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Dr. Annie Besant

A Great Woman Who Served Truth

(By Kumar)

(Continued from our last issue.)

IN 1893, Annie Besant came to India with her message of Theosophy and inaugurated her work which later on expanded to cover many aspects of Indian life and thought.

Hindu India, at the time of Annie Besant's arrival, though steeped in the worship of everything western, was stirring for an awakening. The work of Swami Dayananda had to yield results while the message of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa had started creating a revivalist wave. In this setting, the vibrant discourses of Annie Besant, so accurate in their interpretation of Hindu religion and so full-hearted in their praise of Hindu achievement in the realms of thought, cleared the lingering mist of scepticism and prepared the atmosphere for the dawn of Hindu renaissance.

In 1895, Annie Besant made her home in the holy city of Kashi and a part of her work for the Hindu revival, set about planning a Central Hindu College in that city. Her dream materialised in 1898 and a band of talented but selfless workers, Indian and European, came forward to man the institution. Annie Besant gave of her very best to see that the institution became the premier one in the country. Its method of teaching and training boys soon attracted wide notice while its magazine, which built up an astonishing circulation of 15,000 became a trailblazer. Without approaching the Government for help, Annie Besant conducted this institution for fifteen years and at last handed it over to Pandit Madam Mohan Malaviya to form the nucleus of the now famous Benares Hindu University.

In 1907, Annie Besant was crowned the President of the Theosophical Society, Col. Occott, its Founder-President, having passed away that year. With the election, Dr. Besant's responsibilities grew greater and wider. With India as the base, she operated all the world over. She travelled incessantly, wrote extensively and lectured tirelessly. She linked the Theosophical brotherhood all over the world with a network of branches and found competent men and women to man them. She improved the Adyar estate by new purchases, new constructions and new avenues. Under her stewardship, the number of active lodges rose from 567 in 1907 to 752 in 1929 and the number of

active members from 14,863 to 43,625.

Dr. Besant was not however, allowed to achieve all this Herculean task in peace. The prejudice which the English gentry developed against her projected its shadow here. The campaign of vilification and slander which she beat down with ceaseless passion and persistence produced its echoes here. The first of the campaign of slander was directed against the Theosophical Society in general and Bishop Leadbeater in particular. It all started over some advice which was alleged to have been given by the Bishop to some young Theosophists. A section of the Madras Press seized it to prove that the Society was imparting elasticity to the prevailing code of morals. The campaign gathered momentum until at last Dr. Besant had to resort to the law court to check the careering slander.

The second storm which blew over J Krishnamurthi was more intense though not as malignant as the previous one. Dr. Besant's introduction of Krishnamurthi to the world as a likely channel for the influence of a great World Teacher created a split in the ranks of the Theosophists themselves while it uncoiled a foaming controversy outside. More than this controversy, the suit that was brought against Dr. Besant to deprive her of the guardianship of Krishnamurthi and his brother taxed her resources, mental and physical. She prepared her case with methodical thoroughness and argued it with considerable skill. But the case went against her. Not a little disturbed, she carried the case to the Privy Council and won it.

The last of the controversies, centred round the marriage of Sri Rukmini Devi with G. S. Arundale's Orthodoxy hurled its panoplied strength against the Society and threatened to smash it. Nothing happened.

Against all these storms Dr. Besant battled bravely and stood tenaciously by her friends who were maligned. Her tenacity ultimately brought her laurels.

Annie Besant did not stop with her contributions to the religious and cultural renaissance of India. In that twilight between two epochs, in that fateful interval between mighty sun-sets and mightier dawns and in that period between 1914 and 1918, Annie Besant strode the Indian political stage as the inter-

(Continued on page 5)

Gandhi Jayanthi

The Kankesanturai Nadeswara College and Hindu Tamil School under the management of Mr. Thambypillai jointly celebrated Gandhi Jayanthi. The College was decorated suitably for the occasion. Speeches were delivered by the Principal, Nadeswara College and by several others on the greatness of Mahatma. The meeting terminated with a prayer for long life to Gandhiji.

Indian Scientist To Speak Here

Sir Shanti Swarupa Bhatnagar, Kt., O. B. E., D. Sc., F. R. S., Director of Industrial and Scientific Research, India, will address the Ceylon Association of Science at its annual session to be held in Colombo on December 4, 5 and 6.

Sir Shanti was General President of the Indian Science Congress in 1945. He visited the U. K. and the U. S. A., in 1955 as a member of the Indian Scientific Mission sponsored by the Government of India and led the official delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference in London last year.

He has contributed a number of scientific papers to various scientific journals.

British Arrogance

"Call Us Back" Says Columnist

"Until Hindu and Muslim leaders have the moral courage to ask us to reassume our control over India, we shall look on impotently while slaughter, disease and famine depopulate the land"—writes the London Daily Telegraph's columnist "Candidus".

Continuing he observes, "Any conceivable trouble that would have followed our refusal to quit India precipitately would have been dust in the balance compared to what has occurred and will continue to occur with increasing ferocity, as the complete story of the Punjab becomes known at large."

He calculates fifty million Indian lives will be lost before the sorry tale has ended. "Streets in cities, towns and villages will be clogged with dead rotting in the sun, mourned only by vultures and flies. There will be nobody to give the bodies a decent burial. Famine and cholera will be epidemic in India for generation", he adds.

Finally he brings in Russia and says that the Kremlin is closely watching all that is going throughout India waiting for a propitious moment to walk in.

Sri Ramakrishna

The Saviour of Hinduism

THE Message of Sri Ramakrishna formed the subject of an illuminating talk by Sri Dilip Kumar Ray at a meeting held last week at the Ramakrishna Mission Hall, Welawatte.

Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, who presided, in introducing the lecturer, referred to the enormous service rendered by the Ramakrishna Mission to the people of Colombo, among the greatest of which was, he said, the opportunity the Mission gave all of them to listen to distinguished and eminent visitors who visited Ceylon from time to time.

Impact of Western Culture

Sri Ray spoke of the influence Sri Ramakrishna had on the modern mind. He (Sri Ray) came under the influence of Sri Ramakrishna when he was a boy of 12 years.

Ramakrishna came at a time when India was trying to embrace everything that was Western and a great many of his countrymen were turning to Christianity to save their souls. Bengal was the first to receive the shock of Western culture and it was at that time that Sri Ramakrishna was born. He

came as a protector. His life was a challenge to the whole structure of life at that time. Materialistic philosophy was rampant in Bengal at that time. Sri Rama Krishna showed them that the veneer of Western culture—the dress—was not among things of importance to life. He opened the psychic being of India, with his touch Mystic and spiritual experiences were the deepest. There was nothing cloudy about them.

Maker of Modern Spiritual India

Continuing, he described the transcendental personality of Sri Ramakrishna and his attitude of absolute surrender to the Divine Mother and his faith in the Divine. His message was multifarious and multitudinous. He was one of the makers of modern spiritual India. He did not preach or sing. He simply talked to a few friends and visited them. He gave his message, in incomparable similes.

The talk was concluded with the recital of a song, which he had composed on the previous day in Bengali and transformed into English.

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(Mis. 146, 3 & 7.)

**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1947.

JUDICIAL SERVICE

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has appointed Mr. Justice Wijewardane and Mr. Justice Nagalingham, Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the Judicial Service Commission under the new Constitution. Besides these two the Commission will consist of the Chief Justice, Sir John Howard as Chairman. Any person who influences or attempts to influence, except in the course of his duty, any recommendation or decision of the Commission will, on conviction after trial, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 1000/- or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both fine and imprisonment. In the past the Judicial Service Commission consisted of the Chief Justice and two other Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court; under the present Constitution the Commission shall consist of the Chief Justice as Chairman, a Judge of the Supreme Court and one other person who shall be, or shall have been, a Judge of the Supreme Court. No Senator or a member of Parliament can be a member of the Commission. The Island has been fortunate in having as members of the Judicial Service Commission Sir John Howard (Chairman), Mr. Justice Nagalingham and Mr. Justice Wijewardane. Sir John Howard will be ever remembered with gratitude in Ceylon for having steered the Government during a crisis when he was acting as Governor under the Donoughmore Constitution. The other members of the Commission have been held in great veneration and esteem in Ceylon.

In the past appointments to the Judicial Service were made on the recommendations of the Judicial Service Commission. In spite of the fact great care had been taken in the matter of appointments there have been instances where lawyers not quite suited for Judicial Service happened to be selected. It is essential that lawyers selected for Judicial Service should be not only men of great integrity but should also

Free Education**"Principle Will Remain Unchanged"**

WILL the Free Education Scheme for which Dr. Kannan-gara is claimed as the "father" be sabotaged by the new Government. Maba Amerasinghe emphatically says "no" in the U. N. P. Journal. "The U. N. P. is determined to see that no child in this country is denied a decent education merely because that child is born in circumstances that hamper his growth" says Amerasinghe, and continues:-

In the appointment of a Minister for Education in the U. N. P. Cabinet, Mr. Senanayake was of the opinion that it was wisest to approach the subject of education from a detached and non-partisan point of view. The subject of education is not one on which acid comments should be made, for the structure of the educational machinery and the content of education should be above criticism.

He therefore, went outside the former members of the Executive Committee on Education because, in his view the country may have felt that there would be the continuance of the same methods of implementing the recommendations of the Special Committee as approved by the State Council.

There is a principle that is sacred. Every section of the people must not only be given the assurance that there will be no discrimination in methods or policy, but that assurance must have the sanction of administrative action. If the charge is made, even falsely, that there is some secret pact to smash the denominational system and thereby drive all but the Buddhist religion from this land, that charge must be fully and squarely met.

The only practical way to meet that charge is to place in charge of Education a Minister who has not figured prominently in the controversy which preceded the elections. A fresh mind, unhampered by the drag-net of partisan politics, must occupy the Ministerial chair.

These are the considerations that weighed with the Prime Minister. His was no easy task. It had to be appreciated that a fresh mind was not the only requirement. It was equally necessary that ability must be recognised. The subject of edu-

be persons capable of doing their work efficiently. It must be remembered that a lawyer's capacity for discharging a judge's duty cannot be accurately known before the selection and it is only after a newly appointed Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests, or a District Judge has functioned for sometime his capacity can be judged; to some extent the Bar will be the best judges of a judicial officer's capacity. The public and in a lesser degree, the Bar will have to suffer the consequences of a bad choice. The proverbial law's delay becomes a reality; cases which should normally take two or three months drag on for years and some judicial officers have little regard for the conveniences of the public or the Bar and continue to hear cases sometimes for hours after the normal hours of work.

It is to be hoped the law's delay will no longer exist; the judges will be helpless without the cooperation of the Bar or the litigants who are generally responsible for postponement of trials,

education cannot be treated in summary fashion. Education is perhaps the most precious of the gifts of man. It helps to tame the savage qualities with which the human being is born, and in exactly what direction the taming and fashioning is to be directed is of considerable moment to the nation.

The appointment of Mr. E. A. Nugawela may have come as a surprise. Mr. Nugawela is a patient and amicable person who will be ready to give every worthwhile opinion a hearing. He is not given to violent speech but maintains a dignity of approach to the functions of a People's Representative. And he is sufficiently strong to make decisions and see that the decisions, if they have the sanction of his colleagues in the Cabinet and the House of Representatives are expeditiously carried out.

The United National Party is determined to see that no child in this country is denied a decent education merely because that child is born in circumstances that hamper his growth, it believes that the State must look after the educational needs of all the people irrespective of their social, class or economic handicaps. Absolute equality of educational opportunity must be guaranteed for all. The U. N. P. has this principle before it, and on no account will it depart from adherence to it. There can be two ways, however, of putting these beliefs into administrative and legislative action; one is to threaten to vanquish and smash all those who disagree with the Party on this; the other is to explain our position, respect the honest differences of opinion that others may have, and then arrive at a solution and a method which will ensure absolute equity and justice.

"No War For Ten Years"

That no war is likely for at least ten years is according to the newspaper, *Scotsman*, one of the views expounded by the British Premier's Defence Committee—in the light of which the Cabinet decided that the British must withdraw from Palestine unless Jews and Arabs agree on a feasible policy for British implementation.

The decision followed a careful examination of expert studies prepared by the Defence Minister which form part of co-ordinated replanning of Imperial Defence. It is increasingly assumed, the writer adds, that the main British base for Middle East defence must be Kenya with forward positions secured by alliances with Iraq and Transjordan, a base in Cyprus and future alliance with an independent Tripolitania buttressed by a major base at Tobruk. These factors add significance to Italian Colonies' discussions opening in London.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister will deliver the Convocation Address at the General Convocation of the Ceylon University on Oct. 17.

8,453 tons of rice have been brought to Colombo from Alexandria on Friday last.

Pakistan on War Path**Leaguer Suggest Compulsory Military Training**

THE Pakistan Government was called upon to train and arm every Muslim between the ages of 18 and 50 for service within the next two months by Mr. H. Gazdar, Development Adviser to the Government of Sind and member of the All-India League Council.

"Mobilise" must be our watchword and we must immediately organise ourselves" he added, and urged that even Muslim women should be trained for military service.

At the United Nations Legal Committee which is discussing a draft convention on "genocide" race-murder, Pakistan accused the Indian Government authorities of conniving in the crime of "genocide" by allowing the Muslims to be persecuted because of their faith.

The Pakistan Ambassador Mr. Abdul Sattar Pirazad declared: "What is happening in India at present is horrible. People, not in hundreds but in thousands and hundreds of thousands are being butchered by one community with the connivance of the military and police authorities for no other crime on the part of the unfortunate victims than that they belong to a different faith."

"Totally Baseless And Untrue"

India's legal expert, Mr. Shavax Lal, immediately countered the allegation made by the Pakistan representative as being "totally baseless and untrue."

"The India Government is not formed on any religious grounds. There are Muslims, Christians and Parsees in the Government," he said.

"We are now taking every step to suppress these unfortunate happenings which were created by hundreds of thousands of refugees who had been driven out of their homes in Pakistan by atrocities committed against them.

"We are succeeding in this, unlike the Pakistan Government who are absolutely helpless in preventing the practical extermination of hundreds of thousands in the two provinces of Pakistan. We are straining every nerve to suppress these incidents" he added.

The Chairman, of the Committee, Syria's Faris Al Khoury expressed the hope that the matter would be forgotten and requested the two delegates to ask their respective peoples to stop these "deplorable events."

Nehru Speaks

Pandit Nehru, the Indian Premier, speaking at Delhi last week referred to the "wave of fascism in India" which he said was "the direct outcome of hatred for non-Muslims which the Muslim League preached among its followers for years."

He told Congress workers and students in Old Delhi that the ideas which the Muslim League had borrowed from the Nazis were gaining popularity among Hindus also.

The demand for the establishment of a Hindu State was a clear manifestation of this.

If Muslims proved traitors to the country India had every right to punish them, but it was not possible to force them to migrate to any other country, Pandit Nehru said. He reminded his audience of India's case against the South African Government in the United Nations General Assembly and said that India protested against the order preventing Indians from entering certain areas of South Africa. Their whole case

(Continued on page 5)

Food Minister's Effort

To Increase Food Supplies

CEYLON'S New Minister of Food Mr. A. Ratnayake is making every effort to increase the island's food supplies from outside writes the political correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon." He writes:

At present Ceylon gets 6,000 tons of rice a month from Burma but if her hopes of increasing this quota to 20,000 tons a month from next year are realised, the Minister will be in a position to increase appreciably the present ration and also bring down the price.

He is also anxious to lower the cost of living, and will soon discuss these matters with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Finance.

Ceylon has at present enough of rice to last two months on the present ration, and the flour situation is stated to be very satisfactory. In addition to the 6,000 tons of Burma rice, Ceylon also gets about 18,000 tons of rice from Egypt. The Egyptian rice costs the Government 62 cents a measure, while Burma rice costs 49 cents. Government, however, sells a measure of either at 36 cents to the consumer.

During the eight months January—August this year, 213,585 tons of rice were imported into Ceylon at a cost of Rs. 58,105,557. Of this quantity 114,546 tons came from Burma and cost the Government (according to the Customs Returns) Rs. 29,290,666.

Brazil sent us 78,803 tons of rice valued at Rs. 23,947,373, and Egypt 13,147 tons valued at Rs. 2,711,480, during the same period.

Ceylon's Standing Army

Establishment of a permanent standing Army composed of Ceylonese personnel will receive the early attention of the Government soon after Dominion Status has been conferred on Ceylon, according to the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

He explained to a Press Representative, that the demobilisation of the Ceylon Defence Force, announced was necessary because the purpose for which the men were called out no longer existed.

He added that the Government had not yet decided what shape the proposed Ceylon Army should take. That was a matter which required a great deal of consideration.

"The time will come sooner or later when we will have to take up this matter carefully", he observed.

VACANCY

Wanted a salesman for the Vaddukoddai Parish Co-operative Store, Vaddukoddai, with effect from 1st November 1947. Should have studied at least upto 5th standard in English. Salary Rs. 35/- or more per mensem according to qualification and experience. Apply to the Secretary not later than 25th October 1947. (M.S. 148, 7 & 10.)

Permanent Secretaries

A Press communique issued from the Governor's Office says that the following provisional appointments of Permanent Secretaries, under Section 83, of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946, have been made by His Excellency the Governor:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs & Rural Development: Mr. V. Coomaraswamy.
2. Ministry of Finance: Mr. C. E. Jones.
3. Ministry of Health & Local Government: Mr. E. W. Kanangara.
4. Ministry of Food & Co-operative Undertakings: Mr. R. S. V. Poulter.
5. Ministry of Commerce & Trade: Mr. K. Somasuntheram.
6. Ministry of Agriculture & Lands: Mr. A. G. Ranasinha.
7. Ministry of Labour & Social Services: Mr. C. J. D. Lanktree.
8. Ministry of Transport & Works: Mr. J. N. Arumugam.
9. Ministry of Industries, Industrial Research & Fisheries: Mr. R. H. Bassett.
10. Ministry of Defence & External Affairs: Mr. K. Vaithianathan.
11. Ministry of Education: Mr. L. J. Seneviratne.
12. Ministry of Posts & Telecommunication: Mr. R. N. Boad.

The Judicial Service Commission

Mr. Justice C. Nagalingham and Mr. Justice Wijeyawardane have been appointed members of the Judicial Service Commission. The Chief Justice is ex-Officio Chairman of the Commission.

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CYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NOTICE

The Jaffna to Kankesanurai P. W. D. Road will be closed for vehicular traffic at 10 miles 39 chains 55 links from 10-30 p. m. on 11-10-47 till 5 a. m. on 12-10-47 for construction of a railway level crossing in connection with the laying of a temporary service siding to the Cement Factory at Kankesanurai. During this period urgent traffic will be assisted over the spot.

J. E. S. BODGER,
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Cabinet Meets Tomorrow

Lower House May Meet Next Week

The first meeting of the Cabinet will be held tomorrow Wednesday in the Cabinet room adjoining the Prime Minister's offices at Queen Street in the old Secretariat building.

The Cabinet Room is not yet out of the builders' hands, but it is hoped that by Wednesday it will be ready to accommodate the Cabinet for its first session.

Date of Assembly of Representatives

The Cabinet, it is understood, will recommend to His Excellency the Governor the date for the first meeting of the House of Representatives which His Excellency has to summon by Proclamation. This is likely to be in the following week.

Agenda for First Meeting

The first two or three meetings of the House of Representatives are to be of a formal character. The business at the first meeting is restricted by the Order in Council to the election of the Speaker, the swearing in of the Members and the election of the Deputy Speaker and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Committees. The second meeting will be occupied with the complicated procedure of the nomination and election of fifteen Senators. It is felt that more than one meeting might be necessary for this purpose as, after the nominations of the Senators are announced in the House the ballot papers will have to be

Nominated

2 Burghers and 4 Europeans

A notification issued from the Governor's Office states that in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 74 of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946, His Excellency the Governor has made the following six appointments to the House of Representatives:

- Mr. E. F. N. Gratiacn, K. C.
- Mr. F. H. Griffith.
- Mr. J. A. Martensz.
- Major J. W. Oldfield, C. M. G., O. B. E., M. C.
- Mr. S. A. Pakeman, O. B. E., M. C., E. D.
- Mr. G. R. Whitby.

Mr. Gratiacn is an Advocate with an extensive practice in the Colombo Courts. He is Ceylon's youngest King's Counsel.

Messrs. Griffith, Whitby and Oldfield served in the former State Council as Nominated Members.

Mr. Martensz is a partner of the firm of Messrs. F. J. and G. de Saram. He is a grandson of Mr. James Martensz, a Member of the Legislative Council in the sixties.

Mr. Pakeman was formerly Professor of History in the University of Ceylon.

printed giving all the names. It is only then that the voting by ballot can take place. It is felt that if there is no agreement among the parties or groups of members with regard to the nominations the names might become too numerous and the ballot papers will assume considerable bulk as every name nominated must find a place in the ballot paper.

Where Art Thou?

The Search for God

(By P. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.)

WHERE art Thou, oh God? Where can I find you? We need not wander far and wide to see Him. He is within us, within all. "The Lord dwelleth in the heart of all beings, oh Arjuna! By the illusive power of My Maya, all beings revolve as though mounted on a potters' wheel." Seek Him therefore in the heart. The Lord Himself gives the answer on how to find Him: "Merge thy mind in Me, be My devotee, sacrifice to Me, prostrate thyself before Me, I pledge thee My truth, for thou art dear to Me." Remember that the Lord need not take an oath in respect of what He says. What He says is always the truth. He takes an oath out of His love towards Arjuna. The same love He has for all His children.

tree to tree from place to place. Desires, one after another, crop up, and as one desire is fulfilled, there springs another in its place. The result ultimately would be an experience of grief and pain. What was pleasure once becomes a source of pain. When such experience becomes intense, the individual becomes an *Artha*, the suffering man, there comes a struggle—a struggle due to the senses drawing the mind outside, and the mind refusing to be drawn as guided by them. There happens to be a tug of war. Then comes a yearning to see Him.

A voice speaks then, to look within. It comes from Him, from the land of silence wherein He reigns. It comes from the heart which is His seat. A doubt comes if that voice is unerring and reliable. The ears become deaf to the melody of the voice. The eyes become blind to the light that shines within. There is a darkness felt. But firmness in the search, confidence and courage must be maintained. There will then come a separation of the passions from the divine possibilities. A pause, a moment of surprise will follow. That will soon subside and it will become impossible to waver, to hesitate and to step aside.

The search is irksome and requires no easy labour. First and foremost give up all sensitiveness, the onslaught of the senses. Close the doors through which they move only to the outer, material world. The mind is the axle on which the spokes of the senses turn. "As servants of the mind, the senses carry impressions from them outside to their master. The mind becomes fed upon them. It gets intoxicated, and jumps like a monkey from

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tamil Congress and U. N. P.

Sir,

All Sinhalese readers of the "Daily News" have been amused in no small measure after reading the news article "Congress and Cabinet" that appeared on the front page of that paper of the 24th instant. That article printed the 'Daily News' Political Correspondent's analysis of the successes of the Tamil Congress, which readers of your paper will describe as 'Lopsided Logic' after a perusal of both the analysis made by its Political Correspondent from which I quote below, and the analysis made by me.

The Political correspondent states that only 82,499 votes in all the electorates where the Tamil Congress ran candidates were for Tamil Congress ideologies, whereas the total number of votes in all these electorates (including those of those who did not even face the polls) is 284,021, thereby concluding that there are 202,122 voters against the ideologies of the Tamil Congress. He includes those that did not face the polls even, as being against the Congress. Isn't this a funny conclusion that could have been arrived at by the illogical reasonings of only a madman? The Political correspondent of the Daily News must have been out of his senses at the time he scribbled out this piece of political illogicity.

Let us measure the tempo of the whole of this Island towards the U. N. P., an All Island Party, using the same yardstick as that used by the Political Correspondent of the Daily News. We will take the figures published in the Lake House newspapers itself. The total votes (not voters) polled for the U. N. P. is 744,698, whereas the total votes polled were 1,881,364. Using commonsense logic, but being more charitable towards the U. N. P., than the Daily News' Political Correspondent has been towards the Tamil Congress, it could safely be inferred that of the votes polled 1,136,666 votes were against the ideologies of the U. N. P. Thus it will be seen that while 744,698 votes were polled for the ideologies of the U. N. P., 1,136,666 votes were against its ideologies.

If we are as charitable and not a wee bit more, to the U. N. P., as the Daily News' Political Correspondent has been towards the Tamil Congress, the feel against the U. N. P. in this country is considerably worse. The total number of voters is 3,420,536 which means considerably more in votes by reason of there being no less than four 2-member electorates, viz:—Ambalangoda-Balapitiya, where there are over 1,200,000 voters with two votes each, and only less than 1,000,000 votes were polled; Badulla, Balangoda, Kadugannawa, and one three-member electorate viz. Colombo Central where there are 53,285 voters with 3 votes each, making 159,855 votes, of which only 107,775 votes were polled. Actually therefore the number of votes that have not been polled in Ceylon should include a further 7,000,000 at least from Ambalangoda, another 55,000 from Colombo Central, not to mention Badulla, Balangoda, and Kadugannawa. This will come to at a conservative estimate to 3,000,000 votes which when added to the total number of voters 3,420,536, go to

make the Grand Total of say 6,000,000 votes.

Of six million votes therefore, only 744,698 have been cast in favour of the U. N. P., which works out to a little less than 12½% of the votes of this Island for the U. N. P. while on the contrary over 87½% are against the U. N. P.

Less than 12½% are for the Soulbury Constitution and 87½% are against the Soulbury Constitution. This is the verdict of the Country.

Instead of my making inferences for your readers as the Daily News' Political Correspondent does, I leave your readers to make their own inferences.

Colombo,

Yours etc.,

2-10-47.

D. S. Sendanayake.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN

Sir,

The Tamil Congress has of late attempted to be all things to all men. To the workers and peasants of the North, it has presented itself as a proletarian party; to the voters of the Point Pedro Constituency its cry against the proletarian candidate was that he was "giving ideas" to all and sundry and that he was organizing the working classes and the depressed classes against the Vellala man. He would throw open the Hindu temples to the low caste people and in every way disrupt Hindu society and make life intolerable to the High Caste man; whereas its own candidate, incidentally a scion of the aristocracy, whose forbears for generations had been men of wealth and influence would work for the maintenance of the existing social order and prevent revolutionary changes.

In the Kanlesanturai electorate the same theme was played with minor variations, that unless the Vellalas and others who believe in the Vellala hegemony voted for the Tamil Congress candidate, there was a grave risk of a non-Vellala being returned to Parliament and that at all costs that calamity should be averted.

In the Vaddukoddai Constituency again, the same line of argument was pursued with other slight variations. A whispering campaign was carried out against one of the candidates that he fraternized too much with the depressed classes and had even been guilty of sipping occasional cups of tea in such unwholesome company and that no self-respecting member of the touchable castes should vote for him. Further that since there was a "depressed class" candidate in the field who was sure to receive all the depressed class votes it was the sacred duty of all the touchables to cast their votes for the Tamil Congress candidate. If instead of so doing, they cast a vote for any of the other candidates, they would be only helping to bring about the unspeakable ignominy of having the Vaddukoddai Constituency represented by a "depressed class" man. When a cycle parade shouting slogans in support of the depressed class candidate passed through the Constituency it was attacked at various places by high caste supporters of the Tamil Congress. At one place, a Tamil Congress strong hold, there was a

pitched battle between the Tamil Congress stalwarts and the processionists.

Now with a delicious disregard of all this, the Tamil Congress has now solemnly resolved to send a deputation to the Governor to press the claims of the depressed classes for representation by nomination in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

If the Tamil Congress has been really eager to rehabilitate the self-respect of these unfortunate people and to wipe away from their minds the legitimate sense of frustration and grievance, it could have nominated a depressed class candidate for one of the Northern Constituencies and given irrefutable proof of its sympathy with them. Even now it is not too late for the Tamil Congress to ask one of its M. Ps. to resign his seat and sponsor a depressed class candidate for that seat. The Tamil Congress is the most powerful political organisation in the peninsula today and it will have no difficulty in securing the election of its nominee. Nor will it be difficult to find a candidate from these classes to seek election under the Tamil Congress banner.

Then there have been 'high-caste' candidates willing to change their political creeds for the sake of a seat in Parliament, there is no reason to think that depressed class candidates with sufficient elasticity of conscience will be hard to find. Surely political opportunism also is not a high-caste privilege! Will the Tamil Congress take up this challenge?

The purpose of the present move however seems to be to win depressed class support for the Tamil Congress and at the same time to perpetuate their present status. If some one is nominated to represent them, he and his successors will bear for all time the brand of their origin and their lowly status in Tamil Society.

Since writing this letter I find that the depressed classes have seen through this elaborate and much publicized ruse of the Tamil Congress. Perhaps the Tamil Congress has a suspicion that in any event the depressed classes will get one or two nominated seats and is eager to steal the credit. It is however heartening to find that there are some Tamils at least who can call the Tamil Congress bluff.

M. SABARATNAM.

Jaffna,

1-10-47.

Suppressed and/or Depressed Classes of the North

Sir,

South Ceylon has returned to Parliament representatives of the so called Suppressed and/or Depressed classes. Incidentally, no country that lays claim to civilisation in this twentieth century should have sections of the people in their midst whom they label Suppressed or Depressed. North Ceylon has returned none and there is in that part of the country a section that is terribly suppressed and depressed. In these circumstances it will be a wise act of statesmanship on the part of His Excellency the Governor and the Prime Minister to nominate one member to the House of Representatives to represent this important unrepresented interest. I believe it was found not possible to carve out a Constituency for them

WILL IT BE INCREASED

Will the price of sugar be increased? Mr. K. Alvapillai, the Food Commissioner stated to a Press Representative that the question of a rise in the sugar price has not yet been decided. The matter is being reviewed by higher authorities and a decision is expected shortly.

Mr. Alvapillai said that the food position continues to be satisfactory with shipments of food arriving to schedule. There was, he said only a shortage of green gram at present, which deficit would be shortly made good with the arrival of a shipment of pulses from India.

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 724.

Visuvalingam Markandapillai Cumaraswamy of Mallakam.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thangamuthammal widow of Nannithamby Visuvalingam of Mallakam. Respondent. In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nannithamby Visuvalingam deceased, of Mallakam.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of September, 1947, in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavits of the above-mentioned petitioner Notary and witness dated 9th June 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased, dated 18th August 1946 and numbered 316 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other persons interested shall, on or before the 13th day of October 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 13th day of October 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of September, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

Drawn by, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 71. 7 & 10-10-47).

as they are scattered all over the Peninsula and the Province. The new Parliament will mean nothing to this section if they are blacked out. There are worthy men among them and their voice must be heard in the Parliament of the land.

Yours etc.

SAM J. C. KADIRGAMAR,
Lalita.

Colombo 30-9-1947.

PAKISTAN ON WAR PATH

(Continued from page 2)

would collapse, he said, if they in their own country, put restrictions on loyal Muslims.

Leaguers Repent

Mr. Latifur Rahaman, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Orissa Assembly, in a statement, says that "the Mussalmans of the Indian Union now realise that they have committed a blunder in supporting the movement for Pakistan", and urges the Mussalmans to forget the two-nation theory and owe allegiance to the Indian Union.

"The sponsors of Pakistan," Mr. Rahaman proceeds, "forget the pledge given to us minorities and in the exuberance of joy committed overt acts which led the non-Muslim minorities to apprehend danger at the hands of the Muslim majority. Pakistan wanted division with an assurance to minorities but the Hindus wanted one Union with assurance to the minorities."

