

# THE Hindu Organ.

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NO. 46.

## God—His Place In World Life

Conflicting Ideologies Of Modern Age

Tussle Between Communists And Capitalists

(By SRIMATH SWAMI YOGESHWARANANDA)

(Continued from our last issue.)

THERE is however, another class which is neither capitalist nor communist, but stands midway between them—the middle class or bourgeoisie of all countries. Free from the gridding and thought-killing poverty of the masses as well as from the demoralizing and debilitating luxury of the richer classes the middle class has always clung to religion and God as a necessary part of the scheme of things. They want God to save them from the wretchedness of poverty and to keep them secure in the enjoyment of a peaceful and cultured life. It is a class with tolerable leisure and enough intelligence and energy to think seriously about the problems of life and death, and it is in them that religion at present has its greatest hold. While they appreciate the enjoyments of the pleasures of the world, their thinking minds also note its temporary nature, and they want to rise to some more permanent values and in religion and the ideas of God they find this satisfaction which the world cannot and does not give.

But in an increasing number of even the middle-class people the faith in God or even the need for Him is severely shaken in the deeper crisis of life when things and persons we held dear when time honoured institutions so dear to the heart of the man of traditional culture, are all swept away or seriously threatened with extinction at the hands of vandal forces. Then he is tempted to cry out: 'Where is my God on whom I relied? Does he forsake me now in my hour of need? Then away with Him! I will have nothing more to do with Him.'

That such is the attitude of the common man with a sort of faith in God is well illustrated by a letter received from a reader of The gentleman is the headmaster of a high school in the province of Bombay and he feels greatly upset at our call for trust in God, in spite of all appearances of His being cruel and all that. We give below the relevant portions from his letter:

We all know that our country is passing through stress and turmoil; the destruction of life and property is going on on a large scale throughout the length and breadth of the country; loot, arson, and mass con-

versions of the unfortunate Hindus on a large scale are going on before our eyes in Noakhali, the Punjab and the N.W.F. Province, in spite of all our efforts. The wide and extensive killing of innocent people, the destruction of life and property by the majority community in those provinces are an eye-opener to Hindus. Enough of that nonsense that you are preaching from the house-tops, in season and out of season, about the justice of God and his impartiality to his creatures; when hundreds and thousands of people are butchered in the name of religion, when innocent people are out to the sword where women and children of the Hindu community are murdered in broad day light, before the very eyes of the guardians of law and order, our faith in the wisdom and justice of God vanishes like vapour in their air.

The history of our country is full of such treacherous episodes where dishonesty and bigotry are the key-notes of our opponents' actions; there was no tolerance of any kind, the religious persecutions, loot and arson, the destruction of the temples and such other religious places are a common sight everywhere, the riots in the country are pre-arranged and well planned but we people do not know them or we try to connive at them. And you people try to befool the people every now and then and it is the common men in the street who feel the pinch to face the troubles and disasters and there is nobody to console them; what you preach is no consolation for them, they are not satisfied with your sweet and smooth oily words. The people who have suffered will never be satisfied with your eccentric and unconvincing arguments that it is the will of God, and the disasters were due to our past Karma! Lord Sri Krishna has given us sound advice in his memorable words, 'Fight to the last follow me!' You will please enlighten me on this point and try to clear my doubts in the present unfortunate circumstances in our country.

In all countries there is plenty of misery and cruelty in the world. But in the midst of our sorrows we must not forget that life is not all misery. If that were so the human race would have ended its existence by committing suicide. Because

(Continued on page 5)

## Another Two Years!

Mr. Senanayake On His Future

That more than half his life had been spent in the service of the country and he would not be able to serve it for more than another two years was stated by Mr. D. S. Senanayake at a public meeting at Panaddura last week.

Mr. Senanayake added that whatever the leftist opponents might do, if he lived till February next year, he would get full freedom for Lanka during the early part of that month.

He averred that the leftists were pledged to Russia to make Ceylon a Russian colony and therefore opposed Ceylon attaining freedom.

"So long as I am at the helm of affairs, they know I will not allow Russia to hoist the Hammer and Sickles, and that is why they cry 'Senanayake Banghaveva'" said Mr. Senanayake.

He further said that more than half his life had been spent in the

## "Partition Not Permanent"

Sarojini's Hope

"The force of circumstances compelled us to agree to the partition of India but it does not mean that we believe that it will be permanent or that India can be divided", said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U. P., replying to a welcome address presented to her by the Allahabad University Union.

Her Excellency added: "We accepted the division not because the Muslim League demanded division but because the Bengal Hindus and the Punjab Sikhs and Hindus demanded it."

Mrs. Naidu called on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is lying ill for the past few months. Mrs. Naidu was with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for about half an hour.

service of the country and he would not be able to serve the country for more than another two years. He appealed to the voters to send in representatives who would co-operate with him in hoisting the national flag in February next year.

## WHAT RELIGIONS TEACH

### Implications Of The Gita

SRI Krishna Jayanthi was celebrated with ecstacy on Sunday last at the Ramakrishna Mission Hall, Wellawatte. Mr. V. V. Giri Representative of the Government of India presided.

