.

Pasupathipillai widow of Ramana-thar of Karainagar West

Petitioner.

1. Muttuledhumi daughter of Ampalavanar Murugesu of do
2. Ampalavanar Murugesu of do now of H. M. Customs, Colombo.

The 1st respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent.

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Saraswathipillai wife of Ampalavanar Murugesu deceased of Karainagar West.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of May, 1947, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 30th April 1947, having been read.

It is declared that the said 2nd respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her mother and that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 30th day of May 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of May 1947

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 18-6-47.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

30-5-47.

Time to show cause extended to 16-7-47.

R. R. S. Initialed
District Judge.

18-6-47.

Time to show cause extended to 30-7-47.

R. R. S. Initialed
District Judge.

16-7-47.

(O. 51, 18 & 22.)

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(Std. 22, 10-6-47-6-6-48.)

INDIAN NEWS FRONT

Aruna Speaks Out

Leaguers Should Quit Consenbly

Leaguers should be Banned

Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, President, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement, says; "Muslim Leaguers have forfeited the right to remain in the Constituent Assembly. As arch agents of an anti-India political party, they will now function as its fifth column. Disloyal to Indian nationalism, their rôle in free India will be that of aliens bent upon disrupting Indian unity. The Constituent Assembly, therefore, should ban their entry and order a re-election on the joint electorate principle. Otherwise, the Muslim Leaguers will use the Assembly's platform to raise Sudeten slogans, thus completing their Führer's imitation of Hitler tactics. The Constituent Assembly should have no room for men who did their best to limit its already limited sovereignty. Besides by refusing to enter it, till such time as they had achieved the division of India, they have betrayed our national interests. Churchill's henchmen must quit India. I am sure members of the Constituent Assembly are alive to the need for responding to the wishes of their constituents. I claim to have expressed views that are shared by nationalists irrespective of their credal labels."

Assembly Meets

What may perhaps be the last session of the Indian Constituent Assembly, before it converts itself into a Dominion Parliament of India began in New Delhi on Monday last, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presiding. Members of the Muslim League Party, States' Representatives and the newly elected delegates from West Bengal and East Punjab attended the session. For over 40 minutes, the new members, 80 of them, were trooping in, one after another, signing the register and shaking hands with the President. These included 37 representatives from the Indian States, including Mysore, Gwalior, Kotah, Alwar, Patiala, Cooh-Bihar, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur and Khasi States, Rampur and Benares, the Rajputana States, Western India and Gujerat States, the Deccan States, the Eastern States and the Residuary States; Baroda sent a new representative to take the place of the member who was burnt to death in a railway accident while he was on his way to attend the Assembly at its last session. Udaipur and Jaipur also sent one additional representative each to the Assembly to fill up their quota. Out of the 28 Muslim League members from the Indian Union area, 23 took their seats.

American Congressman's Call to India

Congressman Emanuel Celler of the United States has urged that India should cast off the intolerable British yoke forthwith and refuse to settle for Dominion Status. In a telegram to the United Press of America, Mr. Celler referred to Mr. Attlee's "hardihood" in suggesting that Lord Mountbatten be the Governor-General of Hindustan and Mr. Jinnah that of Pakistan. Mr. Celler said that the leaders of Hindustan or India should immediately repudiate the suggestion. India has all the attributes of society and should declare independence and must not settle for Dominion Status. "If Mr. Jinnah wants Dominion Status, that is his look-out, but, as for India, she should take her rightful place as an inde-

pendent nation before the United Nations", he said.

India Govt's Instructions to Mrs. Pandit

The Government of India it is understood, have instructed their Ambassador-designate to Moscow, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, that all important and official speeches made by her there should be in Hindustani. Mrs. Pandit's first speech, when she presents her credentials, will be in Hindustani. Mrs. Pandit who proposes to leave Lucknow on July 28, will stay in New Delhi for a week before leaving for Moscow on August 3. She will break journey at Teheran for a day enroute to Moscow where a whole floor of a big hotel has been reserved to house the Indian Embassy for the present. Although Mrs. Pandit's appointment is for one year, she is expected to return to India in December next to submit her report.

