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## Sankara And Bhakti

THE ocean alone is. The waves are, for convenience, conceived of as entities separate from one another and from the ocean. Such conception is an error and must be recognised as such. Thus, through the known simile of the ocean and the waves, the unknown and unknowable Atman is taught and explained in the Vedas and the Upanishads; and Bagawan Sri Vyasa's *Erahmasutras* and the *Bhagavad gita* sum up these teachings and explanations: 'What exists is one. There is nothing else besides. When we speak of things as various and diverse, we speak of appearances. We ourselves are appearances of the one Self.' This statement seems strange and meaningless to the common man, however great his powers of the intellect and however rich the emotions of his heart. Unless he listens to what the Vedas and the Upanishads declare about the Atman, thinks about it and allows his thoughts to flow continuously and uninterruptedly the conviction will not dawn on him that he is really the Atman. It is this overflowing stream of thought that is known as Bhakti.

As long as our sense of individuality persists, as long as we are not able to see through the phenomenal world into the reality which is one and unique, the phenomenon of Iswara subsists to guide and direct us to a sense of identity with himself. Iswara is the link of reality with the phenomenal world and is the embodiment of all noble qualities, especially of grace. He is the Saguna Brahman and has forms as infinite and varied as the individuals in the phenomenal world. And though He hides His time, His mere glance at any individual effects at once the abolition of his sense of separateness. Sri Sankara Bhagavadpada has emphasised these basic truths in his commentaries on the Upanishads, on the *Brahm-sutras* and the *Bhagavadgita* and the *Sanatsujatiya*. And in his devotional hymns and in the commentary on Sri Vishnu *Sahasranama* he has explained these truths and helped to set people on the right path.

Everyone should perform the duties assigned to his station in life as ascertained by his birth, his stage of life and environments. This is essential. 'By Varnashramachara alone is Vishnu pleased; there is no other way' is the Vishnupurana verse which Sankara quotes and relies on. At the same time one must be steadfast in one's devotion to Iswara. Shradha is as essential as right action. Ablution in holy waters or *tirthas* are not as effective as *manasasana* (purification of the mind) or meditation on God (Vishnu-chintana). After this preliminary purification at the beginning of each day, the recital or chanting

of any or all the thousand names of God is recommended. One must however, during his devotions, remember that God is none other than one's own inner Self. Daily concentration of thought on this identity leads one surely on to *jnana* or pure knowledge, without which there is no liberation from the round of births and deaths.

Sri Sankara, in his commentary on the Gita points out that there are two paths to liberation, the *pravrittimarga* and the *nivrittimarga*. The latter path is that of *jnana* and  *vairagya* (non-attachment). The *jnani* is free from the prescribed duties of *varna* and *ashrama* and of conformance to *achara*. For, this discipline is not the one prescribed for the mere seeker after bliss. But to those on the *pravrittimarga*, to those who desire to be in the world and prosper, the discipline of *varna* and *ashrama dharmas* and of *achara* is essential. This path also leads one to *jnana*, if one does not desire material well being and the joys of sensuous heaven and dedicates all his thoughts and actions to Iswara, continuing the disciplined life ordained in the Sastras. Thus one reaches the stage of *sanyasa* and thence if grace ordains, the rare achievement of *Jivanmukti* or liberation from the ego.

Sri Sankara's conception of Bhakti differs fundamentally from the popular notion of Bhakti. Bhakti is not the mere exuberant effusion of emotion at intervals, heightened though it be by congregational *sankirtana*. Such a Bhakti does not confer on the Bhakta the privilege of moral irresponsibility nor does it relax for him the discipline of righteous conduct. Bhakti consists in devotion to Iswara, the personal Godhead, in any of His infinite forms and in the earnest efforts made in daily life to conform to the discipline ordained for a person of particular temperament. All the daily actions of the Bhakta, according to Sankara, would gradually cease to be prompted by any desire for personal profit and become dedicatory offerings to Iswara. Constant contemplation of the identity of one's own soul with Iswara is possible only to one whose mind is purified by disciplined action, *karmanusthana*. It is this constant at-one-ment or *ekibhava* with Iswara, known as *ananya bhakti*. That is entitled to the name of Bhakti according to Sankara.

This fundamental quality of Bhakti is emphasised at every turn in the several hymns of Sankara. But through them all, runs the cardinal teaching: the identity of the different forms of Iswara and identity of the individual soul with Brahman, expressed in the Vedic revelation, "What exists is One; (though) the wise speak of It as many."