"We fought against Bandemataram and joint electorate and such other things," Mr. Rahaman continues, "and now we are submitting to them. Our Pakistan leaders are attempting to fan the flames at the top of their voices. Their statements are of no use to us. They rather create a spirit of retaliation in the minds of the Hindu masses. This is a great achievement indeed for us! Every one of us in the Indian Union is feeling that he committed a blunder. What is the remedy then? The remedy is that the two States should now unite and start a common Centre; otherwise the communal passion which has surcharged the entire atmosphere is bound to rise, bringing ruin to both and resulting in loss of independence of both States."

In conclusion, Mr. Latifur Rahaman, uttering a word of caution "to our comrades in the Indian Union," says: "Let us now forget the two-nation theory and owe allegiance to the Indian Union inasmuch as spite of platitudes by the Pakistanists, they cannot do anything for our safety, and it would be futile for us to look up to them for protection."

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(Std. 6. 6-12-46 to 5-11-47) (T)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 753

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vairavappillai Kanapathipillai of Alaveddy, Jaffna Deceased.

Anna'edchumyammah widow of Vairavappillai Kanapathipillai of Alaveddy, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minor J. Nallammah daughter of Kanapathipillai
- do 2. Kanapathipillai Sanmuganathan
- do 3. Saraswathyammah daughter of Kanapathipillai
- do 4. Kanapathipillai Saobchithanathan
- do 5. Kanapathipillai Jegathesan all of Alveddy minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
- 6. Vairavappillai Velautham of Tellippallai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of July 1947 having been read.

It is ordered and declared that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 5th Respondents for the purpose of proceeding on with this case and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated the 15th day of February 1947 declared proved and that Probate be issued to the Petitioner as the Executrix named in the said will unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 20th day of October 1947 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minor Respondents shall be produced before the Court on the above-said date.

Jaffna this 22nd day of August 1947
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 72, 7 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 760

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arunasalam Kanapathipillai of Vaddukoddai West Deceased.

Sinnachipillai widow of Arunasalam Kanapathipillai of Vaddukoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Arunasalam Muthucumar of Moolai
- 2. Arunasalam Elaiyathamby, P. W. D. Alor Star, Kedah
- 3. Vythilingam Selvaratnam of Vaddukoddai West
- 4. Vythilingam Sabaratnam of do
- 5. Murugan Thayarajah and wife
- 6. Saraswathy both of Koddissiddi, Moolai
- 7. Karthigasu Murugasu and wife
- 8. Sithamparem both of Koddissiddi, Moolai
- 9. Saravanamuthu Navaratnam of Moolai
- 10. Saravanamuthu Rajadurai, Medical Dept., Kulim Kedah
- 11. Dr. Saravanamuthu Apputurai, Mering, Johore
- 12. Cheilappah Rajadurai and wife
- 13. Thangammah both of Vaddukoddai West
- 14. Ponniah Thuraiaratnam of Moolai
- 15. Ponniah Rajaratnam of Kedah
- 16. Ponniah Thayappaekiam of Kedah
- 17. Ponniah Gnanambika Devi of Kedah
- 18. Murugasu Sivarambo of Jakkabhy, Pallai
- 19. Ramupillai Sellathurai and wife
- 20. Nagammah both of Thirunelvely West. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of August 1947 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 15 to 17 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his legal widow unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 8th day of October 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 29th day of August 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 67, 3 & 7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 765

In the matter of the estate of the late Sellammah widow of Ambalavanar of Thirunelvely Jaffna Deceased.

Ambalavanar Sivasubramaniam of Thirunelvely Jaffna presently of

Dr. Annie Besant

(Continued from page 1)

preter of a new impulse, as the creator of a new traditions.

When Dr. Besant laid down her office, Mahatmeji had already come up on the political horizon. The country which was parting for action was beckoning Gandhiji. The Mahatma marched towards the people and the people marched towards him.

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Whatever her politics in later years, Annie Besant had a definite contribution to make for the political regeneration of India and she did make it.

She was a born leader who discovered men and women of ability even as she inspired them to ascend to greater levels of action and achievement. She was a flaming warrior who rode on the crest of storms to give battle to her foes, sometimes in self-defence but often times in defence of her friends and co-workers. Above all, she was a mother, who impelled by a passion to sacrifice herself, served Truth, by serving Man.

Wellawatte Colombo
Vs. Petitioner.

- 1. Ambalavanar Ratnasabapathy
- 2. " Puvaneswary both of Thirunelvely Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 2nd September 1947 having been read.

It is declared that the said Ampalavanar Sivasubramaniam, petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and that the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 15th day of October 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of Sept. 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

(O. 70, 3 & 7)

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