The Late Mr. V. Kathiravetpillai

We regret to record the death of Mr. V. Kathiravetpillai B. A., Proctor S. C. at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th inst. He belonged to a distinguished family at Vannarponai. He was the only son of the late Mr. Veeravagu, brother of the late Mr. Brown Sinnathamby, Crown Proctor, J. P. and of the late Mr. Elyathamby. He was married to a sister of the late Mr. T. Chellappah Pillai, B. A., B. L. Retired Chief Justice of Travancore, and the late Mr. T. Ponnambala Pillai, retired Chief Commissioner of Police, Travancore. He was enrolled as a Proctor in 1892 and was popularly known as "B. A. Thamby" as he was the first to graduate at the Madras University from Jaffna Town. During the early years of his practice as a Proctor, he was part-time lecturer in Mathematics and Latin to the F. A. students at the Jaffna Hindu College. When Mr. T. Chellappah Pillai was the Editor *Hindu Organ*, Mr. Kathiravetpillai many a time acted as editor. He practised his profession for a few years at Colombo in partnership with his son Mr. V. K. Rajanayagam who predeceased him. Another distinguished son of his was the late Mr. Jeganayagam who was the first from Ceylon to proceed to Japan for the purpose of acquiring technical knowledge needed for the setting up of an industry for the manufacture of matches. It is regrettable that Mr. Jeganayagam should have died within a few months of his arrival in Ceylon before he could establish a factory.

Mr. Kathiravetpillai leaves behind his sons, Dr. V. K. Paramanayagam and Messrs Vethanayagam, Alagasadainayagam and Sabanayagam and his daughters Mrs. T. P. Masilamany, Mrs. V. Asaipillai and Mrs. Omkara Vadivelu.

Mr. Kathiravetpillai had a very large and lucrative practice at Jaffna. His great services were in great demand in complicated land cases and for drafting petitions of appeal to the Supreme Court. Though he retired from active practice in 1925, he used to spend his leisure hours in solving complicated problems in Mathematics and reading Latin for pleasure. He was over 90 years of age when he died in peace. God bless his soul.

Letter To The Editor

Sir,— I shall thank you to publish the following telegram sent by some of us to three of the Tamil Congress candidates whose addresses were known to us.

"Earnestly urge dropping Tamil Congress platform for elections. Discuss in Committee and seize opportunity to join Mivanapala and stand as a new party candidate. Serve Tamils better.—Nayagam, Sivapathasunderam and others."

2. Those of us who live outside Jaffna know the feelings of the majority community towards the communally-minded minority man. Since it is the declared object of the Tamil Congress itself to join some party after the elections, is it not advisable to remove the communal taint entirely before the elections?

3. The Sinhala Mahasaba has declared its allegiance to the U. N. P. The Tamil Congress can similarly declare its allegiance to a party whose ideals are identical. Messrs Mivanapala and W. E. Fernando propose to form a new party to achieve Socialism through Parliamentary methods.

4. It may be argued that the public will laugh at the candidates if they at the last moment decide to move from the stand taken by them. On the other hand they may also be praised for recognising the opposition of the public to communal candidates and accommodating themselves to the wishes of the other party in the true interests of the Tamils.

My God help them to arrive at a correct decision.

Yours truly,
P. A. Nayagam

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 36PT

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Achimisthu wife of Chelliah Sithamparipillai of Thumpalai, Point Pedro Decedent. Vinayathambi Apparswami of Thumpalai, Point Pedro Petitioner.

1. S. Napillai widow of Veappillai
2. Velupillai Nadarajah
3. Thangammah wife of V. Apparswami
4. V. Ippillai Saesvaratnam and wife Naraatnam
6. Kathiravetpillai R. T. Rajanayagam
7. Chelliah Sithamparipillai all of Thumpalai, Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esquire Addl District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of June, 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Esvaradham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavits of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as brother-in-law of the deceased be and is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents shall appear before the Court on or before the 4th day of July 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of June 1947.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva
Addl. District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 25th July 1947.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva
Addl. District Judge.

led M. E. urupa h m
Proctor for Petitioner.

Founder's Day At Chavakachcheri Hindu Col'ge

The Founder's day was celebrated on Saturday the 12th of July 1947 commencing at 4 p. m. Sir W. Duraiswamy presided. While calling the president to unveil the portrait of the Founder, the late Mr. V. Thamotheerampillai, the spoke of the sterling qualities of the Tamil knight and how he had during the life-time of the State Council maintained a non-partisan attitude in its affairs. The emotional as well as the hair-splitting discussions had not moved the Speaker to veer towards any side, he said. He dwelt on the need of realisation by the country at large of the Conventions of the Officer of the Speaker. Finally he stressed that it is incumbent on the people of the constituency at least to realise the importance of the presence of the Grand Old man in the future Parliament.

The portrait of the oldest living headmaster, Mr. J. T. Hensman was unveiled by his illustrious old student, Mr. C. Yogasundram, Executive Engineer, Galle.