## WHO IS A HINDU?

### MAHATMA EXPLAINS

What is a Hindu? What is the origin of the word? Answering these questions, Mahatma Gandhi in one of his post prayer speeches at Delhi said that these were pertinent questions and topical and added he was no historian and he laid claim to no learning. But he had read in some authentic book on Hinduism that the word "Hindu" did not occur in the Vedas, but when Alexander the Great invaded India, the inhabitants of the country to the east of the Sindhu, which is known to English-speaking Indians as Indus, were described as "Hindus". The letter 's' had become 'h' in Greek. The religion of these inhabitants became Hinduism and as they knew it, it was a most tolerant religion. It gave shelter to early Christians who had fled from persecution also to Jews known as Benisrael, as also to Parsis. He was proud to belong to that Hinduism which was all-inclusive, and which stood for tolerance. Hinduism of his conception was all sufficing for him. It certainly included Vedas, but included a so much more. He could detect no inconsistency in declaring that he could without in any way whatsoever impairing the dignity of Hinduism pay equal homage to the best of Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Judaism. Such Hinduism will live as long as the sun shines. Tulsidas had summed it up by saying: 'The

root of religion is embedded in mercy where egotism is rooted in love of the body. Tulsidas says that mercy should never be abandoned, even though the body perishes."

## 'Slight To Princess'

### Moscow's Attitude To Princess' Wedding

Russia's prestige has been dwindling since the war and hit a new low with the British public, because the Soviet Union alone of all the Allied Powers neither sent a gift nor mentioned the marriage of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh officially states the United Press of America.

Until to-day the average Briton's respect for Russia had remained for several notches higher than that of the statesmen charged with dealing with the Soviet. But a slight to their beloved Princess inspired a good deal of the man-in-the-street's resentment. This was already in evidence at Westminster Abbey last week when a car flying the hammer and sickle of the Soviet embassy pulled up to the great west door. The applause which had greeted each arriving automobile was then conspicuously absent. In cold silence, the Soviet delegation entered the Abbey. The *Evening Standard* last week, in a prominent place on its front page pointed out this lack of notice from the Soviet on an event of such importance to Britain under the headline: "Moscow does not mention it."

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## GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS

### BACK TO LEADERSHIP

BEHIND the purdah, a palace revolution has taken place in New Delhi in the past five days. It has been a home-run, quiet revolution a Gandhi. From the springboard of the All-India Congress Committee session, Mahatma Gandhi's has come again and jumped into the nation saddle states Dr. Krishnalal Shridharini: the Special Representative of Amrita Bazar Patrika in New Delhi on the recent session of the All-India Congress Committee. Dr. Shridharini states that next to smothering the Hindu-Muslim tension, this political come-back should be regarded as the greatest achievement of Gandhiji during his latest sojourn in Birla House, New Delhi.

Dr. Shridharini continues:— According to his (Gandhiji's) own confessions he was not enjoying the same influence over his top colleagues during their office-holding as he did during their struggle for

power. But now he is supreme once more.

Commenting on the election of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Shridharini states:—

The choice of Babu Rajendra Prasad was the easiest way out of this dilemma. His position is fourth in the Congress Party hierarchy whether he is the Food Minister or the Congress President. He forms the foursome with Gandhiji Panditji and the Sardar. He is in the sanctorium in his own right, but now the illusion will be created that it is the Congress President who is being consulted and taken into confidence. Politics are politics even in Gandhiji's India. On the eve of the A. I. C. C. meeting a great fuss was made over the necessity of defining the economic programme of the Congress Party, if invoking vague and nebulous concepts means defining a thing, the economic creed of the Congress

(Continued on page 6)



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1947.

### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

THE CEREMONIAL OPENING of Parliament when members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate met together to listen to the Speech from the Throne took place on Tuesday the 25th instant. The Donoughmore Constitution was tried as an experiment in Ceylon for over 15 years; though credit should be given for the manner in which the Constitution has been worked, yet it must be stated that Government by Executive Committees was unsatisfactory. The Soulbury Constitution sought to remedy certain defects of the Donoughmore Constitution. No one can be enamoured of the reforms which failed to confer sovereign power on the people of Ceylon to govern themselves, but it must be admitted that the way was being prepared for establishing a fully democratic government in Ceylon. The Agreements which had been signed by the Prime Minister for and on behalf of Ceylon and the Governor for and on behalf of the British Government will place Ceylon more towards the cherished goal of Independence. It is to be hoped that with India and other South East Asian countries attaining full Independence, Ceylon will not be left behind, but will play its part in contributing its share towards maintaining peace, harmony and independence in South East Asia.

His Excellency the Governor made special reference to the agreement regarding Defence and External Affairs. The well being of the people, said His Excellency depended, to a great extent, on the development of the country's resources to make Ceylon self-dependent especially regarding food. His Excellency regretted that controls had yet to remain and could not be lifted. Reference was also made to the new Department of Social Services which had been created to deal with the question of un-employment, free education health and housing, and to the legislative measures which were expected to be introduced in the near future.

The Bolshevik Leninist Party, however, boycotted the opening of Parliament. It is still a matter of surmise as to what object could have been gained by their conduct. The party did not boycott the elections. Some of its leaders have been returned to Parliament. Though the party's ideologies

# Lanka's Independence Free Education,

## Task Ahead Of The Leaders

(By K. Ka.agaratnam M. P.)

THE publication of the Ceylon Independence Bill introduced in the House of Commons has raised a good deal of controversy in the press as to its precise intentions and implications. It is not my purpose to enter into this controversy or refer to the existence of ambiguities in the bill which have necessitated the offering of laborious explanations by its supporters; but I wish to seriously ask all right thinking people to examine the real feelings of the country when it is about to be freed from a long period of political subjection and economic bondage. The Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in the House of Commons that the meeting of the Ceylon Parliament under its new constitution with full cabinet responsibility under a Prime Minister would be an occasion of great rejoicing in Ceylon. He also stated that the two most important declarations on the policy of independence and self-Government should impress the whole world with the sincerity and good faith of Britain. The Conservative Member from the Opposition bench advised the Sinhalese to grant fair and, if necessary, rather more than fair treatment to the Tamil minority not only in administration but power and responsibility so that the Tamils were not driven to regard themselves as a permanent political minority. It is obvious that in giving the above advice, the Conservative Member has felt that this large and influential com-

munity with its long and distinguished political history has not been given even a fair treatment in the present constitution of Government. For the first time, before a proper party system of Government is evolved and developed, the Tamils have sent to the Parliament a large number of representatives in one group and it cannot be denied that they were returned against a number of equally distinguished persons who contested as independents or as members of a party which did not find favour with the Tamil electorate. Whatever the political views of this group may be, at least political wisdom and even political shrewdness should have suggested to any leader to invite this group in forming the Government at least to consider, if not to satisfy, the legitimate claims of the largest section of the Tamil population who have placed their confidence in them. It is a matter of great sorrow that the complete ignoring of this important section of the people who have always fought for the complete freedom of this country with equal opportunities for all has not created that atmosphere which would have otherwise produced the rejoicing devoutly wished for by the Secretary of State. Personally, it is a matter of deep regret to me that the country has been deprived of a great opportunity of universal rejoicing which should naturally flow in its hour of triumph and victory.

(Continued on Col. 4)

## Notes and Comments

### The Railway

The Ceylon Government Railway is not in a happy position financially. It has incurred a loss of Rs. 1,800,000 during the first three months of the current year and it is estimated that the loss for the whole year will be colossal. To make good the loss, the General Manager of Railways has suggested an all-round increase of 50% in the fares. It would have been better for the General Manager, if before making the suggestion of increase in the rail fares, he had explored the causes of the deterioration in the income of the Railway. Travelling by train today is a cumbersome affair and it is no wonder that people have begun to gradually forsake the railway for cars and buses now that the war-time restrictions on petrol etc. are being gradually relaxed. Most of the Railway carriages have not been repaired for the last 10 years or so. All the inconveniences that could be forced on a human are being foisted on the unfortunate train travelling public. To add, thanks to midnight train-thieves whose activities have been on the increase since of late, travel by train especially by children and women folk has become hazardous and risky. The Security Police maintained by the Railway has not helped to improve matters. In the circumstances, prevailing it is doubtful whether the loss made by the railway could be made good by the increase in train fares. On the

contrary, the increase may tend to alienate the patronage of the public in favour of buses which due to the Nelson Scheme, are at present well organised. We would appeal to the Minister concerned and the General Manager of Railways to first concentrate on the improvement of the facilities to railway travellers before considering any scheme to increase the rail fares.

### Decency in Journalism

It is with the greatest regret that we have to draw the attention, once more, of the Sinhalese leaders to the indecent way in which certain Sinhalese papers attack the other communities of the island. The *Singh Is. Balay* and the *Peramuna*, for some time past, have been directing their attention to vile abuse and vilification of the other communities; and what is more serious is that these papers are being conducted and controlled by certain Sinhalese leaders who ought to realise the great responsibilities of being a journalist. It is journals of this type that fan the flame of communalism and they are a bane to the public life of the country. It is high time our Home Minister takes serious notice of the vituperations of these journals, and put a stop to their vapourings as otherwise, a serious situation may develop, which it may be difficult to stop. To harp on the theme that Sri Lanka is the land of the Sinhalese and that all others are usurpers and interlopers and that they should be driven out of the island is the fashion of these journals. Such communal propaganda helps neither the Sinhalese nor the government of the country. It helps only the unsympathetic foreign imperialist to point out a finger of scorn and derision at our beautiful island and to belittle our efforts for a stable and orderly government.

In regard to Free Education my Government adheres to the principles of free education and of making the National languages the media of instruction in our schools declared His Excellency the Governor in the "Speech from the Throne" which inaugurated Ceylon's first Parliament; some of the salient facts from His Excellency's Speech are:

"Controls in the matter of food cannot yet be relaxed, and the present indications are that the Government will continue to import and distribute basic foods in short supply. Hopes of an improvement in food supplies in the immediate post-war years have not been realised, and new difficulties have arisen. The prices charged by exporting countries for flour, sugar and rice have steadily risen and have now reached an unprecedented level. The financial problems created thereby are engaging the attention of my Government.

"In the matter of Industrial development, it is the intention of the Government to modernize and expand the existing State factories, wherever such action is likely to result in greater efficiency and economy. The establishment of new industrial projects will also engage the serious attention of the Government.

"Another new Department that has been created is the Department of Social Services. This has been done in order that social service measures decided on, after a careful consideration of the Report of the Social Services Commission, may be introduced at an early date.

"The question of unemployment has always been a serious problem and has become greatly aggravated after the war. It will be the earnest endeavour of my Government to adopt measures necessary to deal effectively with the situation so that the difficulties confronting us in the future may be appreciably reduced."

(Continued from Col. 3)

On the other hand, acute racial bitterness and communal ill-feeling are being engendered in a manner unheard of even during the long period of foreign rule of which this country was a victim. Day after day, some of the Sinhalese press with which are associated some of the prominent leaders and politicians pour forth venom of a rank communal type, even inciting its readers to adopting violent and unconstitutional measures. I have read translations of articles dealing with imaginary stories of the oppression of the Sinhalese in Jaffna while as a matter of fact, the Sinhalese President of the Y. M. B. A. in Jaffna at a reception given recently to the Minister for Health and Local Government referred to the harmony and good feelings that exist there between the two communities. I should say to the credit of the Tamil press that it has never indulged in such silly utterances.

On the eve of the inauguration of the new Parliament to be followed by the grant of independence to Ceylon, whatever that may mean, it is the duty of all people to create the necessary setting for the new era which can bring peace, harmony, prosperity and happiness only if it is freed from the present foul political taints and is fortified by the unified links of mutual friendship among all classes of people who claim this country as their own. This is the time to test the sincerity and good faith of a wise leadership. Let not posterity say that in the race for personal triumph and power the country's interests and unity have been sacrificed.

# Flirting with Moscow

## Premier Divulges a Secret

"CERTAIN Political parties in Ceylon are flirting with Moscow with nefarious intentions. Communism now threatens the country and constitutes a real danger to the freedom of Lanka".

Thus declared Mr. D. S. Senanayake at a public meeting at Mirigama held to honour him on Sunday last. Mr. Senanayake disclosed that he had obtained information from India that some of the local leftists are having connections with Moscow through some Indian Agency. Though an old man, he said, that he would fight communism and see that the freedom which had been won was not sacrificed to Russia.

Now that they had attained their freedom after subjection to a foreign government for nearly 140 years, he wished to say that he felt a sense of fear haunting him. It was not any fear that they would not give him their support or their co-operation, but that they might not realise the dangers ahead of them and might not know how to escape them.

They must realise that in future, whenever anything went wrong in the country, they would not be able to send a cable to London to have things straightened out. They would have to do it themselves.

Now that they had got their freedom they must not think that that was the end of the story. They had a lot more to do, and one thing that was imperative and on which they could not rest was that they must take every possible step to

defend that freedom.

The greatest fear he had was that they would fall victims to the plague that was spreading all over the world from Russia. He said he had information from India that certain parties in this country were flirting with Moscow with intentions that were not in the best interests of the Island.

"I told you sometimes ago," continued Mr. Senanayake, "that I want to retire from Parliament next year, because I have accomplished the task on which I set out, namely the attainment of independence, and we have many able men who could carry on the work. Today we are faced with a powerful enemy and I promise you that I shall join you in fighting this enemy and destroying it altogether until the freedom for which we have worked so hard is safe and sure"

### Kalutara votes for Lion Flag

After 132 years of dependence the Lion Flag should once more shine in full glory, rivalling the splendour of the full moon, with the inauguration of the new Parliament on the 25th instant, said Mr. M. J. Dias, moving a motion at the meeting of the Urban Council that the Council should hoist the Lion Flag on the day in question.

The motion was carried, seconded by Mr. Edmund Fernando, the Vice-Chairman.

# Sir Oliver is Emphatic

## About Ceylon's Independence

"Is it true? Is it believable? Do you want us to believe that Englishmen, after well nigh one and a half centuries are going to give up this island entirely into your hands? Do you want us to believe that these agreements can be torn up by Mr. Senanayake tomorrow or by anybody else who succeeds him?" These questions are asked of me often even by learned men; but I declare that it is true that Ceylon has been handed over to the cabinet of which Mr. Senanayake is Prime Minister" declared Sir Oliver Goonetilleke Home Minister in the course of his speech at a meeting at Mirigama which was held to felicitate Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Sir Oliver continuing declared: "It is also true that these were the agreements that Mr. Senanayake asked for. They are not agreements forced on him. They have no connection with the grant of freedom to Ceylon. Mr. Senanayake would be foolish if he had accepted freedom without a friend in this world."

Sir Oliver explained why the British Cabinet appeared to be so foolish in the eyes of Mr. Senanayake's critics. He has been Mr. Senanayake's envoy in various capitals of the world for six years and nowhere had he gone on behalf of Mr. Senanayake where his name was not respected or a request by him was not favourably considered.

He added: "Mr. Senanayake belongs to that small band of two or three men in South-East Asia who command respect in the

# Tributes to Premier

## Firm and Cautious Statesmanship

The London "Sunday Observer" has in a short leading article showered praise on Mr. Senanayake. Writing on Ceylon's attainment of Dominion Status, the "Observer" states:—

"Ceylon co-operated warmly with Great Britain in the war; there is ample promise that she will continue to do so in her new independence.

"In attaining Dominion Status she has had the inestimable advantage of approaching it by gradual stages. The Donoughmore Constitution, introduced in 1931, was a good deal criticised; but it made possible much useful political education of the Sinhalese through two general elections, and the building up of trained Ministers well led by Mr. Senanayake, now Prime Minister, whose firm, cautious statesmanship is deservedly well praised. He will need the support of the Independents in the Parliament which opens on Tuesday.

"Communism has one brilliant exponent in Mr. Keuneman; but the Communists do not appear formidable."

capitals of the world."

Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister for Tele-Communications who was also a speaker at the meeting said: "We have been enslaved so long that when we got freedom overnight without bloodshed we are unable to realise that we are really free. But let there be no doubt that it is complete freedom that we possess now."

# VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

## THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 14-11-47)

LXXX

### XVIII. THE MUNDAKA UPANISHAD (Continued)

#### Third Mundakam: First Section

The third Mundakam opens with two verses of the highest importance, which clearly indicate the distinction between man and God in the most unambiguous terms and cut at the very root of the theory that they are one and the same: Two birds, inseparable friends, sit perching on the same tree. One of them eats the sweet fruit. The other looks on without eating (verse 1). On the same tree man sits grieving, immersed (bewildered) by his own impotence. But when he sees the other, the Lord (Isan, ஈசன்), contented, and knows (realizes) His glory, then his grief ceases (verse 2).—How unequivocal these words are! which cannot be explained away by the use of any amount of casuistry. There are two birds, but they are inseparable friends, i. e., in Advaita or Ananya (அநந்திய) relationship. What the two birds referred to in the first verse are is expressly brought out in the second. They are (1) man or the soul (or Pasu, பசு, in Siddhantic parlance) who is subject to grief (bondage or Pasam, பாசம்) and impotent and who eats the fruits (enjoys pleasure and pain) of the tree (the world), and (2) God (Isan, the Lord, Pati, பதி) all-powerful and quite contented, who does not eat the fruits but is a mere witness of what is taking place. When man realizes God and His Glory, his grief or bondage ceases to exist and he attains beatitude. This is exactly what the Saiva Siddhantam teaches and it forms the essence of the Vedantas. Well does Thayumanavar exclaim வேதாந்த சத்தாந்த சமரசம், the equal essence of Vedantam and Siddhantam. Cf. Tirukkural:

இருள் சேர்ந்த வினையும் சேரா இறைவன்  
பொருள் சேர்ந்த புகழ் புரிந்தார் மடங்கு.

Pain and pleasure, the kind of Anavata (darkness) will not afflict those who contemplate the Divine Glory of the Lord.

Sublime truths have a knack of appearing and reappearing in different places in different garbs generally and sometimes even in the same garb. As in the case of the last but one verse in the previous Mundakam regarding whose reappearance in the Svetasvatara and Kacha Upanishads in identical terms we have already had occasion to say something, the two verses that we are now dealing with also

reappear verbatim in the Svetasvatara Upanishad (IV, 6 and 7). The first verse is also found in the Rig Vedam (I-164-20). The truth inculcated herein is so axiomatic that it permeates through and through all the Vedas and Vedantas and other Shastras too, not only in Sanscrit but also in our own sweet Tamil. Its reproduction, or we should rather say its rediscovery, in the Tirumantiram reads as follows:

அன்னம் இரண்டு உள ஆற்றிக் கரையினில்,  
துன்னம் இரண்டும் துணைபுரியா, தன்னம்  
நன்னில அன்னம் தன் ஒன்று, அது என்நக்கால்  
பின்னம், மட அன்னம், பெறு அணுகாதே.

There are two swans (birds) perched (on a tree) in the river-bank. Both are united and would not part company. The changeless Swan is the Incomparable One (God). (The other is) the ignorant swan (soul). (It is not foreign to the other, as) if it were foreign, it cannot get (any) profit (i. e., cannot attain beatitude).

Having thus affirmed the existence of the contented and changeless Lord and the impotent and sorrowing soul, the Upanishad proceeds to make mention of some of the means which the impotent soul has to follow to attain Brahmanhood: When the seer sees the Golden-coloured Maker (பொல வண்ணர், Sivan) the Isan (Lord), and himself as in the womb of God, then he is wise and, shaking off good and evil, he attains Parama Samyam (பரம சாயம்), equality or non-duality or identity with God, free from passions (verse 3). He (God) is the Life (of lives, shining forth in all beings. He (man) who understands this is truly wise, not a babbler only. He sports in God, he delights in God and having performed his works (truthfulness, penance, meditation, &c.) he rests in God, the best of God-knowers (verse 4). God is to be reached by truth verily and meditation, by right knowledge and constant discipline. He is verily in body's midst, made all of light, translucent, whom men of devotion, their sins washed away, realize (verse 5). Truth alone conquers, not untruth. By truth is opened the Devayanam (the Road of the Devas or Northern Path), by which the seers who desire are satisfied proceed to the Supreme abode of real Truth (verse 6). That heavenly Bright (God) of thought-transcending nature, smaller than what is small, shines out in various ways, far farther than the far, yet close at hand here too, just here to the seers, nestling within the heart-cave (verse 7). By the eye He is not apprehended, nor by speech, nor by the other senses, nor by penance, nor by good deeds. By wisdom calm, in essence pure, does one in ecstasy behold the Lord who is without parts (verse 8).—The following and other lines from the Tamil occur to our mind in this connection:

(To be Continued).

## Mountbatten To Bring About Settlement?

According to the London "Sunday Express" Lord Mountbatten would go to South Africa to bring about a settlement between South Africa and India.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 801

In the matter of the estate of the late Nallammah wife of Vaitialingam Elayathamby of Myliddy South Deceased.

1. Muttuccuddy Ambolawanar and
2. Wife Maniccam both of Myliddy South

Vs. Petitioners.

Vaitialingam Elayathamby of Myliddy South presently of Government Training School, Palaly, Achchuvely Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of November 1947 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the 1st named Petitioner dated the 31st day of October 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as her parents and heirs and that they are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same be issued to them accordingly unless the Respondent or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of November 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

Drawn by,

Sgd. R. B. Nalliah,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 115 28 & 2)

### NOTICE

Local Option for re-grant of Arrack Tavern Licence for a Tavern at the 12th Mile.

Notice is hereby given under section 6 of Excise Notification No. 146 that it is intended to hold a local option poll for the re-grant of Arrack Tavern Licence for a Tavern at the 12th Mile, on Thursday the 15th January, 1948.

N. Q. DIAS,

Asst. Govt. Agent,

19th November 1947. Mannar.  
(G. 122. 28-11-47).

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### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 805.

In the matter of the estate of the late Manickavasagar Thambu of Vannarponnai Jaffna of the Municipality of Singapore who died in Malaya Deceased.

Thangammah widow of Manickavasagar Thambu of Van East Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagaratnam daughter of M. Thambu
  2. Savithiri devi daughter of M. Thambu
  3. Thambu Shanmugarajah
  4. Kanapathipillai Periyathamby of Vaddukodai Respondents.
- This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day November 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 3rd November 1947 having been read.

It is declared that the said 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd respondent and that the said petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration as the lawful widow of the deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 10th day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minor in Court on the said date.

This 7th day of November 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

Drawn by

V. Sivasubramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 113. 25 & 28)

### ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 347/P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Sellammah wife of Nagapper Ramalingam of Karaveddy West.

Vs. Deceased.

Ramalingam Muttusamy alias Nadarajah of Karaveddy West a minor by his next-friend Vallipuram Murugesu of Karaveddy West.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Velupillai Periyathamby
2. and wife Parupathy both of Karaveddy North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal on the 31st day of July 1947 before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge in the presence of Mr. K. Sivasangaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the late Sellammah wife of Nagapper Ramalingam deceased dated 28th day of August 1945 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Probate thereof with Copy of Last Will be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of November 1947 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1947

Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya,  
Addl. District Judge.

20-11-47.

Order Nisi is extended for service Re'ble 11-12-47.

Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya,  
A. B. J.

Drawn by

K. Sivasangaram  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 112. 25 & 28).

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 809.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagammah wife of Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai of Vaddukodai West.

Deceased.

Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai of Vaddukodai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minor.
1. Kanapathipillai Sanmuganandam of Kuala Lipis
  2. Kanapathipillai Nagulambikai,
  3. Kanapathipillai Vivekanandan,
  4. Kanapathipillai Kamlambikai,
  5. Kanapathipillai Sarvanandan,
  6. Kanapathipillai Yogambikai and
  7. Theivanaipillai widow of V. Sithamparapillai all of Vaddukodai West.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before K. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of November 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 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1 to 6 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 her legal husband unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 9th day of December 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 7th day of November 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 114. 25 & 28).

## 18 Months for High Way Robbery

Markan Manuel of Naranthanai who was accused in the Magistrate's Court at Kayts of high way robbery in that he snatched the "Thalikody" of a woman by name Ros muttu of Naranthanai, was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 796.

Velupillai Subramaniam of Karainagar West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Ariyaratnam and
2. Kathirgamar Velupillai of Karainagar West.

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Velupillai Ariyaratnam deceased, of Karainagar West.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. T. A. de Silva Esqr. Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of October, 1947, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 26th October 1947, having been read:

It is ordered that Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said intestate estate as one of his heirs and that he is entitled to have Letters of administration issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 2nd day of December 1947, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of October, 1947.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O. 108. 28 & 2-12-47).

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(Std. 5. 17-1 to 31-12-47.)

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Jaffna,  
13th November 1947.

(Mis. 185. 18 to 5-12-47.)

What They Say

## Enemies of Lanka

The PERMUNA, a Sinhalese paper conducted with the support of Ceylon's Finance Minister Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, casts suspicious looks at three parties in Ceylon. The first is the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, the second the Ceylon Indian Congress and the third Leftist parties and states that these three parties individually and collectively are the avowed enemies of Sri Lanka. To guard from these three sets of enemies who may seek foreign aid has the agreement on defence been concluded with Britain according to this Sinhalese paper. It continues: "In spite of our defence agreement, there are signs of betrayal and those who are involved in this game of betrayal are the 20 lakhs of people who after coming down here from South India have adopted all the South Indian habits. These comprise only 1/3 of the total population of Ceylon. The rest who are Sinhalese have been living in complete amity with these minorities. Yet there are some party leaders and communalists who are bent on bringing a cleavage among the people living in the land, and the arch perpetrator of this communal rancour is Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. His recent utterances wherein he stated that Trincomalee was a Tamil Congress fortress is significant; and yet more significant is the latest plan of his lieutenant Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam who wanted to partition Ceylon. From these one can understand the real motive that actuates these people. These hordes, namely the Tamil Congress, Indian Congress and the Leftists are the vilest enemies of the Sinhalese. There may even come a time when the 40 crores of those unfortunate, poverty-ridden population of India aided and abetted by these three sets of fifth columnists, would invade this country and deprive the indigenous population of their all. The Sinhalese are however, forewarned and forearmed."

### RADIO AND THE PUBLIC

In a statement to the "Virakesari" Mr. C. Chittampalam, Telecommunications Minister has told that he would endeavour to obtain cheap radio sets so that even the poor could afford to listen in. Commenting on this the "Virakesari" writes editorially that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and that it should be watched and seen how far the Hon. Minister would expedite the arrangement. The "Virakesari" complains that as things are at present, it is only the rich folk who can afford to use the radio, for the price of the radio sets in the market is rather prohibitive. At present there are 20,000 licence holders, the majority of whom are the rich folk who prefer Western music to Oriental music, and hence, the minister states, it will be impossible to give more time to programmes of oriental music. This argument of the minister may seem justified from the financial point of view, but it cannot be denied that this state of affairs is being maintained in utter disregard to the common man's aesthetic tastes. It is the first duty of the Government to cater to the public in a way which may be relished by it. Commenting on the Tamil programmes the Virakesari states: "many complaints have reached us regarding the Tamil programmes. The emoluments paid to the artistes by the Broadcasting station authorities are rather niggard when compared to the emoluments paid by the All-India Radio. Ours is a little island; and the artistes are not many. And, given for the handful of our artistes

proper patronage and sufficient support are not given, it is nothing but crime against art and the Public. The Government should not depend on the licence fees alone to maintain and conduct the Broadcasting station. It should give more financial support than hitherto". The Virakesari in conclusion appeals to the new Parliament of Ceylon to improve the present standard of the Colombo station activities.

### THE SECOND CONVENTION

It was in 1815 that the first "sale" of Ceylon to British traders was transacted by the elite of Ehelapola Molligoda-Eheliyagoda and the ignominious Kandyan Convention was signed on that sad day. The second Convention to plunge Lanka into the mire of Imperialist designs was signed the other day by Sir Henry Mason-Moore and the Prime Minister of Ceylon Mr. D. S. Senanayake, states the *Niddhaya* a Sinhalese paper in its editorial of 19-11-47. The *Niddhaya* characterises the signing of the Agreements by Mr. Senanayake as the greatest betrayal ever perpetrated by a Ceylonese and says that it was conceived in dark and hidden from the public for a very long time. The betrayal of Ehelapola pales into insignificance when compared with that of Mr. Senanayake, in that Ehelapola's betrayal was not done in secret and the Kandyan convention was signed with the consent of the chiefs. The *Niddhaya* in its characteristic style denounces the latest move of Mr. Senanayake aided and abetted by his overlords at Whitehall to stifle public opinion and states that Ceylon will be no more deceived by such empty phrases such as "Dominion Status" and "Independence" from men of the calibre of Mr. Senanayake.

### JAFFNA COLLEGE

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The following ten members of the Staff have completed more than 25 years' service at Jaffna College:

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3. " A. C. Sundrampillai
4. " S. T. Ieevaratnam
5. " L. S. Kulathungam
6. " C. C. Elias
7. " T. P. H. Arulampalam
8. " K. V. George
9. " S. S. Sanders
10. " J. S. Sinnappah

It is therefore proposed to entertain them at a Complimentary Dinner on Wednesday, 10th December 1947, at 7.30 p.m. The Dinner is open to all Old Boys, Old Girls and Friends.

The Dinner fee is Rs. 6/- per dinner. All wishing to join please apply with remittance on or before December 5th, 1947, to:-

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26-11-47.  
(Mis. 192. 28.)

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(M 190 25, 28 & 2)

## Parliament Inaugurated

Ceylon First Parliament was opened with all pomp and grandeur by H. E. the Governor Sir Henry Monk-Mason Moore on Tuesday last with the "Speech from the Throne". In the speech, His Excellency touched on the various problems confronting Ceylon at the present time.

The Address of Thanks to the Governor was moved by Mr. Montague Jayawickrema on behalf of the Government. In his address Mr. Jayawickrema stated that they should pay a tribute to those who were responsible for bringing freedom to Ceylon. They should remember the services rendered by Sir P. Ramathan, Sir P. Arunachalam, Mr. F. R. Senanayake and Sir Baron Jayatilaka. On another, and happier occasion they would recall the services rendered by Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Referring to the proposed Budget he said it would truly be a national budget.

The Hydro-Electric scheme would pave the way for helping the industrial schemes which would benefit the country.

They should ruthlessly uproot bribery and corruption which was rampant in the country and save the good name of the Public Services.

He hoped for a happy ending of the Indo-Ceylon talks.

Mr. M. D. Banda seconded the Address of Thanks.

Shortly before the time fixed for the ceremonial opening, the Opposition groups met in the House of Representatives to consider the Governor's Broadcast Message to the people on the eve of the inauguration of Parliament.

Some contended that the Message was partisan and that a certain passage in particular was an attack on the Opposition.

The BLP group suggested that the Opposition, as a whole, boycott the ceremonial opening. The other Leftist groups were willing but the Tamil Congress and the Ceylon Indian Congress members wanted time to consider the matter.

Eventually the BLP group of six M. P's and one Senator kept away, while the other Opposition members were present to hear the "Speech from the Throne".

Dr. N. M. Perera, the LSSP leader, in a statement signed by leaders of the other Opposition groups, alleges that the Governor's broadcast speech of last night "can only be interpreted as an alliance between the Head of the state and one Party, which was itself returned to Parliament in a minority at the General Election." The statement impugns in particular the Governor's reference to activities "blatantly designed to confuse a straightforward issue."

## Ceylon's Defence

### Conference of Big Three

Britain's three highest ranking service chiefs in the east, representing the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force in Colombo to attend the ceremonial inauguration of Ceylon's Parliament as guests of honour.

These distinguished visitors are: Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser K. C. B., D. S. O., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Fleet; Lieut.-General Sir Neil Ritchie, K. B. E., C. B. C. B. E., D. S. O., M. C., Commander-in-Chief, Far East Allied Land Forces; and Air Marshal Sir Hugh, K. B. E., C. B., C. B. E., M. C., D. F. C., Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, Far East.

Important conferences regarding the future of the island's defences will be held by the "Big Three" during their stay in Ceylon.

It is understood that the question of H. M. Government's land and sea bases will be considered and high civilian officials of the Ceylon Government will be invited to attend these conferences when Britain's policy in regard to the defence of the Island will be discussed; views on this vital subject will be exchanged and the "Big Three" Service Chiefs will offer their expert advice in this connection.

### New Graduates

It is learned that Mr. C. Nagiah Lecturer, the Manipay Hindu College has come out successful in the B. A. Examination of the London University held recently.

We learn that Miss Ponmany Sabaratnasinghe, second daughter of Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe, retired Principal, and sister of Mr. S. Jayaveerasingam B.A. Lecturer the Jaffna Hindu College has also come out successful in the above exam. Miss Ponmany is attached to the staff of the Hindu Ladies College at present.

Mr. N. Mahesan of the P. W. D. Colombo has been successful at the B. Sc. (Lond) exam, held recently.

Mr. Mahesan is a son of Mr. E. Nagalingham of Aiyankovilady Jaffna retired teacher, Manipay Hindu College.

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## Gandhiji & Congress

(Continued from page 1)

should now be regarded as duly defined. The Congress is against the acquisitive oligarchy which results from capitalism. The Congress is also opposed to the raj of the bureaucrat which results from socialism. Then what is the Congress for? It is for something that lies in between these two extremes and which is tendentially described as decentralised economy. The economists of the world are eagerly awaiting a blueprint for this hodgepodge.

### NEW SENATOR

Dr. V. R. Schokman one of the nominees of the Governor to the Senate and who was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education has tendered his resignation owing, it is stated, to ill health. Mr. H. E. Jansz has been nominated to the Senate by the Governor in the place of Dr. Schokman.

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Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI

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