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## Society On A Spiritual Basis

### Man's Struggle With Nature

### How Hinduism Can Serve Society

(SRIMATH SWAMI YOGESHWARANANDA)

**S**OCTIES work on the twin principles of internal co-operation for common ends of life and external competition and struggle with other inimical groups. Internally a society strives to make all its members friendly to each other. Externally it tries to ward off and destroy possible enemies or obtain possible victims to serve its own ends.

When social groups were small and compact as they often were in olden times, the well-knit groups often succeeded because of their great internal co-operation and discipline and the readiness of its members to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of the whole group.

War has always threatened the life and property and the very existence of groups. So in war the whole group is organized for a life and death struggle. In ancient tribal times defeat in war involved the wholesale murder of all the males of the defeated party or their being used as helots, as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The history of man has always been a story of the stern struggle to wrest from Nature the means of his livelihood from a seldom over-indulgent environment. Geography and climate have been very important factors in the development of peoples. The peoples of the vast and fertile river valleys of the world found life easier than the peoples of rugged mountain hills and unfertile desert regions with little rain. So much of what is great and valuable in human civilization has arisen among the peoples of the river valleys throughout the world. Every means of livelihood make for leisure and leisure makes for thought and mental, moral, and spiritual development. It is only when men's basic needs are fulfilled and they are enjoying rest and comfort that they feel inclined to look with kindness and indulgence upon others. The man of plenty feels the poverty of his less fortunate brethren and the idea of helping him out of his misery springs up within his compassionate mind. When the climate is such that a little clothing and a few mares of food are enough to sustain life, man finds it a folly to fight and kill his fellow men for the sake of such paltry needs which can be so abundantly satisfied in the fertile and warm river valleys. Hence we find that the civilization and culture in India and China are based mainly on non-violence and toleration of

other forms of life and thought. But the life of the river valleys with its easy means of existence had its drawbacks. People took life too easily, became slothful and mentally lazy, and the incentive for material progress was not very great. The humid, warm, and enervating climate also helped this tendency.

The history of people who lived in hilly and barren lands went on different lines. The means of subsistence were limited and self-preservation was possible only by great exertions. Vegetable food was scarce and animal food was a necessity. Hunting and killing made the people brave and warlike though brutal, and the race of life could be only to the swift and strong. The weak must go to the wall, and only the fittest could survive. Mercy and compassion became luxuries in such an atmosphere and the killing of other peoples who were weaker physically and plundering and looting became recognized modes of life. Whatever qualms of conscience arose in the minds of tender and discerning individuals were soon silenced by the glorification of war as a means of fame and material greatness. So in these civilizations the horse and the sword became the symbols of power and greatness while in the other type of river valley civilization the cow and the ploughshare were the symbols of power and greatness. Thus the Chinese looked upon soldiering as a despicable job and in India men thought it a matter of pride to trace their descent from sages and gods. In the West however, the warrior or fighter has always been considered the hero of society and every baron or noble considered it a great honour to trace his descent from some great free-booter of old.

Civilization has thus, broadly developed in two main lines: the one the Eastern developing on mostly peaceful lines and having as its basic principles co-operation, toleration and assimilation by promoting social growth; and the other, the Western basing itself mainly on conquest and subjugation, and merciless extermination of inconvenient alien elements.

If the aggressiveness of Western civilization is condemnable, no less is the superiority of Eastern civilizations. Each has to unlearn many things and also learn many things. It shall be our endeavour to show here how by the elimination of

(Continued on page 6)

### Fight To The Last

The determination of the Indonesian Republic to fight to the last for its independence and the confidence that the ultimate victory would be theirs was voiced by Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Advisor to the Indonesian President, addressing a public meeting convened by the general student organisation in Delhi last week.

After explaining the circumstances under which this attack was made on the Indonesian Republic, Sutan Sjahrir said, "In our fight for freedom, it is only a matter of time. The goal is there and we see it very clearly. All difficulties will be overcome we know and we have the strength in our conviction that we will win complete freedom in the end".

### Agricultural Field Day—Manipay

Under the auspices of the Grow More Food Association and Village Committee, Manipay an agricultural field day has been organised to be held at Manipay on 9th August by Mr. S. B. Yatawara, Agricultural Officer Propaganda.

Muhanderam C. Thiagarajah, President of the Association, is making arrangements to make the Field Day a success, as this is the first time that a Field Day is organised in the Jaffna District.

### The Indian Cabinet

#### Revised List Of Nominees

According to a report in the "National Standard" the revised list of nominees for the Indian Union Cabinet is as follows:

- Pandit Nehru—External Affairs
- Sardar Patel—Home and States
- Maulana Azad—Education
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad—Food
- Dr. S. P. Mookerjee—Defence
- Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty—Finance
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar—Law
- Mr Jagjivan Ram—Labour
- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—Health
- Dr. John Mathai—Railways
- Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai—Works, Mines and Power
- Mr. N. V. Gadgil—Commerce
- Mr. R. K. Sidhwa—Industries and Civil Supplies
- Sardar Sant Singh—Communications.

An official announcement is expected shortly.

According to the same report Sardar Baldev Singh who is at present holding the portfolio of Defence is to be the new Governor of Bombay. It is also confirmed now that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar will go to West Bengal as Governor.

## Election Dates

### August 23 To September 20

**A**CCORDING to a Gazette Extraordinary published on Thursday night the General Election will begin on August 23 and end on September 20.

The polling in the 88 constituencies will take place on 19 days during this period.

The following are the dates of polling and the constituencies as announced in Thursday night's Gazette:—

- August 23—Mirigama, Kotte, Agalwatta Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Vavara Kayts, Trincomalee, Biringiriya, Bandarawela, Kiriella.
- August 25—Wattegama, Weligama, Dhowitza.
- August 26—Attanagalla, Avissawella, Horana, Chavakachcheri, Wariapola.
- August 27—Deniyaya, Matur.
- August 28—Point Pedro, Dambadeniya, Nivitigala.
- August 30—Kalutara, Ambalangoda, Balapitiya.
- Sept 1—Kopai Batticaloa.
- Sept. 4—Jaffna, Pointuvil.
- Sept. 6—Kotagala, Galle, Dodan-

- gaslanda, Horownpotana, Polonnaruwa, Badulla, Ratnapura.
- Sept. 8—Kadugannawa, Vavuniya.
- Sept. 9—Talawakelle, Beliatta.
- Sept. 10—Dandegamuwa, Kalawewa, Welimade, Balangoda.
- Sept. 11—Matugama, Gampola, Hakmana.
- Sept. 13—Moratuwa, Galaha, Maturata, Baddegama, Mannar, Kurunegala, Madawsebchiya, Anuradhapura, Buttala, Kegalla.
- Sept. 15—Ja-Ela, Negombo, Nawalapitiya, Akuressa, Kalmunai, Nattandiya, Deegigama.
- Sept 16—Pauadura, Kankesan-turai, A'utunuwara.
- Sept 17—Dambulla, Maskeliya, Kalukudah.
- Sept. 18—Gampaha, Kelaniya, Udugama, Vaddukoddai, Chillaw, Mawarella.
- Sept. 20—Colombo North, Colombo Central, Colombo South, Welawatte, Gal'kissa Mata'e, Minip, Hambantota, Paddiruppu, Nika-weratiya, Haputale, Ruanwella.





**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1947.

**ELECTIONS**

PUBLIC MEETINGS ARE BEING held in different parts of Jaffna and candidates seeking election to Parliament and their supporters are busy adumbrating their policy. Every candidate must be given full opportunity of clarifying either the policy of the party to which he belongs or the policy he would follow if he does not belong to any recognised political party. Tamils in Jaffna and other parts of the island have reason to be proud of their past. They have always respected peace. They have a tradition and culture which ought to be maintained. Among the objects of the Tamil Congress were mentioned the promotion of Tamil culture and tradition, and if the candidates nominated by the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress are intent on preserving peace or promoting Tamil culture and tradition there will be no room for complaint. At a meeting held recently by a candidate nominated by the U. N. P. the conduct of the Congress-wallahs did not reflect love of peace or respect for culture and tradition. One of the roads leading to the venue of the meeting was completely blocked and certain people who travelled by cars and wanted to proceed along the road had to reverse their cars and proceed along other routes. This is a sad state of affairs and it is to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of conduct of this kind.

Great teachers have always been at pains to impress upon mankind the great benefits that will follow if one loves one's neighbour as one's own self. Hinduism goes a step further and advocates one to love one's enemy also. In recent years Mahatma Gandhi has been preaching this doctrine.

“தின்து, செய்தாரை ஒறுத்தல்”

ஆயர்நாண

is what Great Thiruvalluvar has preached. It should not be forgotten that those who indulge in violence will end by violence. Men will reap what they sow. Hitler and Mussolini met with the fate they richly deserved. Gangster methods and tactics should be avoided by honourable people seeking parliamentary honours. Acts of rowdyism will not promote the cause of a candidate. It is sometimes explained that the candidate was free from blame, but his supporters were guilty. The evil that supporters of this kind can do to the cause

**Trade With Germany**

**Ceylon Govt. Convenes Conference**

The Department of Commerce and Industries will hold a conference shortly with trade representatives and delegates from prominent commercial and business houses, including the L. C. P. A. and Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, with a view to opening trade relations with Germany.

It is learned that Britain has been told that her colonies have been allotted only four representatives at a big trade conference to be held in Germany in the near future, and the Ceylon Government has made representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for inclusion in the British delegation.

According to present indications, Ceylon's claim for recognition is not likely to be ignored by the Secretary of State as tea and rubber are to figure prominently in the trade talks with Germany.

One of the main items that would come up for discussion before the conference here will be whether the Ceylon delegate is to be an official or not. Though Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Ceylon Representative in London, is fancied in Government circles as delegate, it is stated that Mr. Corea is so badly engaged with important matters in Geneva that he will not be in a position to undertake other duties for some time.

There is a likelihood, however, that an official of the Department will be chosen as Ceylon's representative in the event of Ceylon being specially represented at the German conference.

Before the war, Ceylon imported over Rs. 5,000,000 worth of goods from Germany and exported over Rs. 9,000,000 worth of products to Germany.

Owing to the technical perfection of many of Germany's products, there are inquiries on a large scale from the trade at present, and it is the intention of Government to secure as many trade facilities as possible in the forthcoming talks.

**Jaffna Hindu College Inter-House Athletic Meet**

The Annual Inter-House Athletic Meet of the Jaffna Hindu College will be held on Saturday, the 9th August, 1947 at 4 p. m. on the College Ground. Dr C KANDIAH will give away the Prizes.

of their candidate will be great. It is the duty of the candidates to see that not only they but also their supporters do not indulge in violence. It is gratifying to note that some of the candidates nominated by the Tamil Congress are conducting their campaigns in a spirit worthy of Tamil culture and tradition; probably it is due to the fact that they are essentially men of peace. It is said that some candidates are not free from bribery and corruption. Those who are not free from offences of this nature will have at some time or other to pay the penalty for their conduct. Jaffna expects every Tamil seeking election to Parliament to be true to Tamil culture and tradition.

INDIAN NEWS FRONT

**SAROJINI TO BE GOVERNOR**

**All Important States To Accede**

It is now learnt that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has accepted the offer of temporary Governorship of the United Provinces until Dr. B. C. Roy returns. It is revealed that only after pressure from Pandit Nehru and Gandhiji that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu agreed to fill the temporary vacancy created by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy's absence in America. Dr. Roy is expected to return by the middle of September. "I am very ill", pleaded Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to Sardar Patel when he greeted her as "Your Excellency". "Ill?" said the Sardar laughing. "That is why we are sending after you your own Doctor—meaning Dr. Bidhan Chandra Rpy who has been her physician for many years."

**Dominion Cabinet**

So far as the Nehru Cabinet is concerned, Mr. Gadgil, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Dr. Ambedkar are considered certainties. Reports that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad may retire are dismissed as being without foundation. The selection of Sir R K Shanmukham Chetti as a member of the first Dominion Government of India, according to informed circles, is finally settled.

**Swearing-in of Members**

One minute after midnight August 14-15, India's first Dominion Cabinet will be sworn in. Astrological advice is to the effect that the confluence of the stars on the morning of August 15 is inauspicious. The decision of the British Parliament that the appointed day for the transfer of power should be August 15 will be adhered to. At the same time, due respect is being paid to astrological counsel, which predicted the failure of the Simla Conference.

**Jinnah's Offer to Bhopal Ruler**

A change in Mr. Jinnah's list of Governors for Pakistan Provinces seems to have been necessitated by the refusal of Lord Killearn to accept the Governorship of East Bengal. It is believed the Nawab of Bhopal has been offered the Governorship of a Province in Pakistan, and it is still not clear how the Nawab will be able to accept the offer.

**Congress Premier's Consult**

Enquiries in informed Congress circles indicate that the procedure adopted in the selection of Governors for appointment on August 15 was that the Congress High Command invited names from the Premiers of the different Provinces and acted on their suggestion. It is reported that at every stage the Provincial Premiers present at Delhi were consulted in the matter of the selection of Governors for their respective Provinces and their suggestions were accepted. As regards West Bengal whose Premier was not present here, it is learnt, a panel of three names, viz. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Acharya J. B. Kripalani was sent to the Congress High Command by the West Bengal Premier.

**States to Accede**

Twenty-two Indian States, including Travancore, Baroda, Cochin and Rajpipla, have expressed their readiness to accede to the Dominion, it is officially announced. A Press

Communique issued says: Following the Conference of Rulers and States representatives held on July 25, which was presided over by H. E. the Viceroy, the States Department have been engaged in discussions with the Rulers and their representatives on the terms of the Instrument of Accession and the Standstill Agreement. These documents have now been finalised and accepted by the representatives of the States. The States Department are sending copies to the States for signature. It will be recalled that H. E. the Viceroy had discussions with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, when the letter was in Delhi. As a result of the discussions H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore has now agreed to accede to the Dominion. Before he left, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda also informed the Viceroy that Baroda would accede. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Cochin and Rajpipla have likewise expressed their desire to accede to the Indian Dominion. H. E. the Viceroy had informal consultations with Rulers of Indian States who are present in Delhi. The following Rulers have expressed their readiness to accede to the Dominion: H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior; H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala; H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner; H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur; H. H. the Maharajwal of Dungarpur; H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar; H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanganar; H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar; H. H. the Maharaja of Panna; H. H. the Maharaja of Tehri-Garhwal; H. H. the Raja of Faridkot; H. H. the Raja of Sangli; H. H. the Maharaja of Sitamau; the Thakore Sabib of Falitana; the Raja of Phaltan; the Raja of Khairagarh; the Raja of Sandur. Most of the other States are understood to be willing to accede, but in the discussions at Delhi they were represented by their Ministers, who cannot formally commit them to accession. These Ministers are now returning to their States at once in order to place the Instruments before the Rulers. It is expected that, barring a few who have not finally made up their minds, all the States will have signed the Instrument of Accession by August 10.

**Tamil Congress Meeting**

Karanavai was the venue of a meeting held in support of the candidature of Mr. T. Ramalingam, Advocate for the Point Pedro Constituency on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 5 p. m.

Messrs. S. J. V. Chevanayagam, V. Kumarasamy, V. S. Karthigesu, Thiccamm C. Chelliahpillai, V. Arunachalam and several others spoke in support of the candidature of Mr. T. Ramalingam. — Cor.

**NOTICE**

**Arack Rent Sales—Mannar District, 1947-48**

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Arack Rents, Mannar District, will take place on 14th August 1947. Tenders should reach the Kachcheri, Mannar before 10 a. m. on the date fixed.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

V. C. SELLATHAMBY, for Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.

The Kachcheri, Mannar, 31st July 1947. (G 34, 5)



# Communal Harmony

## Col. Kotelawala Deprecates Communal Writings

AT a time when the national leaders of Sri Lanka are endeavouring day and night to create communal harmony and peace, it is regrettable that a few papers published in the Sinhalese language have resorted to a tirade against the great Tamil community and against some individuals. This is unfortunate at a time like this when we are on the eve of great changes constitutional and social, says the Hon. Mr. J. L. Kotelawala in the course of a contribution in Tamil to the *Inthasathanam*. Mr. Kotelawala condemning the vituperations of these Sinhalese papers says that his party—the United National Party is not in any way responsible to these mudslinging contributions in the Sinhalese press. Mr. Kotelawala continues:

The U. N. P. is a political party which knows no caste creed or race. It is a party consisting of all communities of the island and it will be interesting to recall the words of our leader Mr. D. S. Senanayake at his address at the inaugural meeting of the Party: In that speech he emphasised its cosmopolitan character and stated that we all ought to be proud of having organised a party purely on nationalistic principles. There was no place for communalism in the new dispensation and he hoped that those politicians who played on the emotions of the masses and thrived on the poison of communalism would no more have a place in the new Parliament.

Referring to the boycott of the First State Council by Jaffna, Mr. Kotelawala writes: We should not forget that memorable boycott of the Donoughmore constitution by Jaffna. It was a gesture of protest at the inadequacy of the reforms as set out by the British bureaucracy. Jaffna, by that great gesture vindicated the honour of Lanka and we cannot forget, for all the world that great service to Mother Lanka by the Jaffna patriots who were in the vanguard of the freedom struggle of the country. Even now, the Tamils have an honourable place in the new scheme of things and we earnestly invite them to share the administration of our beautiful island as honourable partners and brothers.

"Today Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is the President of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and not very long ago, he was elected to be the Acting Minister for Communications and Works; and for his being elected to that post I was responsible to a great extent. Had we been communalists would we have elected him?"

"Communalism is a poison that kills the body politic of this country, and it is impossible for this beautiful island of ours to prosper unless and until the canker of communalism is removed once and for all. Unity and Unity alone is the path to salvation and freedom. India divided should serve as a lesson to us. Today that great continent is shed much of its might because of that unfortunate partition. Let us profit by the

### U. N. P. MEETING

A largely attended meeting was held at the Jaffna Hindu College grounds in support of the candidature of Mr. A. Mahadeva on Sunday last. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Retired Government Agent presided and among the other speakers were the candidate himself, Messrs S. Natesan, S. Sivapathasundaram, R. N. Sivapragasam, S. R. Kanaganayagam, C. Ponnambalam, K. K. Nadarajah and K. Venathanar.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam the president of the Tamil Congress was received with great acclamation at the Tamil Congress Office opposite the venue of the meeting. A large number of his supporters literally carried him with shouts of "Tamil Congress Ki-Jai." "G. G. -Ki-Jai." The U.N.P. meeting proceeded undisturbed. A stone fell on the platform, where the speakers were seated, without causing hurt to anybody. Two explanations have been offered. Tamil Congressites say that it was a friendly hand that was responsible for it while the others deny the Congress version.

### Mr. Alvappillai Confident

The total rice imports for the first six months of 1947 total nearly 114,670 tons. The totalled rice imports for the whole of 1946 amounted to 253,699 tons.

Mr. K. Alvappillai, Commissioner of Food Supplies, told a Press reporter that the original allocation of rice for Ceylon during the current year was 276,000 tons. However 21,000 tons of rice may be lost to Ceylon as a result of Brazil leaving the International Emergency Food Council.

Mr. Alvappillai is confident, however, that Ceylon will receive 255,000 tons of rice this year which is the allocated quota minus the 21,000 tons of rice from Brazil.

In 1946 though Ceylon received 253,699 tons of rice, her allocation for that year was 324,000 tons. The deficit of about 70,000 tons rice which was lost to Ceylon was due to supplies from the rice exporting countries not coming up to expectations.

While the 253,699 tons of rice cost Ceylon Rs. 64,786,627 in 1946, the 114,670 tons of rice imports to Ceylon for the first six months of 1947, has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 45,745,862.

experience of India. We are all sons of Lanka and Sri Lanka is verily our common mother. Let us all awake arise, march together hand in hand, Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and others, and stop not till the goal of complete freedom is attained."

### Full Dominion Status

#### Grant to Ceylon in Feb. '48

According to the United Press of America. Ceylon will be granted Dominion Status early next year, probably in February or March, and the occasion will be marked by a visit from the Royal Family.

A high Government official said that in all probability, Princess Elizabeth would inaugurate the new Dominion. It is believed that Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, the present Governor of Ceylon, will be the first Governor-General of the new Dominion.

### Indian High Commissioner in London

The Government of India has announced the appointment of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon as the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. Mr. Krishna Menon will take charge of his new office on August 15, 1947.

At present, the High Commissioner for India discharges certain agency functions only; from August 15, he will become India's representative in London for all official purposes and his functions will be similar to those of the High Commissioners in London for other Dominions.

### CHRISTIANS IN INDIA

#### WHAT WILL BE THEIR FUTURE?

"Foreign missionaries will not be asked to quit India. Indian Christians will be free to occupy high officials positions in the Indian Dominion," said Mahatma Gandhi while replying to a question by the President of the Students Christian League for the Punjab the N. W. F. P. and Delhi.

Asked if the non-Christians in the Indian Dominion would have freedom to embrace Christianity, Mahatma Gandhi said he would be guided in this connection by the rules and laws framed by the Indian Constituent Assembly. "Christ came into this world," added Mahatma Gandhi "to preach and spread the gospel of love and peace, but what his followers had brought about was tyranny and misery. Christians who were taught the maxim of 'Love thy neighbours as thyself' were divided among themselves"

#### GOVERNMENT TENDER

Sealed tenders will be received by me for the supply of gingelly poonac for the year ending 30th September, 1947.

Intending tenderers should furnish their quotations on forms obtainable at the Jaffna Kachcheri against a cash deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders should reach this office not later than 12 noon on Friday 7th August, 1947.

Sgd. M. SRIKHANTA,  
30th July, 1947, A. G. A. (E) Jaffna.  
(G. 71, 5.8.47.)

## Truth Realisation

### Some Hints for the Sadhaka

(SWAMI RAMDAS)

THE life of a sadhaka on the God-ward path in a world full of temptations is not an easy one. Many souls who were seized with a sincere and earnest aspiration for God have been lured away from the quest by the desire for wealth, fame, power and sex. Absolute purity of thought, word and deed is the only condition for realising the Truth which is so stupendous and sublime.

So long as the mind of a sadhaka still lays its hold upon material things, so long as its roots are still firmly fixed in worldliness, so long as it depends for satisfaction on external contacts, he ought to keep a strict sentinel over his thoughts and actions, and should take the utmost precaution not to swerve from the path. He cannot trifle with the will of God by saying that whatever he does is by that will. Surrender is a state of consciousness. It is not a mere verbal assertion or even a mental acceptance.

To raise above all human weaknesses that seek to keep the soul tied down to its lower nature, the course is to dwell continuously in the Divine through remembrance and meditation.

The first and foremost quality that manifests in a sadhaka, who aspires to be a true servant of God, is simplicity—simplicity in his ways, conduct and mode of life. He is a tyagi not by any rule or

imitation but his life cannot but be imbued with a spirit of renunciation when it is utterly dedicated to the Divine. A happy go-lucky life in which there is a glamour for worldly things, attraction for the ephemeral tinsels and vanities of life cannot be a passport to the realm of the Infinite. It is a life of total self-sacrifice wherein service of God in humanity is both the means and the end.

The glorious examples of saints and sages are before us—how they gave up everything for making God their own—how they laid all that they called their own at His feet. Such a surrender takes the soul to the highest spiritual eminence making him feel one with God who is the absolute reality, immanent in all beings and creatures. If a sadhaka is tremendously determined to achieve divine love, peace and bliss, his self or ego must go and all that is done for it must also go.

There is no compromise between Truth and untruth, between Light and darkness. The heart must be pointing always to Truth and Light, leaving behind untruth and darkness. Make-believe and dilly-dallying devotion is delusive and deceptive.

So, O sadhaka, turn to God with all the force of your being. Let His light flood your heart and make you a radiant vehicle for the revelation of His eternal attributes of love and joy.



# Help Indonesia!

## Dutch Atrocities Should be Curbed

A stirring appeal to all Ceylonese irrespective of caste, creed or religion to help Indonesia in her troubles is made by *The Keris*, union of overseas Indonesians and Malays, Rifle Street, Colombo. The Keris in its appeal says:—

In March this year the Dutch and the Indonesian Governments had signed an agreement, which is known as Linggadjati Agreement. The article 17, section (B) of this Agreement reads:—

"The Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic shall settle by arbitration, any dispute which might arise from this agreement and which cannot be solved by joint consultation in conference between those delegations. In that case a Chairman of another nationality with deciding vote, shall be appointed by agreement between the delegations or if such agreement cannot be reached by the President of the International Court of Justice."

An appeal was made on Sunday last by the Republican Government to the Dutch Commissioner-General in Jakarta (Batavia) to arrange a conference between the delegations in a last minute effort to solve the few remaining differences, or in case the conference could not be possibly arranged, they should invite the third party to arbitrate. But Von Mook and General Spoor, being instructed by their own Government, have preferred the sword. The die is cast and it is clear as crystal, what the Dutch intentions are. It is proved to the hilt that Dutch Imperialists have treated this Linggadjati Agreement as another scrap of paper.

It is reported that the Netherlands Government are looking for alternative landing-grounds and other facilities for their planes if India should refuse them. Obviously, this Island will be the place the Dutch have in view for the purpose. If it is so, do we not feel it our duty to play our part to influence public opinion in Ceylon to deny the Dutch to obtain all these facilities?

This kind of help will be welcomed by the Indonesians, who are fighting today to defend their honour and their own very existence. For them this fight is a question of *to be or not to be*. Shall we just adopt the policy of "wait and see" in this struggle between right and evil? It has been said by a well-known Ceylon Malay that the Indonesians are blood of our blood. It is a fact that during the Last War there were in Ceylon many Indonesians who married Ceylonese women. The fate of these men are still unknown, because most of them as soon as they reached Indonesia had sided their own people. Remember that their wives here in Ceylon are Ceylonese and your own people. Remember again that their husbands are struggling in Indonesia against Dutch oppression.