This was followed by a Garden party accorded by Dr. & Mrs. T. P. Thamotheeram, where the distinguished residents of Thenmaradchi the benefactors and well-wishers of the College were present.

The Public Meeting commenced at 5.30 p. m. Mrs. C. L. Motawari, M. A. Principal, Hindu Ladies' College, Jaffna speaking first stressed the importance of character building in schools. She emphasised the importance of an allround development of the child and an equality of opportunity which after all would cater for the development of all talents.

Mr. M. Balasundram B. Sc Advocate, spoke of the need of the inculcation of a spirit of adventure in the children and said that that would have as its necessary sequel a strong character. He strongly condemned the obsolete systems adopted by certain schools which invariably dulled and clouded the intelligence of the youth of the country.

Pandit K. Kanapathipillai also spoke. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. A. Sivaguru seconded by Pandit K. S. Ananther.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 53

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Mary Gnanaparenam Girdwood widow of Richard Rasiah Girdwood of Moqlai Jaffna.

Richard Adams Gnanarajah of Alaveddy, Petitioner.

1. Sumpillai Ebamaranathan and wife
2. Srimathi Thasiyan yagi both of Negemb. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before B. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of February 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the petitioner as her son and sole heir unless the respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 27th day of March 1947 and show cause to the contrary.

This 27th day of February 1947.
Sgd. B. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended to 24-7-47.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Seremban Wedding

Prime Minister of Johore Proposed The Health

The marriage of Mr. P. T. Arasu, of the Police Office, Muar, son of Mr. S. Ponnampalam, J. P., who belongs to Kaddudai, Jaffna, with Miss T. Kanageswari (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. Thambiah of the Labour Department, Seremban) who belongs to Kantarodai, Jaffna, took place on Thursday June 5, at the residence of the bride's father.

There were a reception and dinner at Muar at the residence of the bridegroom's father on Saturday June 7.

On the 4th day of the marriage, there was a special dinner at Chiang Chuan Association premises Jalan Ali, Muar. Covers were laid for 150 guests. Among those present were:- Dato Onn bin Jaffar, Menteri Besar of Johore and Datin Onn Dato Awang bin Omar and Datin, Awang, Mr Richard West, (Assistant Secretary to Resident Commissioner, Johore), Mr and Mrs Forsyth (Assistant Commissioner, Muar), Mr and Mrs L C Pinch (O S P C Muar), Mr and Mrs M B Hember (Executive Engineer, Muar), Dato Othman bin Buang and Datin (D O, Muar), Ungku Hassan bin Omar (CLR, Muar), Inche Jaffar bin Taha, Mr and Mrs K J Henderson (Controller of Labour, Muar), Mr D Forbes (Nordanal Estate) Mr L H Thorn (of Hongkong and Shang-

hai Bank, Muar, Mrs Miline of G E P S Muar, Mr E F L Russell (of Sime Darby, Muar), Inche A Hamid bin Mustapha (District Judge, Muar), Inche Hassan bin Abdullah, (Magistrate, Muar), Inche Ahmad bin Haji Tahir (A S P, Muar), Inche Azman bin Haji A Hamid Magistrate, Batu Pahat), Inche Abdul Majid bin Ibrahim (Treasurer, Muar), Inche Bidin bin Logen, Land Office, Muar Inche Ibrahim bin Haji Salam, Assistant Registrar, S C Muar, Mr and Mrs Louis Electrical Engineer, Muar Inche Bachok bin Ibrahim, Inche Mohamed bin Daud, Mr P C Joseph, Towkay Lim Chow Eng, Dr and Mrs Lim Ah Sit, Mr and Mrs Tan See, Mr Lim Chan Kuan, Mr Chua Guan Chia, Mr Seah Teng Ngiab, Mr Ng Cheng Guan, Mr Koh Koon Toh, Mr and Mrs K V Lingam, Mr and Mrs S Guneratnam, Messrs N K Pillai, D Suppiah, Durairajah Sanitary Inspector of Muar, and Messrs S Sinnathamby, M Arumugam, K Ambalavarnar, S Rajah, Mr & Mrs N Rajah, Mr & Mrs Thiagarajah, Mr & Mrs V Thambiah (the parents of the Bride) from Seremban and many others.

There were the usual speeches of which those made by Dato Onn and Mr Forsyth were the principal ones. Mr Ponnampalam and the bridegroom thanked the guests for having responded to the invitation.

The bride and the bridegroom were the recipients of congratulatory telegrams and wedding presents from relatives and friends living in various parts of Malaya and Ceylon.

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Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarpannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Friday, July 18, 1947.

Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMIPILLAI.