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Bharathi—Child Of Mother Kali

He Roused the Tamils to Action And Paved the Path to Swaraj

ON Sunday the 12th October a National Memorial to Poet Subramania Bharati was opened by H. E. Sri C. Rajagopalachari at Ettayapuram, the birth place of the Bard. Sponsored by the *Kalki* magazine, the Memorial, though a belated recognition of the Poet's services to Tamilnad has been made possible by the generous support of the Tamils from far and near. Below is a sketch of the Poet.

Poet, patriot and martyr, Bharati's name today is a household word in Tamil Nad. No national gathering is complete without his poem, no festival is successful without an appropriate song from Bharathi, and there is no national hero, whom he has not saluted in verse and metre. The stage, the cinema and the radio are full of his songs,

Satyagraha armies have marched to glory chanting his song mantras; stage stars have attained fame and honour by singing them; and Bharatanatyam artistes have specialised in attuning their gestures to his tilting tunes; whole audiences are moved to tears by his melodies; and in thousands of homes today in Tamil Nad, even little babes are lulled to sleep with the soothing songs of Bharati's lullabies. His songs pervade every side of national life.

Subramanya Bharathi was born at Ettayapuram, in the November of 1882. Chinnaswamy Iyer, his father, was a learned pandit at the court of the Zamindar. From early age, Bharati showed amazing capabilities in making verse. His father put him in an English school, and later he studied in the Hindu College, Tinnevely.

But his heart was not in it. He had no great love for English education. "My father lost a thousand," he says in one of his songs, "but to me, it brought tons of thousands of ills."

Meanwhile his father died and till 1904, he was in Ettayapuram, at the court of the Zamindar. There he was the terror of the Pandits. Though learned in all their lore, Bharathi felt it distressing. His heart yearned for striking out a new path.

Wallowing in the old laws of grammar, bound by the shackles of rigid metrical formulae, Tamil was well on its way to become a dead language. Bharati rebelled against it, and today there is none to dispute his triumph—not even the learned Pandits of the old school.

From that time, Bharathi was drawn into the intense whirl of political agitation that swept the land. He came to Madras and

from then onwards began for him a stormy career of journalism.

He was for some time in the *Swadesamitran*, and later, founded and edited the two splendid journals, *Bala Bharatam* and *India*. Through them he infused a new spirit. And it was through them that some of his most heart throbbing songs were poured out,

As an Exile

In 1909, a wave of repression swept the country. Prominent leaders, branded as extremists, were put in prison. The publisher of *Italics* was sentenced to two years and Bharati, sensing the coming trouble and realising the futility of conducting "India" in Madras, went into exile at Pondicherry, which was to be, for ten dreary years, the scene of his activities. From there he again issued the "India".

But ill-luck dogged the poet. Poverty and misery stalked his home. Amidst disease and domestic sorrow, he struggled on and it was only the supreme confidence in Para Sakti, his favourite deity, that enabled him to drag through those days of despair. In 1918 he emerged out of his self-imposed exile and as he set foot on British territory the police arrested him at Kadayam. But as there was no charge against him Bharati was soon released.

Last Days

In 1920 he again came to Madras and was the assistant editor of the *Swadesamitran*. But the long years of exile and misery had completely shattered his health. Day by day, he sank and on the 11th of September 1921, death overtook him.

It is hard to assess the greatness of Bharati. He was a *Varakavi*, drawing inspiration from the Mother he worshipped night and day. No mortal lips could have made those mighty rhythms, that earth-shaking force, that thundering roar, and the sweet melody that pervades everyone of his verses.

"No human hands such notes ambrosial moved
These accents are not of the imperfect earth
Rather God Himself was voice-

(Continued on page 5)

Premier Praised

A Great Leader Says Soulbury

Praise for Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the "intelligent and highly cultivated upper class" and for the "kindly, peaceful and good-tempered people" was expressed by Lord Soulbury, who led the 1944-45 Reforms Commission, in an address to the Royal Empire Society at London on constitutional developments in Ceylon.

He said about Mr. Senanayake,

"He is a Sinhalese who as Leader of the Council has never thought of himself as a Sinhalese representative. He has gained the trust of all the communities in the Island to a degree unprecedented in its history and in guiding the fortunes of his country, to full and complete self-government, which it will shortly attain as a members of the British Commonwealth of Nations; no one has played a more important or noble part than he."

Totalitarian Egotism

Arab Indignation at Soviet Attitude

The Soviet Union's support of the Palestine Partition Plan has come as a tremendous disappointment to the Arab world. In spite of many forecasts of what the Soviet attitude would be, Arab League circles in Cairo had hoped she would spring a last-minute surprise by opposing partition—if only to embarrass the Western Powers.

The Government statement was too late for comment in the Cairo morning newspapers, but the French language newspaper *Journal de Egypte* reflecting Arab disappointment said: "To the Arab countries Russia's decision is a cruel disappointment. At the same time it will have a salutary effect, since it will make them clear from the illusion they have been entertaining since the Egyptian case at the Security Council that Soviet Bolshevism is their friend and the champion of their independence."

"Russian Bolshevism, like American capitalism" the journal added, "is totalitarian egotism—interested and cynical when dealing with the East. Henceforth the East must rely only on the East—Moscow is not worth more than Washington."

EVOLVE YOUR OWN SOUL

Indian Poet's Call to Ceylon

SRI Dilip Kumar Roy, the known Indian poet and singer who was in Ceylon delivering lectures and giving recitals has returned to India. Interviewed by a Press Representative before his departure Sri Dilip Kumar Roy stated that there was in Ceylon an inborn love of music which should be carefully fostered on traditional Indian classical lines.

He said that Ceylon music had not evolved a character of its own. There was the danger that Ceylon music might develop on the wrong lines by blind imitation of Western standards.

"I wish Ceylon should find her soul in line with the East," he said, "in keeping with her ancient national and religious traditions. It is the West that now turns to the East, because the West has found that it lacks something, and that something is the melody that comes from the soul, which is the peculiar gift of the East as opposed to the Western genius for harmony."

Lessons From West

He added: "It would be a disaster if Ceylon and India should lose their cultural heritage because by preserving and cultivating it they could be of great help not only to them-

selves but to the Western world as well."

There were, nevertheless, lessons that could be learned with profit from Western music, particularly in its vitality, he pointed out. There could be assimilation of ideas from the West but not imitation of them.

Sri Kumar Roy agreed that there was a need for the establishment of State academies of music and culture in Ceylon. He warned however, against "mass production" and the necessity for a selective system of training on individual lines, so that the student could develop along the line best suited to his or her talents.

Asked about his future plans Sri Kumar Roy, who came to Ceylon at the invitation of Swami Sidhatmananda, of the Ramakrishna Mission in Ceylon, said he had been invited to give recitals at Nagpur and Ahmedabad University on his return to India. He would then return to his ashram.

Mr. D. E. Rhind, Ceylon's new Director of Agriculture arrived on Thursday last. Mr. Rhind was formerly Senior Economic Botanist, Burma.

NOTICE

The Offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam will be closed on Friday the 24th inst. on account of *Vijaya Dasami*: There will be no issue of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam on that date.

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[Misc. 161-21 & 28]



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1947.

PUBLIC SERVANTS

THE NEED FOR INTEREST IN one's work was emphasised by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister in his Convocation Address at the University of Ceylon. The Prime Minister stated that no public servant was of any great use to the community if he merely carried through the routine and escaped as soon as possible to bridge or tennis; that there were officials who regarded the public service as a means for getting a salary, a dowry and a pension of sufficient amount to enable each of them to keep a wife and a car, educate his children in the best schools, maintain a large house, join a club and generally spend his leisure in comfort; and that a democratic government is entitled at all times to ask for the willing service of its citizens. That there should be such officials in the public service of Ceylon is a sad commentary. The public servants should never forget that they are the servants of the people and that the days have gone when they could behave as masters. It is essential that they should be loyal to Government and also be free from corruption.

No Government can hope to function satisfactorily without a contented Public Service. Trade Union rights and the right to strike are among the demands of the General Clerical Service in Ceylon. The strike organised by Government clerks in last June indicates that government clerks are not satisfied with the existing conditions of

Notes and Comments

The New Director of Agriculture

Mr. D. Rhind, Ceylon's new Director of Agriculture has arrived and we are told he has assumed duties. We are also informed that the new Director has served about 24 years in that great rice producing country Burma and that his vast experience in that country would be of immense benefit for Ceylon too. We have our doubts. We hesitate to share in the optimism of many an agricultural enthusiast regarding the result of Mr. Rhind's appointment. However much we may wish Mr. Rhind success, the future is not bright we are constrained to state, for we see in the new set-up the old hand still guiding the agricultural policy of the island; Mr. Senanayake has given his son Dudley the portfolio of Agriculture just to preserve the continuity of his agricultural policy which has for well nigh 16 years, been barren of results. Mr. Senanayake's agricultural policy did not materially to the island's larder. It only created multifarious departments with officials drawing fabulous salaries. Mr. Edmund Rodrigo quitted the Agricultural Department in disgust under the regime of Mr. Stephen Senanayake. Let us hope that the fate which overtook Mr. Rodrigo will not engulf Mr. Rhind under Mr. Dudley Senanayake's regime.