Mr. Giri said that he was very hesitant when the Swami Siddhanta Manandaji requested him to preside at the assembly that evening to celebrate the Krishna Jayanthi. He was only a student, not a scholar or preacher, and as such he felt his limitations when he accepted the call to preside at that meeting. He was very happy that they had two eminent scholars as speakers that evening. He appreciated it very much when one of them Mr. Padmanabha, quoted from different religious texts, ideas and principles laid down which had the common purpose of doing good and being righteous towards their fellowmen.

As a layman he always felt that all religions taught them the same things—to do good, be truthful and submissive to humanity. At no time in the history of the world was it more necessary to know the implications of the 'Bhagavat Gita' than it was at the present moment. If only leaders of nations, not only were taught the Bhagavat Gita but tried to practise what they had been

taught, he was absolutely certain the world would be a happier place to live in. Instances of violence as in the Punjab, Bengal or any part of the world would not have been witnessed if people had learnt what was in the Bhagavat Gita.

Mahatma Gandhi had learnt to practise what was taught in the Bhagavat Gita and worked miracles by his non-violent doctrine.

Mr. G. J. Padmanabha said that he had undertaken to discuss an aspect of the Bhagavat Gita, which was not religious but secular—an organisation for world peace.

Human society despite centuries of civilization was still subject to frequent outbreaks of cultural fratricide which it dignified by the high-sounding name of war. Clearly it was incapable of learning by experience. The notion that if they want peace they should prepare for war was not an idea of startling originality. Yet the policy of educating citizens for peace instead of training them for war had to be given a fair trial.

That anomaly was all the more remarkable, in that all the great world religions, with the possible exception of Islam, preached pacifism and non-violence. As for Hin-

(Continued on page 2)





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1947.

### CABINET-MAKING

TAMILS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN in the for-front of Ceylon politics. During the second decade of the present century it was a Tamil who was elected for the Educated Ceylonese seat: it was left to the genius of another Tamil to found the Ceylon National Congress. The Singhalese and the Tamils have always lived in amity with each other for several centuries. When prominent Singhalese were clapped in jail during the 1915 riots, the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan—he had not been knighted then—not only proceeded to England but also made a marathon speech espousing the cause of the Singhalese in the Legislative Council. Great friendship and intimacy appear to have existed in the Hill Capital of Ceylon. For the first time, the founder of the Ceylon National Congress claimed for the Tamils of the Western Province a separate seat in or about 1923 and from then onwards some differences have existed between the bigger fry of the two communities. In 1931 when Jaffna boycotted the Donoughmore Constitution, the then Leader of the State Council Sir Baron Jayatilleke elected to pilot the State without the Tamils who had boycotted the elections under the new Constitution. It is regrettable that the Singhalese leaders in the State Council should have, during the sixteen years the Council had functioned, given room for the Tamils to think that they (the Singhalese leaders) had been communal in their outlook. Sir Baron Jayatilleke crowed over the homogenous pan-Singhalese Board of Ministers elected in 1936; he appeared to have realised his mistake sometime later when he himself strained every nerve to cause Mr. Mahadeva being elected Home Minister. For several years when several millions of rupees were being spent on agriculture and other improvements in South Ceylon Jaffna continued to be neglected and it was only during the tail-end of its career did the State Council show some signs of consideration for Jaffna.

Ceylon generally looks up to India. The Supreme Court which is the highest court of judicature in the Island is guided by the rulings of the High Courts in India. The Penal Code, Civil Procedure and the Law of Evidence in Ceylon are practically the same as in India. It is to be hoped that when the time comes for Cabi-

## Mr. Kanagaratnam Wins

### All Rivals Lose Deposit

At the Vaddukkodai constituency elections for which were held yesterday, Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, retired Auditor General (T. C.) was returned by a large majority defeating 5 other candidates. The voting was as follows:

K. Kanagaratnam	11721
V. Veerasingam	2234
S. H. Perinpanayagam	1716
S. Paramanayagam	1546
K. Channugam	1100
P. Ragupathy	827
Spoilt	274
Majority	9487

All his rivals lose their deposits. Mr. V. Nalliah former M. S. C. was returned from the Kalkudah Constituency by a majority of 2,383.

At Maskeliya Mr. K. Natesa Iyer a former M. S. C. and Mr. T. M. Solomon (L. S. S. P.) were defeated by Mr. G. R. Motha (Ceylon Indian Congress). Messrs Natesa Iyer and Solomon forfeit their deposit.

### PARTY POSITION

The latest position of parties is as follows:

U. N. P.	33
L. S. S. P.	9
Tamil Congress	7
Indian Congress	5
B. L. P.	4
Communist	2
Independents	13
Ind. Socialist	1
	74

### The Next Finance Minister

The Political Reporter of the Times of Ceylon discussing the formation of the Cabinet forecasts that Mr. C. Suntheralingam, former Professor of Mathematics of the Ceylon University, who contested Vavuniya as an Independent, is mentioned as the Minister of Finance. Mr. Suntheralingam has always been a supporter of Mr. D. S. Senanayake and is opposed to the Tamil Congress politics. Mr. A. F. Molamure, the first Speaker of the State Council, who will represent Balangoda in Parliament, is tipped to be the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The nomination of six members to the Lower House by the Governor will be done in consultation with the Prime Minister. The six nominations will be from communities unrepresented in Parliament so far, namely the Europeans and Burghers. It is likely that four of the six nominated members will be Europeans.

net making the would-be Prime Minister will be guided by events in India. The Prime Minister of India has been extremely careful in the selection of his colleagues. There is hardly any community which has not been represented in Jawaharlal's Cabinet. Democratic rule should never degenerate into oppression of minorities, however negligible a community may be in numbers. More than one and a half millions of the island's population are Tamils and their claim for representation in the Cabinet should not be overlooked.

## U. N. O's. PRESTIGE TASKS AHEAD OF THE ASSEMBLY

THE next meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation at Flushing Meadows is going to be held shortly. Referring to it *Reuter's* correspondent says that the meeting is "faced with a series of frustrations in the Security Council." This meeting, says the correspondent, will have the last chance of restoring the prestige of U. N. O. in the eyes of disillusioned world opinion. The correspondent continues: "Even the most optimistic quarters here (New York) are agreed that the third regular General Assembly will mark a turning point in the history of U. N. O. If it fails to break at least a few of the deadlocked issues, which have accumulated during the war, some Governments may have to revise their policy towards U. N. O. as a force in international affairs."

*Reuter's* correspondent prefaces his observation with an "if." That is a big "if". The deadlocked issues are many and none of them has so far been solved by the Security Council. Far from being solved, the issues have become more and more complicated. Reference may be made here to one or two of these issues. Take, for instance, the Indo-South African dispute. Last year the General Assembly of the U. N. O. passed a resolution calling upon South Africa to resolve her dispute with India over the anti-Indian legislations in force in South Africa. The Union Government has not done anything yet to implement the resolution. Far from implementing it, General Smuts has still the audacity to say that the U. N. O. has no right to interfere in South Africa's domestic politics. What step has the U. N. O. taken to bring the Premier of South Africa to his senses? None, so far as we are aware. Where does the prestige of U. N. O. stand if a small country like South Africa can with impunity flout a decision solemnly taken by that great 55-nation-strong General Assembly? This issue will come up again when the General Assembly meets and we are sure the debate will prove as acrimonious as it did on the previous occasion. The General Assembly will pass another resolution condemning the refractory attitude of the Government of South Africa. But after that, what? General Smut's Government will continue to be as non-co-operative and refractory as before, and the U. N. O. will merely look on helplessly.

Then take Palestine. The Special Committee appointed by the U. N. O. has submitted its report suggesting partition of Palestine. The Jews may like the solution but the Arabs of Palestine do not. The Arab Higher Committee has issued a statement declaring that the U. N. O. report on Palestine was "absurd, impracticable and unjust." The Committee further stated: "The Arabs will never allow a Jewish State to be established in one inch of Palestine. They will never accept a *fait accompli* by power politics, secret manipulations and international pressure. The only solution acceptable to the Arabs is the independence of Palestine as an Arab democratic sovereign State.....Any attempt to impose a solution contrary to the Arabs' birthright will only lead to trouble, bloodshed and probably a third world war."

The observation hinting at a third world war is noteworthy. The Arabs know that they by themselves cannot wage a world war. They know that they have a powerful country to back them in case something is done in total disregard of their political aspirations. When the Palestine question will come up before the General Assembly, several countries probably including Russia, will vehemently oppose the solution recommended by the U. N. O.

Special Committee. Will the U. N. O. have the courage to give effect to the Special Committee's recommendations in the teeth of violent opposition from countries sympathetic to Arab aspirations? We have our doubts. An organisation—and it is the most powerful international organisation—that is unable to make a country like South Africa obey its decisions will think not twice but a dozen times before taking a decision on Palestine that might lead to dangerous and unforeseeable consequences in the whole Middle East.

The present position of the U. N. O. will remind one of that of the League of Nations prior to World War 2. Indecision and weakness were responsible for the downfall of the League. The same frailties are also noticeable in the United Nations Organisation. So long as these frailties will remain, it will not be able to solve the difficult and delicate world problems confronting it. The U. N. O's prestige is at stake. Will it be able to restore it? The next few weeks will give the answer.

—A. B. Patrika

## What Religions Teach

(Continued from page 1)

duism, the scriptures commended non violence as the supreme duty, but they indicated occasions when departure from that principle was permissible. That in fact was an understatement of Hindu compromise. The Bhagavat Gita had its setting on a battle-field. But the fact remained that the religion which gave the warrior a rank in the caste system, second only to that of the priest, obviously regarded war not as permissible in some circumstances, but as generally necessary.

If the teaching of ethics as well as religion and history was reformed, the loyalties need not come into conflict. Peace like charity began at home. A man who was at peace with his family and himself was a good citizen and good citizen were the units out of which they could construct contented nations and a peaceful and united world.

Professor M. D. Ratnasuriya spoke on the similarity between the Bhagavat Gita and Dhammapada. These in effect were one and the same thing. Yet there was one difference, the difference of interpretation.

Swami Siddhatmanandaji in his brief remarks dwelt on the apparent contradictions of the Bhagavat Gita.

Among others who spoke was Mr. K. Ramachandra.

A programme of devotional music brought the celebrations to a close.

## WANTED

Applications for the undermentioned posts will be entertained by a bus company in the North. Officers-in-charge of the following Report Centres:

Manipay	Vaddukodai
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Applications close on the 25-9-47. Apply

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(Mis. 162 19 & 23)



# Jurors in Jaffna

## Justice Nagalingham's Views

IN declaring the second Northern Assize Circuit closed, Mr. Justice Nagalingham last week said that he wished to place on record that the arrangements made by the Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, were very satisfactory.

Continuing His Lordship said he did not think he need say very much about the jurors in Jaffna. Although on the whole their verdicts had been quite proper and reasonable, there had been a few cases where one could not but look upon their verdicts with equanimity and he had to confess that a recommendation of one of the previous Chief Justices, Sir Alexander Wood-Renton, came to his mind. Sir Alexander said that the system of trial by jury in Jaffna could not be justified. It might be that jurors not in particular, but along with a number of other people in common, shared a very great reluctance to find an accused person guilty of the capital charge. It might be that their moral scruples did not permit them, but if there was a juror of that persuasion it was his duty to bring that to the notice of the court and ask that he be exempted because a case was proved beyond reasonable doubt and one found it very difficult to explain a verdict of acquittal. The result often had been that that an acquittal was merely a fruitful source of subsequent murders. He thought that that had happened in that Province on more than one occasion.

### Their Duty

It was the duty not only of Judges but also of jurors, who functioned as judges, to stampede the tide of crime, and he could think of no better way of stemming that tide than by bringing home punishment to the criminal where the crime was established beyond reasonable doubt. He said so because he felt it would not come with ill grace from him with regard to jurors in that part of the country because he knew them well. They were intelligent and they were very capable men and a verdict which might be almost regarded as a perverse one was one that disturbed a judge very considerably indeed.

He could only hope that any juror who might come to hear of his observation and who was called upon to function in a jury and who felt he had got moral or religious scruples in finding a fellow-being guilty of a capital offence should bring that to the notice of the presiding Judge and should refrain from serving on that jury.

### The Officers

With regard to the officers of that court he did not think he need say anything very much. The Clerk of Assize, Mudaliyar M. D. A. de Silva whom he had known in Colombo had acted with the same degree of high efficiency which he had displayed in Colombo. He had also been called upon to function as Sinhalese Interpreter Mudaliyar and he did that efficiently and competently.

Concluding, His Lordship, addressing the last panel of jurors, said, "Gentlemen of the Jury, I must thank you all on behalf of the country and convey you my own per-

## More Rice Next Year

Increased supplies of rice for Ceylon are very probable next year.

Mr. K. Aivappillai, Commissioner of Food Supplies, who returned by air on Monday evening after attending a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the International Emergency Food Council at Singapore told a press representative that Burma and Siam are expected to have larger supplies of rice available for export next year.

He also said that the stock position of rice for the rest of this year is satisfactory.

Mr. Alvappillai has pressed Ceylon's claims for an additional 6000 tons of rice for November and December this year, on account of the devastation caused to local crops by the recent floods.

A final decision will be taken on this matter at the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the I. E. F. C. due to take place in October at Singapore.

Mr. Alvappillai has also been successful in getting the replacement of a loan of rice amounting to 4000 tons which Ceylon received from Siam in June, and which was due to be returned this month, deferred till next year.

### WHITE PRINTING PAPER

#### For Quick Sale

Whilst stocks last, the following grades of paper can be made available to Printers, permit free, at 60 cents per lb. ex Store, Grandpass:-

White Printing (23 x 36) 36 lbs.... Rs. 21/60 per ream.

White Printing (23 x 36) 44 lbs.... Rs. 26/40 per ream.

Application, with remittance, should be addressed to the Controller of Paper, Galle Face Hotel Annexe, Colombo.

A. C. RICHARDS,  
Controller of Paper.

Paper Control Department,  
Galle Face Hotel Annexe,  
Colombo, 18th September, 1947.  
(G. 94, 19 & 23-9-47).

### VACANCY—MANAGLR, FIREWOOD DEPOT, JAFFNA

Applications for the above post will be received by me up to 4-30 p. m. on 20th September 1947. The post carries a salary of Rs. 2/50 per diem plus war allowance.

The appointment is temporary and non-pensionable and is liable to termination at short notice. The successful candidate should be prepared to furnish security in Rs. 1,000/- cash.

Applicants should have passed at least the J. S. C. (English) or an equivalent examination and should have had experience in handling labour.

Applications should not be addressed to me personally.

M. SRIKANTA,

A. G. A. (Emergency), Jaffna.  
The Kacheheri,  
12th September, 1947.  
(G. 95, 19-9-47).

sonal thanks and I must say that the observations which I have made with regard to a Jaffna jury, do not apply to you, because I have always found your verdicts to be correct."

## 5 Million Rupees

Election expenses are likely to cost more than five million rupees and the Board of Ministers, it is understood, has recently approved a supplementary estimate of four million rupees to meet part of these expenses.

The estimates for 1946-47 also provided a sum of two and a half million rupees for expenses in connexion with the new Constitution.

A high Government official stated that the full election expenses could not be ascertained until at least a month or two after General Election. Election expenses include the cost of printing the electoral registers, and ballot papers, the polling arrangements, and subsistence allowances to staff.

## Pakistan to Complain?

### Against India to U.N.O.

Abdus Sattar Pirzada, member of the Pakistan Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, declared on his arrival at New York by air from Karachi: "The situation in India is not at all satisfactory. We will have to wait and see how the Government of the Dominion of India behaves towards Muslim minorities. Personally, I am not satisfied with the state of affairs. I believe there may be a basis for a complaint to the United Nations Organisation by Pakistan against the Dominion of India"

# Do Not Provoke

## Stalin's Warning to World Nations

PREMIER Joseph Stalin, in describing Russia as "a great peace loving power", charged that unspecified "agents of imperialism are are trying in some way or other to provoke a new war."

In the message of greeting to Moscow on the occasion of its 800th Anniversary the Soviet leader said it was "no wonder" provocateurs were at work because "for the imperialists war is a most profitable thing."

### Greetings to Moscow

"Greetings to Moscow, capital of our motherland, on the day of its 800th Anniversary. The whole country is to-day celebrating this significant date. It is celebrating it not in a formal manner but with love and respect in view of the great services rendered by Moscow. Not only that; in the course of the history of our motherland it was liberated three times from foreign oppression—from the Mongolian yoke, from the Polish-Lithuanian invasion, from French intrusion. The service rendered by Moscow consists primarily in that it became the foundation for uniting a disunited Russia in a single State with a single Government and a single leadership. No country in the world can expect to preserve her independence, to achieve serious economic and cultural progress unless she succeeds in freeing herself from feudal disunity and from discord among princes.

"Only a country united in a single decentralized State can expect to be able to achieve serious cultural and economic progress and be able to assert her independence. The historic service rendered by Moscow consists in that it was and remains the foundation and initiator of a centralised State in Russia.

"At present, Moscow is not only the inspirer of the building of a new Soviet social and economic order which replaces the rule of capital with the rule of labour and rejects the exploitation of man by man. Moscow is, at the same time, the heart of the movement of toiling humanity for liberation from capitalist slavery. "At present Moscow is not only the inspirer of the building of the new Soviet democracy

which rejects all, whether direct or indirect, inequality of citizens, sexes, races and nations and ensures the right to work and the right to equal pay for equal work. Moscow is at the same time the banner of the struggle of all toiling people in the world and all oppressed races and nations for liberation from the rule of imperialism.

### Moscow the Model Capital

"No doubt without such a policy Moscow could not have been the main centre of the organization of the friendship of the Soviet peoples and their co-operation in our multi-national State. At present Moscow is not only the initiator of the building of a new mode of life of the working people of the capital free of poverty and the miserable existence of millions of poor and unemployed, Moscow is at the same time the model for all of the capitals in the world in this respect.

"One of the sorest ulcers of the large capitals of the European, Asiatic and American countries is the existence of slums in which millions of impoverished working people are doomed to a miserable existence and a slow painful death. The service rendered by Moscow is that it has completely annihilated these slums and enabled the working people to move from their cellars and huts into the flats and houses of the bourgeoisie and into new well-accommodated houses built by the Soviet Government.

"Lastly, the service rendered by Moscow is that it is the herald of the struggle for enduring peace and friendship among the peoples of the world...against incendiaries of a new war. For the imperialists war is a most profitable thing. No wonder that the agents of imperialism are trying in some way or other to provoke a new war.

"The service rendered by Moscow consists in that it untiringly exposes the incendiaries of a new war and rallies all peace-loving people hopefully to look to Moscow as the capital of a great peace-loving power and as a mighty bulwark of peace.

"Long live our mighty dear Soviet and Socialist Moscow."



## Elections Results

## Exit Dr. Kannangara

## More Tamil Congress Victories

So far results of 71 elections have been announced. Notable among the results announced since last week, are the ones regarding Matugama and Panadura constituencies. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara who was holding the portfolio of Education ever since the Donoughmore Constitution was foisted on Ceylon has been defeated by an independent Mr. Wilmot Perera at Matugama.

Mr. Susanta De Fonseka the ex Deputy Speaker of the State Council was defeated by a B. L. P. Candidate Mr. Henry Peiris at Panadura.

Another prominent U. N. P. nominee Mr. Thomas Amarasinghe also suffered defeat at the hands of a Sama Samajist Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri.

Mr. H. Sri Nissanka who contested the Kurunegala constituency and who has been a steadfast critic of the U. N. P. policy was returned.

At Mannar Mr. C. Sittampalam (Independent with Tamil Congress leanings) defeated Mr. J. Tyagarajah (U. N. P.) and Mr. S. Vraspillai (Independent) by a majority of 2496 votes. Mr. Vraspillai forfeits his deposit having polled only 542 votes.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K. C. the Tamil Congress candidate was elected by a large majority from the Kankasanturai constituency at the election held on Tuesday last. The result was as follows:

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam	K. C. 12126
Mr. P. Nagalingam (L. S. S. P.)	5164
Mr. S. Natesan (U. N. P.)	4605
Spoilt	534
Majority	6952

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 731.  
Parasathy widow of Vannitamby  
Sethurajah of Periyavilan.

Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Sathirusingam son of Sethurajah and  
2. Vannitamby Sanmugam of Periyavilan. Respondents.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Vannitamby Sethurajah of Periyavilan. Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of June, 1947, in the presence Mr. V. Navaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 18 June 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 administrator to the estate the deceased above-named as his lawful wife and that letters, of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before 22nd day of July 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of June, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 23rd September, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
D. J.

(O. 63, 19 & 23-9-47).

## Letters to the Editor

## THE NATIONAL FLAG

Sir,

With the expected advent of Independence for Ceylon, the matter of the National Flag for our country will naturally assume its own rightful importance.

A correct perspective in this connection is necessary. It is trusted that when the elections are over, intercommunal organizations including the U. N. P. and the Leftist groups will give their attention to this important subject and evolve a flag, representative of the various communities in the Island.

The Lion Flag of the Sinhalese people, which we all honour, is in the nature of things uncommunal; what is wanted, in addition to the Lion Flag, is an inter-communal and national flag.

Yours etc.,

S. Sivasubramaniam.

155, Hultsdorf,  
14th September, 1947.

## Voyage to Malaya

Sir,

I am writing this letter from my bitter experience as a deck passenger in "S. S." Rajula one of the British India Steam Navigation Company's boats, to warn my brethren who intend to travel to Malaya via India.

At present there are a few agents in Jaffna who are exploiting the passengers.

The public are ignorant of the rates of passages and believe what the agent gracefully puts it to them. The actual cost of passages from Nagapatnam to Penang are second class Rs. 210/- and deck Rs. 48/- plus a quarantine deposit of Rs. 28. 10 annas. Quarantine Deposit is for deck travellers only. The agent would invariably say that the quarantine deposit would be refunded but it is not so.

Travelling by deck is most abominable and humiliating. Abominable, because the passengers are packed like sardine on the floor of the lower decks with hardly any ventilation and one has to breathe the foul air throughout the whole voyage. The Steamship Company hardly imagines if these unfortunate deck travellers are human beings, though the major portion of their purse is filled by this group. Humiliating, because one has to queue down with a cupped leaf for his meals at unusual hours, 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. No tea or coffee is served.

To add to the discomfort the deck category is thrown into a quarantine camp at the end of an unendurable voyage to undergo further humiliation at the hands of the camp authorities.

My brethren would, therefore, be well advised to travel second class.

With my apology to you for having intruded on your precious time, but I do write this with a feeling that I would be failing in my duty towards my countrymen and friends if I did not give this warning.

Yours etc.,

Deck Passenger

## Zamindari Abolition Bill

The Madras Government's Bill for the abolition of Zamindaris has been published as also two connected bills, one for the reduction of rent and other for the prevention of alienation of communal and forest lands.

The Madras Revenue Minister, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, explaining the provisions of the main bill at a Press Conference said that the compensation proposed under the bill would not exceed Rs. 10 crores. Declaring that the Government were confident of finding the resources for this undertaking, Mr. Venkata Rao said the estates would be acquired in "a matter of months rather than years."

## A Great Malayan Ceylonese

## Tributes to Late Mr. R. N. Thamby-Thurai

ALL communities in Kuala Lumpur paid tribute to the memory of the late Mr. R. N. Thamby-Thurai. M.B.E., when a memorial photograph to him was unveiled at the home of his widow in Kuala Lumpur by the Resident Commissioner, Selangor, Mr. W. A. Ward.

The ceremony took place, according to Hindu custom, on the 31st day after Mr. Thamby-Thurai's death.

Mr. Thamby-Thurai reached two of the highest posts in the Malayan Junior Civil Service before he retired in 1939 and took up commercial work. He also did an enormous amount of social work, serving on many committees.

At the ceremony letters were read from Sir Sheenton Thomas, former Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States, and from Sir George Maxwell, former Chief Secretary to the F. M. S. Government.

Mr. Ward in unveiling the photograph paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Thamby-Thurai for his noble, devoted and unremitting labours. He was a man, Mr. Ward said, of outstanding talent and qualities, and his services were duly recognised by the Government.

The late Mr. Thamby-Thurai came out to Malaya about 50 years ago and started life in the F. M. S. Railways. Later, in 1902, he joined the Malayan Clerical Service and served with distinction in various Departments. In recognition of his excellent record of service he was raised to two of the highest posts in the Malayan Junior Civil Service first as Office Assistant, Federal Secretariat in 1922, and in 1926 as Secretary Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur, being the first Asiatic to hold the latter office.

On his retirement from Government Service in 1939 Mr. Thamby-Thurai was offered the appointment of Manager, The United India Life Assurance Company Limited, Malaya Branch.

## Singapore Ceylonese Help

## Mother Country in Distress

A meeting of the Ceylonese of Singapore was convened at the Victoria Memorial (Town) Hall, Singapore, on September 2nd, 1947, by two prominent Ceylonese leaders, Dr. P. Thillainathan, President of the Ceylon Tamils' Association and Vice President of Ceylonese Association, and Mr. Edgar Perera, President of the Sinhalese Association, as two interested individual members of the community, to form a Committee to collect donations for the relief of the victims of flood in Ceylon.

Mr. K. Alvapillai, C. C. S., Commissioner of Food, Ceylon, who was at Singapore as representative to the South East Asia Liaison Officers' Conference, was invited to inaugurate the meeting. He spoke briefly about the devastation and calamity caused by the flood and said how the Government of Ceylon rendered immediate relief by way of food, cloth and medical supplies to the victims transporting these by air to places where they were inaccessible by land routes. He stated that several cultivated areas were made quite unfit for cultivation for some time to come and that fund is now required to rehabilitate the affected areas.

A proposal by Mr. P. Valupillai supported by Mr. Arthur Joseph to form the Ceylon Flood Relief Fund Committee and to send to the Governor of Ceylon a message of sympathy to the victims of the flood was unanimously approved by the meeting.