At this critical juncture, we should prove ourselves to be worthy brothers of Indonesians. Let

us put this question to ourselves, "Is it not a duty for a man to defend, if necessary with his life the peace of his wife, children and property when they are threatened by intruders?" Today this is exactly the problem to be solved by the Indonesians. Twenty three months ago, and that was on the fateful day of August 17, 1945, the Indonesians through their beloved President Soekarno and Vice-President Hatta, had proclaimed to the whole world their *Independence*. They have the right to live in their own country according to their own conception, as long as their freedom is not a danger to other communities. Now once again they have been attacked mercilessly by the Dutch Imperialists. The motive of the Dutch is very clear. They want to re-colonize Indonesia, so that they may be enslave her people to reconstruct the ruined and impoverished Holland with the sweat and blood of Indonesians.

The Dutch, giving as an excuse for their present action in Indonesia, declare that they are not the enemies of the Indonesian people but, they are using their might and arms only to keep law and order in that land. They accuse the present Republican Government, with whom the Dutch had come to an agreement, and whose de facto authority and been recognized by them over Java, Sumatra and Madura, of being incapable to deliver the goods they want. It is true that the Republicans will not give whatever demands made by the Dutch, because as an individual has a right, the Republican Government, which is a government of the people by the people and for the people of Indonesia also have the right to safeguard their own interests. In the recent negotiations, which has been ended by the Dutch with sword, the Indonesian Government have gone more than half way to meet the Dutch in the eleventh-hour discussions on implementing the Pact of Linggadjati.

It is hard for us to believe that a nation, who had suffered under the yoke of Nazi occupation just a few years ago, has forgotten so soon the lessons of her own misfortune. Holland, the country of the Dutch, has committed the biggest crime against humanity by plundering and murdering the people of Indonesia. What is the offence or the crime the Indonesians have committed? Is it a crime or a sin to live in one's own country and free it from any foreign domination? Have Indonesians trespassed Dutch rights and molested Dutch people? It is the Dutch, who are committing all these heinous crimes and sins against humanity. It is really unparalleled in the annals of human history.

The principles of all those Human Rights, such as were declared in the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Articles and Teheran Declarations, to which the Dutch Government had subscribed their avowed loyalty, have been trampled down by the Dutch Army, the instrument of the Dutch Imperialists.

Remember that the Indonesians at present are in very great peril.

## WHO INTRODUCED ENGLISH?

### Dr. Jennings on Unhistorical Complaint

"It is complained that the British introduced English education. This is the most unhistorical complaint of all. The British missionaries, like the Portuguese and the Dutch, did in fact introduce vernacular education.

"The difficulty was that the Sinhalese were not interested in Sinhalese. They wanted to learn English so as to get Government jobs. I do not blame them in the least. I merely point out to you that the English missionaries fought a losing battle for vernacular education; the boys went to Royal College to learn English. Much though we say about education for its own sake or about education for nationhood, we have to recognize that most of our students seek it because of the rewards that it will bring."

Thus declared Dr. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the Ceylon University, speaking at the 125th anniversary celebration of the Christian College, Kotte.

"Our politicians," he said, "talk about the mother-tongue on platforms and proclaim 'noble sentiments' in Sessional Paper: but where has the money gone since 1945? Have they built new vernacular schools or concentrated on practical education in Sinhalese or Tamil?"

"Assuredly they have not; they have removed the fees in English schools and built central schools in every constituency so that our late State Councillors could claim to have brought English education nearer to the masses.

"On the other hand, English education has not been sought for its own sake. It has been sought because of its economic advantages. It was in fact not British opinion but Ceylonese opinion that demanded English education. English was the means not merely to higher salaries but to the social and political advancement of the people.

"The value of the scheme prepared by the Special Committee on Education has been somewhat overlooked in the conflicts over minor questions like free education and denominational schools. If that scheme is carried out the division between English education and vernacular education will disappear, though I fear that those who start with English, the Burghers and the Muslims in the towns, will have a considerable advantage until our methods of vernacular education are improved.

"However, I do not wish to be led away into these perennial topics. All I wish to suggest is that an anniversary such as this implies a re-dedication. Our schools, like our University, are not profit-making bodies. Their sole aim is public service.

"The 125 years of your history take us back almost to the commencement of the British occupation. The significant year for Ceylon was not 1795, when the British occupied Trincomalee, but 1815. Not only does the Kandyan

They are bombed and machine-gunned indiscriminately by Dutch planes. Men, women and children, combatants and non-combatants are massacred alike by the Dutch. The Indonesians are mercilessly terrorised by them.

Convention which united the Island for the first time from that year; but also it was the year of Waterloo, when Britain and her allies finally defeated the great Napoleon and so decided that Great Britain and not France would rule Ceylon.

"The Christian College was founded by the Church Missionary Society. It is now a matter of complaint that the missionaries founded schools, but if they had not there would have been no schools for two generations."

## J. H. C. BUILDING FUND

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J. H. C. Building Fund Committee.



## HEALTH WEEK AT VAVUNIYA

On the 24th July 1947 at 9.30 a. m. a procession of school children from five schools proceeded from the M. O. H.'s Office to the Govt. School, Vavuniya where a Health Exhibition in which the Convener, Vavuniya, and the Govt. School Madakande took a prominent part. The National Savings, Agricultural Dept. and the Rural Development Dept. also brought their exhibits and put up a good show.

Dr. S. F. Chellappah, the D. M. & S. S. arrived at the Exhibition at 10.30 a. m. and was received by Dr. V. Sangarapillai, M. O. H., Vavuniya. The latter in a short speech emphasised the fact that this was the first exhibition of its kind at Vavuniya and it was fitting that Dr. Chellappah should declare it open. He then requested Dr. Chellappah to declare the Health Exhibition open. The meeting which followed was presided by Mr. P. Tharmalingam, Chairman, Town Council, Vavuniya. Mr. P. Tharmalingam said that Dr. Chellappah knew what further medical facilities were required for Vavuniya and he hoped that he would provide them as soon as possible. The M. O. H., in a short speech thanked all those who contributed so well towards the exhibition and thanked the Convent, Vavuniya, and the Govt. School, Madakande for having taken pains to put up a good show. He also thanked Dr. S. F. Chellappah for having consented to grace and honour the occasion and declare the exhibition open.

Mr. S. R. Nallarattam of the National Savings Movement put up a stall in the exhibition grounds and realised by sale of Savings Certificates a sum of Rs. 2100/- which was a good collection in a backward area like Vavuniya.

Dr. Chellappah replying said that the Chairman wanted a Tamil speaking Mid-wife for Vavuniya. But it was a problem for the Department to find Tamil Mid-wives. He exhorted the people to send their daughters to be trained as Mid-wives. Regarding improvements to the Vavuniya Hospital he said that when the proposed new buildings for the Hospital and D. M. O.'s quarters came up a few nurses will be appointed and the present D. M. O.'s quarters converted into Nurses' quarters.

In the evening there was Inter-school sports at Jayaratne's Play Ground presided by Mr. P. Tharmalingam, the Chairman Town Council, Vavuniya. Of the five schools that took part the Govt. School, Madakande turned out champions.

At 7 p. m. there was a Schools' Concert at the Convent in which the Convent, Vavuniya, C. C. Tamil School and the Govt. School Madakande took part. This was under the patronage of Dr. S. F. Chellappah and Mr. V. S. Gunawardane the Magistrate presided over the Concert. Speeches were made by R. v. Fr. Cross, Dr. K. Cathiravelu, Mr. Gunawardane the Dr. V. Sangarapillai, M. O. H., Dr. N. Ambalavaner the D. M. O. and Dr. S. F. Chellappah. Dr. V. Sangarapillai thanked Dr. Chellappah the D. M. & S. S. for having graced the occasion by his presence and for having consented to be the patron of the School Concert and also be one of the judges. He next read a message from Mr. A. S. Kohoban Wickreme, A. C. A., Vavuniya. The message was as follows:-

"We will be missing the celebrations on Thursday to which we were always looking forward very keenly, particularly as we were aware that you were sparing no pains to organise the show on a large scale and with that purpose you have been so fortunate as to induce the Director to be present throughout that day. Please permit me to extend our best wishes for the success of the show. I trust that the valuable Health-Les-

## Jinnah's Appeal For Co-operation

It is reported in "The National Standard" that Mr. Jinnah recently addressed a private meeting of Muslim League members of the Indian Constituent Assembly and asked them to co-operate in its work and be loyal and law-abiding citizens of Hindustan.

Affirming that he was a citizen of Hindustan and would remain so, Mr. Jinnah, said he was going to Pakistan as "a servant" and not as a citizen of the new State. He also announced that he would continue as President of the All-India Muslim League until and unless the League Council decided otherwise.

Lessons that will be learnt by all at the Exhibition, Concert etc., will help to further raise the standard of the health of the people in this district which I need hardly say has of late shown a marked and definite improvement—particularly since the spraying of DDT commenced. The M. O. H. then gave a talk to the audience on Malaria emphasising the effect of DDT on the mosquitoes. He explained what an effective weapon it was not only against the mosquitoes but also against flies, bugs and lice. He expected to eradicate Malaria from this district with this weapon. For this he wanted the co-operation of the people. He then referred to the high infant and maternal mortality rates in this area and said that it has been proposed to construct Maternity Homes at Cheddikulam, Madawachchiya, Puvarasankulam, and Mankulam and to appoint more Tamil Mid-wives when they became available. In the meantime he advised the expectant mothers to make the best use of the existing hospitals and the services of the three mid-wives in this area. He then thanked all the schools, the several judges and all those who contributed both in cash and kind and helped to make the celebration a success.

Dr. Chellappah thanked the M. O. H. for having invited him and having an opportunity to address them and added that credit is due to him and his staff for having organised the celebrations and for having got up such a good show. He said that Malaria was the biggest problem in this area. He exhorted the people to co-operate with the authorities of DDT. The next problem to tackle was the deaths caused by pneumonia and infant and maternal mortality, all of which were responsible for half the deaths in this area. He said that M & B 693 was available in all dispensaries at present and requested the people to avail of allopathic treatment in the hospitals and dispensaries for pneumonia. He added that Maternity Homes will soon be constructed in the places mentioned by the M. O. H. and thereby better Maternity and Child Welfare facilities will be provided. He finally exhorted the people to co-operate with the medical authorities and thereby obtain the maximum benefits towards better health and lower mortality.

Next came the concert in which the Convent, Vavuniya turned out first and the Govt. School, Madakande second.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. V. Sangarapillai.

Mr. V. S. Gunawardane summing up for the judges of the Concert congratulated the Convent, Vavuniya for having got up such good, original and colourful items. He said that last year he presided over a similar celebration at Mannar but the celebrations here were better and were on a grander scale. He congratulated Dr. Sangarapillai, the M. O. H. and his staff for having taken pains to organise and get up a celebration on such a good scale.—Corr.

## CEYLON'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

### New Department to be Created

It is understood that the Ceylon Government has already taken up the question of the appointment of direct representatives from Ceylon to important countries, on the grant of Dominion Status next year.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that the necessity for the establishment of a special department for Foreign Relations is one of the fundamental rights of Dominion Status, and Ceylon with her large trade and commercial interests—if she is to keep abreast of other nations—will have to make a start even on a minor scale, at least by appointing Trade Representatives at important commercial centres in the world.

With the grant of Dominion Status, the Colonial Office will no longer continue to protect or promote the interests of Ceylon by fostering her trade in foreign countries. Trade agreements and pacts will have to be signed anew and to facilitate these negotiations direct representatives have to be appointed either as Ceylon Representatives or Ceylon Trade Representatives.

Already there are inquiries from France and Argentine. France is anxious to sell her cars to Ceylon and buy Ceylon rubber while the Republic of Argentine is keen on a pact with Ceylon for reciprocal trade.

Preliminary steps are being taken in the matter and the necessary data is being collected to enable Parliament to take an early decision.

### Sale of Arrack Rents Jaffna District 1947-48

Sale of the exclusive privilege of selling Arrack taverns of the year 1947-48 will be held at the Jaffna Kachcheri at 11 a. m. on Tuesday August 12, 1947.

Tenders should be on the prescribed form which may be obtained at a Kachcheri on production of a tender receipt of Rs. 750/- for each group of taverns. Further particulars appear in the Gazette of July 25, 1947.

P. J. HUDSON,  
Government Agent, N. P.  
The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 28th July 1947.  
(G. 73 5)

### Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Annual High Festival-1947

The public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the section of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple along Wyman Road, Navanturai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1 from 6 a. m. to 12 mid-night daily from 21st August, 1947 to 15th September, 1947 on account of the Annual High Festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple.

Sgd. R. E. Blaze,  
Superintendent of Police,  
Northern Province,  
Police Office,  
Jaffna, 2nd August, 1947,  
(G. 105. 5)

## British Troops Leaving India

British troops will begin leaving India on August 17, an official announcement from Armed Forces Headquarters, India stated.

The first batch will sail from Bombay on August 17 after a ceremonial parade, the announcement added.

The historic Red Fort at Delhi, built by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan, has been selected as the initial Headquarters of the new Army of India.

The Fort is being prepared for the reception of General Sir Rob Lockhart, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India, and his staff.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 744

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanagammah wife of Kathiresapillai Ariacuddy of Sanatanar Deceased.

Kathirasapillai Ariacuddy of Sanganai Petitioner.

Ariacuddy Coomaraswamy of Sanganai Respondents,

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of July 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Sivagnanam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Kanagammah wife of Kathiresapillai Ariacuddy the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as husband of the said deceased unless the Respondent or any other person interested in the subject matter appear before this Court on or before the 20th day of August 1947 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 21st day of July 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. S. Sivagnanam  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 55. 1 & 3)

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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(Std. 27 11-7-10-10-47)



## Society On A Spiritual Basis

(Continued from page 1)

weaknesses and strengthening the spiritual basis of Hindu Society, it can become, once more, a power for world welfare.

The philosophical basis of society as conceived by the Hindus is based on a spiritual world-view. According to them the highest reality is Brahman or God. From Him has come forth the universe in varying degrees of reality.

In all the Smritis and Puranas we find this idea of the emergence, maintenance, and dissolution of the universe, as found in the Vedas and the Upanishads, made the basis of the spiritual world view. All of us have come from God, and unto God we have to return and we shall return in due course. Our nature is essentially divine, but in Samsara owing to the inscrutable power of Maya there are the distinctions of high and low, big and small good and bad, and rich and poor. Shankara says in his Bhashya on the *Brahmasutras*: "We maintain that Ishvara is of the nature of Intelligence, the Witness, the Immanent Being in all the universe the Controller of actions and their fruits, and is the Supreme Self existing in all things. Through His grace and permission the Jiva in its state in Maya blinded by ignorance identifies itself with the aggregates of cause and effect and enjoys this Samsara as "doer" and "enjoyer"; and it is through the grace of the same Ishvara that the Jiva has limitations and is an aggregate of things, even though it is not a well understood fact

among people that Ishvara acts as a cause in agriculture or other occupations; still Ishvara is the cause in actions of all kinds' III, ii, 41).

Hence the basis of society is spiritual. It stems direct from the Infinite, the deathless ground in which all our experiences of pleasure and pain and all the other dualities of life take place. Herein lies our sheet-anchor of hope of salvation in a world where apparently change, transitoriness, and death seem to be our portion. The Shastras tell us that the universe is but the playground of the Infinite, the same that is in all of us. We partake of its divine nature, nay, we are that Infinite itself in all its glory and the secret of immortal life and bliss is to understand our real nature and be in unison with the Infinite—whether in its manifested state or unmanifested state.

The individual therefore, is sacred. His body is sacred, his mind is sacred, because he is the Divine as Man.

Society then must be so organized that this Divinity in Man can be fully manifested. All restrictions of freedom in society must have as its *raison d'être* the purpose of giving more freedom to develop the Divinity in man. Restrictions on individual freedom are justified only if they lead to freedom on a higher level, only if they lead to greater good.

(To be continued)

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