U. N. P. Nominees

It is a pity that some of the U. N. P. members in the Parliament have lost all sense of respect and dignity to the electorate by their election of Mr. W. A. B. Soysa to the Senate by a large majority. Mr. Soysa was a defeated candidate in one of the constituencies at the recent elections: not only that; he suffered an ignominious defeat that he even forfeited his deposit. Immediately after the announcement of the results at the election in which he was crushingly defeated, Mr. Soysa gave vent to a series of vituperations saturated with the poison of communalism; and such a man has been now elected to the House of Elders and

service. At the end of the strike a Committee of Inquiry was appointed to investigate into the matter and decide upon any disciplinary action that should be taken against those clerks who organised the strike or took any active part in it. It is gratifying to note that the committee stated that in deciding upon the punishment they should be guided by the larger interests of the community as a whole and that the larger interest was to secure on the one hand a contented public service and on the other to prevent a recurrence of any similar action which might tend to disorganise the administration of the country.

It is the duty of the popular Government to decide on the executive action that has to be taken for the amelioration of the people. The public servants owe a duty to carry out the decision of the Government to the best of their ability; they are expected to be above bribery and corruption and impartial and polite to the people whom they serve; lastly, co-operation of the public with the services is necessary.

it is stated that a high sense of integrity and moderation is required of those who adorn the Senatorial Seats. Another of the defeated candidates who was fortunate enough to find a place in the Senate is Mr. A. R. A. Razik. He too belongs to the U. N. P!

A Word to the Town Fathers

The Rains have come and the local U. C's labourers are busy cutting drains and deepening those already filled by earth. Yet the lanes and bye-lanes are flooded after the rains of the week end. The roads are not better either. It would do well for our city fathers to stir out a bit and see for themselves the sad and deplorable condition of these lanes and roads. Before the rains begin in right earnest, something should be done to improve the town's drainage system. The postponement of the general elections to the local Council by a year should not make our Town Fathers sit in smug complacency.

Indian Muslims

It is a good augury that the erstwhile Pakistani wallahs of India have begun to realise the truth that Pakistan is no panacea for their ills. They have found to their bitter cost that Pakistan has become a nightmare to millions of Indian Muslims. Jinnah, once perched on the Governor General's gadi at Karachi has slammed the doors of Pakistan on the face of Indian Muslims, 45 millions of whom staked their all, and who only the other day cried Pakistan Zindabad to the order of their Quaide Azam. Pakistan would not take in Muslims from the Indian union, so the fiat has gone out from Jinnah: The Leaguers in the Indian Union cannot any more look to Pakistan for help and succour, if they wittingly or unwittingly offend the susceptibilities of the Hindus of the Union. They have grown wise; and in their wisdom bouquets of praise and wreaths of flattery are showered upon Indian leaders including Gandhiji and Patel. They have also decided to stop cow-slaughter during the coming Muslim *Bakrid* festival. So far well and good. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant the indomitable Premier of the United Provinces has in a frank and outspoken statement issued a challenge to the Muslims of the Indian Union testing their sincerity and their bonafide. If a war breaks out between Pakistan and India, will the Indian Muslims be in the vanguard of the Indian army to fight Pakistani hordes? This is the poser raised by Premier Pant. An authoritative statement from Indian Leaguers is eagerly awaited.

Public Protest

A strong protest, against the decision of the Government to convert the hospital at Kankesanurai into a Tuberculosis Hospital, was voiced in a resolution at a meeting of the residents of Maviddapuram and the adjoining villages, held at Maviddapuram, Pandit Navaneetha Krishna Bharati presided.

The meeting also decided that a qualified physician, surgeon and a woman doctor were necessary to supplement the present staff of the hospital.

Music Recital At K'Lumpur

An excellent rendering of Tamil classical music was provided at the Town Hall, K. Lumpur on 11-10-47 commencing at 5-30 p. m. before a large gathering, by Sangeetha Bhoosanam N. Shanmugaratnam, reputed artiste of Ceylon and South India where he obtained the degree of "Sangeetha Bhoosanam" at the Musical Academy of the Annamalai University obtaining first class. Mr. Shanmugaratnam is on a visit to his father Mr. I. Navaratnam of K. Lumpur.

Before the curtain went up Mr. S. Kanagaratnam introduced the artiste mentioning the well known exponents and professors of South Indian Music under whom he had learned before his graduation. Having had such eminent instructors and being the only one to obtain a first class in the 1946 examination, Mr. Shanmugaratnam should certainly be one of exceptional attainments, the speaker concluded.

Of the two popular ragams "Simanthiramathimam" and "Kamavarthini" the excellent interpretation of the rhythm and cadence was received with great applause.

A song composed by Bharathiyar and another by Suthanantha Bharathy were stirring in their appeal and captivating with blending in the ragam of "Jhanpury" and a chain of other ragams respectively.

Devotees of Murugan were stirred to depths of feeling when the song "Adidum Mamayil" was rendered in "Inthusathan Piyak". Some other popular songs were followed by Arulpa of Ramalinga Swamikal "Ninainthu Ninainthu" rendered in eight ragams. Two songs on Bharathamatha were received with renewed applause.

In his welcome speech Mr. T. G. Natarajapillay (Agent of the Govt. of India) thanked the promoters for this rare treat of Carnatic music which took over three hours. He earnestly commended the audience to lend their full support for other recitals which should be promoted by all Tamil music lovers of Malaya. —Cro.

OBITUARY

Mr. S. Sabaratnam

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Sabaratnam of Aiyankovilady, Vannarponnai on Sunday last at his residence. The deceased was in service of the Ceylon Government for well-nigh 35 years and was attached to the Land Registry, Jaffna till his retirement a few years ago. He was a man of aesthetic tastes, was a founder of the Jaffna Saraswathy Vilasa Sabha and was one of its active members till his death. He was also a member of the Board of Management, the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

Mr Sabaratnam leaves behind him two daughters Mrs. S. Patanjali and Mrs. S. Thamby, a son Mr. S. Amirthalingam of the Jaffna Kachcheri, two brothers Messrs. S. Aiyampillai retired Udayar and Coroner and Manickavasagar besides a host of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss. The remains were cremated at the Kombayanmanal crematorium according to Hindu rites yesterday (Monday) in the presence of a large number of friends and relations.

Co-op. Democracy

The Only Way To A Better World

By V. VEERASINGHAM, B. A. (LOND)
Principal, The Manipal Hindu College

(Continued from our last issue)

Democracy is cooperative in principle. It is because cooperation is double edged that the progress of democracy has been retarded and a lot of social filth had accumulated in the name of democracy. The aim of the cooperative movement is to keep cooperation unsullied by base motives and to direct it for the good of humanity. One noticeable feature about Co-operative Societies is that the membership is open only to men of character. It is worthy of note that many thinkers attribute the present day world muddle to a laxity of morals and suggest moral rearmament as the first step in reconstruction. In the cooperative institutions equality is a qualification for membership. Equality is one of the ideals of Democracy also. In the Cooperative movement there is no distinction of caste or creed. All are equal. In the Credit Societies this equality coupled with honesty are emphasised. No one is allowed to possess large number of shares and the purchase of a share is within the reach of even the poorest. Honesty is the main stock in trade of the members. All Cooperative Societies are not run for the sake of cash profits to the members. It is the aim of these institutions to socialise capital. These institutions develop the right attitude towards the cooperative management of municipal and national undertakings. It is in the running of these Cooperative Societies that the members receive valuable training in democracy. Each for all and all for each. If the right type of men are not selected as officers or if the Committee does something fishy, all members come to grief, righteous indignation flares up and the guilty are expelled. Alas many such things go unnoticed and unpunished. Cooperative Institutions in our midst are not all ideal. The evils of democracy have overtaken even the Cooperatives, but the remedy is easier in the case of Cooperative Societies. Cooperation prevents the formation of Parties and every affair is judged on its own merits. Compromise brings about the feeling of oneness; and animosity is at a discount. It is a pleasure to watch the peasants discuss their problems and the final unanimous decisions they arrive at after heated discussion. These unsophisticated villagers show admirable democratic wisdom. In the spread of cooperation lies the salvation of democracy.

The ideals of Democracy become facts of experience in the Cooperative Societies. The limitations of liberty in the interest of all and the management of business where profit motive is absent afford valuable lessons for democratic government. Democracy is cooperative in principle and cooperation is based on the principles of Democracy. Democracy has accumulated some evils. Transplanting of democracy in Ceylon has aggravated the evils. The Co-operative institutions remind the humble folks, the back bone

of democracy, of the democratic ideals in practice. The encouragement of the Co-operative Institution creates a taste for pure democracy; and an emphasis on Co-operative principles is necessary to avoid the evils of democracy and prepare the country for its fuller realisation by avoiding the shoals and sands which exaggerated Communism and Socialism put in the way.

The planned economies of Socialism and Communism are excellent in theory and passably practical in highly industrialised countries where industrialism for generations has given the people some ideas of, the pitfalls of large scale business and the advantage of mass production. In Ceylon it is a different tale. Commercial Houses of any appreciable magnitude run by Ceylonese and Ceylonese factories which can claim equality with any of the average factory in England can be counted in one's fingers. During the war, the Government has handled large scale distribution and import secure in the folds of the Defence regulations. Would it have been a commercial success under free competition! It is indeed a big jump for Ceylon to think of nationalisation of industries when the Railway is notorious for annual deficits and even the Postal service, a revenue earning Department has occasionally its sorry tales to tell. Socialisation entoto may neutralise the losses provided that production on which everything depend is pushed up to such a degree as to give to every individual at least the bare necessities of life. We may open roads to reduce unemployment and have half a dozen clerks in an office where there is barely work for two. How are they to live unless the work done by every individual contributes directly or indirectly to the presence in Ceylon of all the goods he consumes. Socialist and Communistic economies cannot be introduced all of a sudden unless all the people are willing to starve in half nakedness. No party will do it. Even the Leftist groups with all their promises of a Utopia of reduced hours, higher salaries and enough comforts which make the mouths of the poor and the discontented to water cannot do it for a generation. It is not nationalisation, but commercialisation of certain services like the Railway and the Postal should be the first step in the new economy in Ceylon. It should be commercialisation without the taint of profit. Railways are too big for "co operation", but the co-operative principles can guide commercialisation. If the Government will endeavour to encourage co-operation to supply all the needs of the citizen, the practice of co-operation will make an era of true democracy dawn and the Communists and Socialists find their ideals realised in a democracy purified by the true spirit of Co-operation. Co-operative Democracy is the solution to the muddle in which the world finds itself.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Mannar M. P. Explains

Sir,

An undesirable distortion of facts by the Tamil Congress paper "Suthanthiran" and by some Congress worshippers and by persons close to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam have not been contradicted by him. It has become necessary in the public interest to publish the true facts. I was invited by the Mannarites last year to stand for election. They wanted my services and were dissatisfied with the work done by Mr. Tyagarajah.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam sought an interview with me last year and inquired whether I would come forward. At first he said that the Congress would put up a candidate against anyone who did not join the Congress. Later he said that the Congress would back my candidature though I absolutely refused to join the Congress. Mr. Ponnambalam also stated that all the Muslims and Hindus and a great majority of the Catholics wanted me.

I agreed to become a candidate; he offered and agreed to announce my candidature as I did not wish to go to Mannar for the purpose when still technically in the service. I reminded Mr. Ponnambalam repeatedly through his brother-in-law in December and I went to India on holiday.

From January to March, Mr. Ponnambalam was negotiating with a Congressite Mr. Alagakone to persuade him to become a candidate for Mannar and Mr. Ponnambalam failed to announce my candidature. The Mannar Bharatha leaders and the Revd. Father Priest informed me in April that if they (Bharathas) had any idea that I was a candidate, they (Bharathas) would have stood by me against anyone and against anyone's advice, but that they had pledged to Mr. Tyagarajah in the belief that I was not a candidate. In April most of the leaders had big men all over the district and pledged to Mr. Tyagarajah. Bharatha vote 1800 strong stood by Mr. Tyagarajah to the end and voted for him.

It was and is perfectly clear that Mr. Ponnambalam's act of omission caused the contest as if either the Bharathas or the Priests did not lend Mr. Tyagarajah active support, he would have withdrawn. Some of the Muslim leaders who pledged to Mr. Tyagarajah and stood by him had originally invited me to become a candidate. In March I presided at the first meeting held in Jaffna for Mr. Ponnambalam and in April I insisted on continuing to support him, thus making it impossible for the U.N.P. to withdraw their candidature in favour of me as an independent.

Mr. Ponnambalam failed to come to Mannar to help me in April, in May, in June, in July and again in August, though he repeatedly promised to do so and I lost much ground on each occasion by counting on him. He paid a flying visit on May 2nd, for a few hours, when he appeared in a case. Mrs. G. G. Ponnambalam joined my wife in a canvassing campaign among the Bharathas for two days in May. Mrs. Ponnambalam had endeavoured to drill them that they should obey and follow their leader Mr. I. X. Pereira as she believed that Mr. I. X. Pereira would support me. Mr. I. X. Pereira supported

Mr. Tyagarajah strongly two days later and never reserved his attitude though the Congress and Mr. Chelvanayagam promised that this would be done.

Mr. Alagakone and other local Congressites worked continuously for Mr. Tyagarajah, while those who worked for Mr. Suntheralingam in the bye-election worked for me. I brought this to the notice of Mr. Ponnambalam often, but he failed to come to Mannar to discourage and stop these Congress workers from supporting my opponent.

As far as I am aware neither Mr. I. X. Pereira—a former Vice-President of the Congress nor Mr. Alagakone their Mannar representative were ever expelled from it for this gross disregard of the official policy. I continued to support Mr. Ponnambalam at Jaffna.

About the end of August Mr. Ponnambalam wired to me repeatedly requesting me to come for five days to Jaffna to help him and that he would come on 5th September to Mannar. Dr. Naganathan wrote to me requesting me to go to Jaffna and help and that he would come with the Congress organisation on the 9th. I was much in arrears with my canvassing and organisation and I abandoned a vital programme for five days on the eve of my election and canvassed actively for Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in Jaffna—helping to nullify the influence which my brother Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the Chairman, U. C. Jaffna would have exerted otherwise on behalf of Mr. Mahadeva, but the Congressites would not allow Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam to come before the 8th. He came and doubted whether the Congress organisation would follow on the 9th. I had sent all my Jaffna workers to Jaffna the previous week and had relied on Congress workers catching up the arrears of organisation work.

Congressites came in large numbers from Jaffna from 10th to 12th September. They did not raise the Congress cry till victory had been achieved. Congress flags were taken down from cars before they entered the district. Large section of the electorate were agitated and compelled me to renew my pledges that under no circumstances would I toe the line with the Congress, that I would not feel obliged to the Congress etc.

The Congressites raised Congress shouts and shouts for Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam after victory was achieved.

I am very grateful to Mr. Ponnambalam, Dr. Naganathan and others for the help which they gave me.

The Congress put up a candidate against Mr. Suntheralingam in July. I protested to them and continued to support Mr. Suntheralingam and in August when the Congress was opposing Mr. Suntheralingam in Vavuniya, I expressed to my electorate that they could study Mr. Suntheralingam's declaration of policy to ascertain my views on most of the questions. In the leaflet which I issued in Jaffna in September on Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's behalf and with his approval, I opened with the remark that if Mr. Tyagarajah had remained in the Congress, the U. N. P. would have supported me but I would not

(Continued on page 4)

Letter to the Editor

(Continued from page 3)

have joined it. I also suggested that the U. N. P. had not invited the Tamil Congress to join them because of Mr. Mahadeva and others. I concluded by saying that Mr. Senanayake — a democrat — would welcome the elected representatives of Jaffna. Others have disclosed my pledges to my own electorate.

The attitude of some Congress leaders apparently is that the Congress has the right to dictate to the Tamil representatives and to the Tamil Community exactly what attitude they should adopt at any time. The Catholics and Muslims of Mannar and I certainly did not concede this right. It would have been utterly dishonest of me if I had obeyed Congress dictates after elections. The Muslim vote in Mannar had solidified on behalf of Mr. Tyagaraja by last March. When canvassing the electorate I had declared that Muslim leaders in Colombo and U. N. P. leaders such as Mr. Senanayake were not against me but were supporting Mr. Tyagaraja solely because he belonged to the party. They certainly would have been against me and most strongly if I joined the Congress.

As far as I am aware the few Protestant Christians in Mannar are not Congressites. The Hindus in the Rural areas of Mannar have and had the same absolute confidence in me as the Singhalese in the Hambantota district and probably cannot be turned from me by any party propaganda.

My political views on a large number of live issues coincide with Mr. Senanayake's views.

Mr. Ponnambalam said in his public speech in March in Jaffna that he could not find a communal party which he could join. I very much doubt whether Mr. Ponnambalam any more than Mr. Tyagaraja who owes his political career to Mr. Ponnambalam, could convince the masses in Mannar or in any other district which I served that they are more favourable to the interests of the masses than I — but if Mr. Ponnambalam's supporters take up the cry that all Tamils should obey Mr. Ponnambalam — I must take the same exception to it as I did to the cry that Messrs Mahadeva and Co. were Tamil "moopus" who had to be elected and obeyed lest the Singhalese otherwise crush the Tamils.

May I add the following. I based my campaign on my superior ability to look after the district and on my love of its inhabitants. The Congress expelled Mr. Tyagaraja, from their fold and backed my candidature as they called him a traitor. I understand that the "Suthanthiran" now classes Mr. Sundaralingam and me in the same category. Many will now doubt whether Mr. Tyagaraja or anyone was ever or ever could be treacherous to that Congress which claims to rule all Tamils with an iron hand.

If Mr. Ponnambalam and Mr. Chelvanayagam do not endorse the present shouts of some of their worshippers a public pronouncement is desirable. If they endorse what appears in the Congress paper "Suthanthiran" may I suggest that they appear on public platforms with me at the different centres in the Mannar district and ventilate their grievances. Mr. Ponnambalam

Bharati Festival at Jaffna College

Saturday the 4th October was celebrated as Bharati Day in honour of the great Nationalist and Poet Subramania Bharati of South India.

The two Literary Societies of the College, the Forum and The Lyceum were responsible for the arrangements.

By 8 A. M. the College campus was enlivened with Oriental Music by a set of drummers and a gramophone on which were played some of the songs of the Poet's composition. There was great enthusiasm displayed by the students and all connected with the College.

A procession was formed by 9 A. M. The gathering then wended their way to Ottley Hall where the celebrations took place.

The Principal of the College, Mr. K. A. Selliah, then unveiled a large picture of the Poet, a gift of the Artist, Mr. C. S. S. Mami Iyer, to the College. The Principal in doing this said that it was very fitting that such celebrations should take place in Jaffna College which stood for Nationalism and Culture. This Poet, said Mr. Selliah, had done more than anyone else to revive Nationalism in South India by his poems and songs which were popularly sung in every corner of Tamil Nadu.

Messrs. V. Nagalingam, J. P. K. E. Mathiapparanam, M. A., and Pundit V. Nallathamby spoke on various aspects of the poet's life and poetical works.

The programme included several Oriental Dances, songs and recitation verses of the Poet's composition by the members of the Music Academy of the College.

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(Std. 31-19-8-1-11-47)

used to challenge his opponents to appear with him on platforms.

It is much to be regretted that I supported Mr. Ponnambalam's candidature in Jaffna by presiding at the first meeting and that I continued to support him ending with most active canvassing at much sacrifice of my own chances though often it was to my advantage to refrain from such support. I replied to a deputation of my supporters at Mannar who required me not to go to Mr. Ponnambalam's aid that I would do as I pleased. The lesson to be learnt is that if anyone supports a Tamil Congress candidate for any reason or defends the Congress, however much he may repudiate any ideas of his being a member, the Tamil Congress will through its paper demand his obedience to whatever whims this communal party might form.

It is a lesson that possibly communalism in politics causes loss of balance as we see in India.

Your etc.,
Colombo, C. Sittampalam,
15-10-47. M. P. Mannar,

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2. Nallathamby Selvaratnam, Public Accountant & Auditor, Jaffna.
3. Rajasingam Chelliah, Proprietor, R. Chelliah & Co., Ford & Caltex Agents, Jaffna.
4. Kanther Arumugam Chelliahpillai, General Merchant, Jaffna.

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Auditors:

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(Mis. 160. 21 & 28-10-47.)

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(T) (M. 134, 20-10-47-25-11-47.)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 341/P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Alvar Kandiah of Thumpalai, Point Pedro.

Ponnammah, widow of Alvar Kandiah of Thumpalai, Point Pedro.

Vs. Petitioner.
Kandiah Sathasivampillai of Thumpalai, Point Pedro.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esqr. Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated 10 August 1939 and attested by Notary V. Senathirajasegaram and the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 18th day of December 1946 and the affidavit of the Notary to the Last Will and of the witnesses dated 18th December 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as Executrix appointed thereunder and that probate thereof be accordingly issued the Petitioner, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this court on or before the 19th day of June 1947 and show

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Sgd. M. SRIKANTA,
Assistant Government Agent (E),
Jaffna.

1st October, 1947.

(G. 110. 21-10-47.)

sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of May 1947.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. de Silva,
Additional District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. M. Esurapadham,
Proctor for Petitioner.

17-10-47

Time to show case extended to
31st October 1947.

Intld. G. C. T. A. de S.
A. D. J.

(O. 85. 21 & 28-10-47.)

Bharathi — Child Of Mother Kali

(Continued from page 2)

ful in their birth." In these words Sri Aurobindo described the divine songs of Madhu Sudhan. But they might well be applied to Bharati also.

Prophetic Vision

Not only was he the Bard of Patriotism, he had the prophet's vision of the future. Long before the country realised greatness of the Mahatma, Bharati hailed him in his songs as the coming hope of the country. Years before the Harijin movement became such a life force, he had proclaimed freedom for all and had called them forth for the dance of equality and freedom.

Though born in a high Brahmin family, Bharati knew no caste or creed. The neo-Vedantic socialism of Vivekananda was his ideal.

A strong religious fervour, a mighty force, rare to find even in the best of ancient poets, pervades his poems, and that is due to his worship of Shakti, the Mother of Strength.

Mighty Songs

What the country wants and what society wants is strength, he realised. And like the neo-Vedantists of Bengal he saw the Mother in her thousand forms, as Kali, as Jagad-datti, as Chamundi and poured forth his mighty songs.

He gave a new life to Tamil. He rescued it from the weight of pedagogy under which it was rapidly sinking. He breathed a new spirit and in simple verse he sang the songs of nature, which went direct in the hearts of the common people.

It is Bharati's song, more than any other, that keeps up the torch of patriotism in this corner of India.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testametary Jurisdiction No. 762

Parupathy widow of A. Narasingam of Marisankoodal in Periyavilam

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kankai Sivasambu and wife
2. Puvaneswary of Sandilippavore ently of Singapore by their attorney Sithamparapillai Kanthar of Kadduvan
3. Nemas-vayampillai Ramanathan and wife
4. Sethiswary of Periyavilam
5. Maheswary daughter of Narasingam of do
6. Narasingam Arunasalam of do
7. Narasingam Thiagarajah of do the 5th 6th and 7th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Narasingam, deceased of Periyavilam, Marisankoodal

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire

WEDDING

KANAGARATNAM — MANONMANY

Mr. Appapillai Kanagasabapathy and Mrs. Kanagasabapathy of Vannarponnai West request the pleasure of the company of their friends and relations on the occasion of the marriage of **Mr. Kanagaratnam** son of Mr. K. Gunaratnam of Vannarponnai West with their daughter **Sow. Manonmany** on **Monday the 27th October 1947** at the mukhoortham between 3 P. M. and 4-30 P. M. at their residence.

No Individual Invitations Please

(M. 163, 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testametary Jurisdiction No. 720

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Markandoo Thillaiampalam of Chankana West

Deceased.

Annamothu widow of Markandoo Thillaiampalam of Chankana West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thillaiampalam Balasubramaniam of Chankana now of Land Office Singapore
2. Thillaiampalam Paramsothy of Chankana West
3. Ponnammah daughter of Thillaiampalam
4. Thillaiampalam Markandoo of Chankana
5. Kumaresu Thillaiampalam of do
6. Kulanthavelu Nagalingam of do. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. Cumaraswamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 4th Respondent and the petitioners be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow unless the said respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of November 1947 and state objections or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of October 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge.

Drawn by A. Cumaraswamy Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 84, 21 & 28)

District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of September 1947 in the presence of Mr. A. V. S. thasivam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above petitioner dated 10th August 1947 having been read and the evidence of petitioner taken and all parties heard:

It is declared that the said Namasivayampillai Ramanahan, 3rd Respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 5th, 6th and 7th Respondents and that the said Parupathy widow of Narasingam, the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested in them shall on or before the 23rd day of October 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of September 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge.

Drawn by A. V. Sathasivam Proctor for Petitioner. (O 83, 17 & 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testametary Jurisdiction No. 779

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnammah wife of Murgesu Ganesu of Nativu North

Deceased.

Murugesu Ganesu of Nativu North

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Yogalechumy daughter of Ganesu and
2. Kathiresu Kanthavananam both of Nativu North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interests in this Testamentary proceeding and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as husband of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 27th day of October 1947. Minor to be produced on that date.

The 10th day of October 1947. Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 86, 21 & 28)

ORDER NISI

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

Testametary Jurisdiction No. 343PT

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late V. Arumugam Velupillai of Policandy.

Deceased.

Kanagapooshanam widow of Arumugam Velupillai of Policandy.

Petitioner.

1. Nesamalar daughter of Velupillai
2. Velupillai Mabenderam
3. Velupillai Olagendran
4. Vasanthamalar daughter of "
5. Inpamalar daughter of "
6. Velupillai Selvendran all of Policandy all minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem
7. Chelliah Manicavan of Valvet-turai. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testametary Jurisdiction No. 763

Nachchipillai widow of Subramaniam Naganathar of Tholpuram

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Naganather Arumugam
2. Naganather Ponnampalam
3. Naganather Krishner
4. Naganather Subramaniam
5. Naganather Vaitilingam all of do
6. Naganather Kanapathipillai of Tholpuram now of Singapore by his attorney the 5th Respondent
7. Naganather Murugesu
8. Krishnar Rasiyah and wife
9. Ponnammah of Tholpuram Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniam Naganather deceased of Tholpuram.

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. V. Elaiyatamby, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 20th August 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his lawful widow and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 22nd day of October 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of September 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge.

(O. 82, 17 & 21)

Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnesingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of October 1947 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 10th day of October 1947

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

(O. 81, 17 & 21)

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(Std. 6, 6-12-46 to 5-11-47) (7)

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