The following were elected to the Committee with power co-opt others:—

Mr. P. E. Perera Chairman,  
Dr. P. Thillainathan Treasurer,  
Messrs. A. Simon and M. Gunaratnam Joint Secretaries, Professor K. S. Maniam, T. R. O., F. R. A. S., Messrs. P. Valupillai, A. Rajah, U. W. de Silva, S. P. H. de Silva, George de Silva, K. D. Cornelius, H. Sena, Abdul Gafoor, H. Kulasinghe, S. Chinniah, A. B. Baron Silva, S. Maruthalingam, B. A. Ranasinghe, K. Ampalavanar, Khalik, M. G. de Fonseka, V. Sinadurai, S. Velautham, T. Arumugam and A. Elankayar Committee members.

Many Ceylonese of Singapore are grateful to the Government of their mother country who sent a Representative to look into their welfare immediately after the liberation and are enthusiastic in contributing whatever they can to this fund in spite of their financial embarrassment due to the after-effects of war and high cost of living. The Ceylon Tamil Association and the Sinhalese Association presented a cheque for \$ 300 to the Committee.

## Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given of the less of the Policy numbered 1012178 on the life of Mr. V. Thuraiappah of the District Court Jaffna. A duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Sgd. I. D. Vaidyanathan,  
Bombay, 13-9-47. Manager,  
(M/s. 129, 19-9-47).



# GOD — HIS PLACE IN WORLD LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

there is misery and cruelty and what not in this world, the religious leaders have been prescribing a remedy, namely the pursuit of a high ideal like God-realization whereby they claim it is possible for man to transcend misery. In spite of all the horrible atrocities committed in the name of religion, it is still true that on y the real and widespread practice of the principles of universal love and tolerance will help mankind to live in comparative peace and safety. Absolute peace and security are impossible in this world by the very nature of things. Those who think that this world will become a paradise are living already in a paradise of their own. People are making too much of the struggle going on in the world. They will continue always; they will not cease at any time. No sooner the immediate end has been gained, the present phase of the struggle passes away as a new one opens. Restlessness and want of peace arise not so much from these external struggles as from our own internal hankering for and clinging to the things of the world.

The religion says, 'Give up the desires of the world, if you desire the world of God. But almost all of us want a God who will feed and clothe us and look after all our physical comforts, and grant us our desires, even our slightest. Otherwise what is the use of God? If God cannot become our servant and use his infinite power to make us happy in all ways, we have no use for such a God. The child should not believe in God because he does not get his toys or his sweet-meats; the young boy does not believe in God, because He does not come and help him to do his mathematical home task or does not help him in passing his examinations. The youth curses God because he finds his love unrequited or the road of his ambition blocked. The middle aged curse God because they are burdened with the cares of family life and can no longer enjoy life as vigorously as in the days of youth. The old man curses God because he is feeble and infirm and yet his thirst for enjoyment is still unsatisfied. Hindus are cursing God for creating Mussalmans. The weak are cursing God because He has created the strong who devour them. And so on the complaints rise unending and eternal. We suppose the patience of God must have been exhausted and so He has left the world to stew in its own juice.

Now the fact is that the greater portions of our life must of necessity be filled with evils, however much we may resist, however much we may fret and fume. Mankind has been struggling to remedy this since the beginning of time and yet everything remains almost the same. No sooner we overcome one set of difficulties than we are beset by subtler evils. Therefore it is, as Swami Vivekananda says, that all religions propose a God as the one and only way of escaping these difficulties once for all.

The opponents of religion want us to take the world as it is, like practical people. They say, 'Don't worry yourselves with such nonsense as religion and God. Leave that to weak, imbecile, and demented peoples. This may be a bad world, but live here and make the

best of it.'

But religion says, 'You cannot find abiding happiness, which is the object of your soul, in a changing universe. Even if all the people of the world were to become all Christians, or all Mohammedan or all Hindu, still the causes of strife will be there. Now we Hindus, are crying out against the brutalities committed by Mohammedans. But do we not find similar incidents in all parts of the world? Ours is not an isolated instance. How to get out of this mess and put things right?

Some say, 'Fight bravely and kill and exterminate the Mohammedans.' is the time-honoured principle—killing your enemies and rewarding your friends. Those who have stakes will and should certainly resort to this method. To kill your enemies, to protect your hearth and home is the primary duty of every human being. Even animals do it, and base indeed would be that man who will do less than animals. If society is to be saved lawlessness and wickedness from whatever quarter must be put down ruthlessly. No sane man ever advises people to die tamely like rats at the hands of their enemies.

But what religion has been saying is that this method is only a temporary expedient. Not unless you change your enemy into a friend can you ever feel safe. This can be done only on a higher plane, not on the plane of rival interests.

Christianity and Mohammedanism have been trying to solve the problem by the method of religious conversions, on the assumption, proved false in practice, that people of the same religion will not fight. Hinduism and Buddhism have been trying to do this by changing the heart of the enemy, by making him love his feeling of enmity, by truly civilizing him. Hinduism must be aggressive in this sense. Hindu preachers, like all good preachers of other religions, must carry the message of love, goodwill, and brotherliness to non-Hindus and make them truly godly by their precept and example. For Hinduism has a more comforting and satisfying message for the human soul than any other. The roots of fanaticism and bigotry are inherent in the theologies of Christianity and Mohammedanism and religious bigotry is far more horrible than any other form of it. If Hindus struggle hard to remove these dangers by sending their missionaries into the midst of the bigots' camp and win them over by truth, love, and non violence, then they will find far easier to overcome the bigots of politics or economics from whom also they may suffer.

Still when all is said and done, the fact remains that so long as we cling to the things of this world, there will be misery and strife. Religion says that only by following up the idea of God can we go beyond this world. This life in the five senses, this life in the material world is not all; it is only a small portion and merely superficial. Behind and beyond is the infinite in which there is no more evil. Some people call it God, some Allah, some Jehovah, some love and so on. The Vedantin calls it Brahman. Just as nobody can explain how radiation can be congealed into all this material universe, as the modern scientist says, similarly it is impossible to understand how God has become this world or has created this

## NOTICE

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for the purchase of Platforms etc." will be received by me till 12 noon on September 26, 1947, for the purchase and removal of 22 wooden platforms, 1 waste paper basket, 2 arm chairs, 1 chisel, 1 hammer, 1 wooden inkstand, 1 hurricane lantern, 1 nail puller, 6 padlocks, 1 hand saw, 2 tables, 1 empty petrol can and 4 rat traps, which are lying at the Paper Control Stores at Ambikai Buildings, Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna. Each item should be quoted for separately.

These articles may be inspected on any week day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

A. C. RICHARDS,  
Controller of Paper.

Paper Control Department,  
Calle Face Hotel Annexe,  
Colombo, 3rd September, 1947.  
(G. 92, 19)

## PADDY DUST

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(G. 93, 19 & 23)

## Salt Department—Tender

### Weighing Out Salt From Tondamannar Salt Stores

Tenders are invited for weighing out of salt at the Tondamannar Salt Stores from 1st October, 1947 to 30th September, 1948.

2. Closing date: 12 noon on Friday 26th September, 1947.
3. Tender Deposit: Rs. 25/-
4. Security Deposit: Rs. 200/-
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(a) Govt. Agent, N. P. Jaffna.  
(b) Asst. Salt Supdt., Jaffna.  
(c) Salt Supdt., Govt. Saltern, Elephant Pass.  
(d) Salt Commissioner, Torrington Square, Colombo.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,  
Actg. Salt Commissioner.

Salt Department,  
P. O. Box 539,  
Colombo, 6th Sept, 1947.  
(G. 91, 12 & 19)

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[Std. 31-19-8-1-11-47]

world which appears to our intellects sometimes as imperfect and limited, and sometimes as infinite. As Swami Vivekananda says:

They grope in darkness who worship this ignorant world that is produced out of ignorance, thinking of it as Existence; and those who live their whole lives in this world, and never find anything better or higher, are groping in greater darkness. But he who knows the secret of nature seeing That which is beyond nature through the help of That which is beyond death he enjoys eternal bliss.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 755

Sinnammah widow of Murugapper Sinnatamby of Charavanai in Kayts.  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnatamby Balasubramaniam
2. Paramsothiammah daughter of Sinnatamby
3. Sinnatamby Thirunavukarasu
4. Balambikai daughter of Sinnatamby
5. Selvanayagi daughter of Sinnatamby
6. Sinnatamby Thalayasingam all of Charavanai in Kayts.

1st to 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Murugapper Sinnatamby deceased of Charavanai.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of August 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 1st August 1947 having been read.

It is further declared that the said 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-5 respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful widow and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 23rd day of September 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said petitioner do produce the minors in Court on the 23rd day of September 1947.

This 7th day of August 1947.

Sgt. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 62, 19 & 23)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 757

In the matter of the estate of the deceased Murugesu Sellamuttu of Atchuvally North  
Deceased.  
Swaminather Murugesu of Atchuvally North  
Petitioner.

and

1. Sinnathangachobhy wife of Murugesu of Atchuvally North and 2. Sinnamma widow of Sel amuttu of Atchuvally North Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Swaminather Murugesu the Petitioner praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Murugesu Sellamuttu of Atchuvally North coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge on the 20th day of August 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Ehampara Nathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 7th August 1947 having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of September 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna: this 7th day of August 1947.

Sgt. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

True copy  
M. Ehamparanathan  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 61, 19 & 23)



## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 730

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Santhiappillai Asservatham of Mathagal Deceased.

Soosanammah widow of Santhiappillai Asservatham of Mathagal Vs. Petitioner.

1 V Popuppillai Amirthanathapillai and wife 2 Mariamuthu 3 Santhiappillai Anthosimuthu 4 Thommaiappillai Sebastiampillai and wife 5 Maruceleneammah 6 Mariamayaki Manickam widow of Arokkathathan, all of Mathagal 7 Santhiappillai Amirthanathan of Mathagal presently of 1st Mile Tolak Pulai Road, Klang Malaya 8 S R Peter alias Santhiappillai Pedurupillai of Mathagal presently of 82 Rodrigo Place, Colombo (Minors 9 Sebastiampillai Anthony Ponkulan 10 Sebastiampillai Anthony Baldwin 11 Sebastiampillai Anthony Chamberlain 12 Lady Mary Regina Sebastiampillai and 13 Gertrude widow of Santhiappillai Sebastiampillai all of Mathagal Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. K. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge of Jaffna on the 20th day of June 1947 in the presence of

## WANTED

An experienced Matron for Hindu Ladies' College, Jaffna. Apply to Principal stating qualifications, age and salary required. (Mis. 128. 12. 19 & 23.)

Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 13th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 9th 10th 11th and 12th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased unless person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of June 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to 23-5-47.

Intld. R. R. S.

D. J.

(O. 60. 12 &amp; 19)

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(Std. 22. 10-6-47—6-6-48)

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