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## ELECTIONS HAVE A BASIC SIMILARITY

### Analysis By An American Educationist

MR. ALFRED S. SCHENKMAN, the U. S. educationist who toured Travancore-Cochin during the State Assembly elections has shown in this article, which is reproduced from the 'Madras Hindu' (Sunday Edition), that the Indian elections, on an analysis, presented a basic similarity with elections in other countries.

This is an analysis of elections. It is concerned with the Travancore-Cochin elections. It is not an analysis of seats won and of seats lost, of majorities, or changes or shifts or reasons for shifts. What we have here is an analysis of the T.-C. elections, of these Indian elections, to show their basic similarity with elections in other countries.

Elections after all are a pretty common phenomenon to-day. Whether in Germany, France, Portugal, the Philippines, Canada, the United States of America, or (this month) in PEPSU or in Travancore-Cochin, there is something similar in the conduct of elections all over the world.

To be sure, there are different degrees of freedom given to different electorates. In some countries elections are 'for show' only. There are different parties in different countries. There are different forms of government in different lands. But the similarities in these different places are greater than the differences. They are strikingly numerous.

#### Campaigning

Let us start with the T.-C. elections, just over. Campaigning has been vigorous. It usually is in close elections. Though how much actually the campaign affects the outcome is not always clear. It is clear, of course, that it put Truman back in office in 1948. But

Eisenhower would probably have won in the 1952 American elections whether or not he campaigned.

Now, there were candidates in the T.-C. elections who did the campaigning. Candidates in Western countries do their clean or dirty campaigning. For elections presuppose "candidates", persons who "stand for" or (in America) "run for" office. But the method of selecting the candidates was just as haphazard in Travancore-Cochin, just as unscientific (and just as important) as generally it is in other countries. Mr. Nehru referred in his tour of the State to the fact that he didn't personally know the local candidates. That is usually the case when big party leaders come down to help out in a local contest. And the principle of the important man's intervention in the campaign, whether of Nehru's speaking for Varghes (in Quilon) or Eisenhower (in 1952) speaking for McCarthy is the same. The Party is more important than any single personality. The Party must win, at all costs.

And so the "big guns" came down to Travancore-Cochin. They came, they saw, and some of them will have conquered when the results are out. Perhaps only by "a little bit"! But even defeated parties "prove" that they really won! So did the Democrats in the United States prove that they won in 1952, because Eisenhower was just barely able to win control of both the Senate

and the House of Representatives. So did the Republicans last November "prove" that the Democratic victories were pure chance. So did Mr. Churchill prove in 1950 that the Conservatives won because in the incisive analysis of the Low cartoon of the day, "Labour beat us only by a little bit." An so on. We could go on multiplying examples.

#### The Methods

Getting back to Travancore, numerous election methods and devices used there were used elsewhere. There were processions, speeches galore, loud speakers, handbills wall posters, flags—native and not so native—cultural festivals, election agents, door-to-door canvassing, and so on. The processions may sometimes have been less orderly than British processions. The loud speakers may some times have worked less efficiently in a mechanical sense) than American loud speakers. The flags flying on tree-tops may have been a more purely local way of showing elections. But basically there was nothing in these methods that differed greatly from the methods used in Western countries.

To be sure, there were "the pictures". There was a higher proportion of illiterate voters in T.-C., though the literacy rate here is the highest in India. The pictures, the voting for the ballots or for the hat or the hand, was a phenomenon that we do not find in Western elections.

#### The British Pattern

It is interesting, incidentally that in British election law, the Parties do not exist. There is no Conservative Party, no Labour Party, when the Prime Minister of Britain calls an election. There is no Liberal Party, even in theory! The theory is that the people vote for the best man, and that good men put themselves forward as candidates because they have public

## CHARITY HUMBLLED

AMRITHA STORIES 5.  
By G. K. SUNDARA SASTRY B. A. B. T.

ONCE Yudhishtra or Dharmaputra—the eldest brother of the Pandavas felt pride in the fact that he was feeding daily 16008 people. He also fell an easy victim to the unusual platitudes of petty poetasters and musicians.

Sree Krishna, the cousin, friend, guide and philosopher of Dharmaputra felt it his duty to guide his erring cousin in the path of virtue and devotion. The evil trait, pride, must be nipped in the bud. Indeed the Lord was a friend both in need and in deed.

One day the Lord told Dharmaputra, "Well, cousin, we shall pay a visit to Maha Bali Chakravarti. He is my great friend", Dharmaputra also felt happy to go to the kingdom of Maha Bali.

The great emperor, Maha Bali was really happy to receive Sree Krishna and Dharmaputra in his capital city. He gave them a right royal reception the like of which the people had not seen before. In the course of conversation the Lord

introduced his cousin thus, "Here is my cousin, Dharmaputra, noted for his many charitable deeds. Rightly his subjects address him. "Dharmaputra". He feels happy to feed every day 16008 people. He feeds them well and with all joy. They follow him wherever he goes."

On hearing these words of the Lord, the great Emperor Maha Bali laughed loud and long. He then said with all contempt thus, "What an unfortunate thing! I feel, nay, every right thinking individual will feel miserable when he hears that your cousin should keep 16008 people to depend on him, every day, for their food. I feel ashamed to hear this. Indeed to keep people as dependents is a veritable sin. In my kingdom, Oh! Lord, there is not a single man willing to take free food, even if I offer him my sceptre and crown!"

Dharmaputra heard the wise and worthy words of Maha Bali. He felt ashamed of his false sense of being charitable. Thereafter he became wiser.

welfare at heart! In Britain, when an election is "called", usually three or four weeks before the polling date, the Parties and the constituency Parties legally dissolve themselves. The voters are given ballots which have names only on them, and it is for these voters to know (and for the election agents to see that they know) that John Smith is Conservative and John J. James is Labour. Party labels are not on the ballots—because in British election theory parties do not exist!

In America, of course, the legal conception is much more straightforward and in accordance with fact. Parties are very much in existence. And a ballot paper, which is truly a big thing (in

size), lists the party affiliations of all who are privileged to contest the particular election. India with its pictures is apparently in between!

#### The Differences

So far we have concentrated on similarities. But we have now been brought to some of the differences, and there are others. In Travancore-Cochin the voter voted only for one candidate, for one of the candidate who "stood" in the constituency district. This is the British heritage. The Englishman who is supposed to be "only truly free when he is marking his X on the ballot paper", votes just for one of the candidates in his constituency.

(Continued on page 6)



தஞ்சை நகரம்.

கமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுக்கல்யாணம்  
கமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்  
கமச்சிவாயவே நானறிந்தேற்றமே  
கமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவாட்டுமே.

தஞ்சை நகரம்.

# Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1954

## Treasure These Thoughts

If you want to convert your opponent you must present to him his better side. Work on, round and upon that nobler side Do not dangle his faults before him.

—MAHATMA GANDHI

## MAKE THE RAILWAY PAY

WHAT the Tramway is to the Colombo Municipality, the Railway is to the Central Government. Both these forms of transport are being well patronised by the public but the financial consequences are not merely disappointing but depressing. In examining the causes for continuous losses in maintaining these services of utility, it should be remembered that the expenditure on the layout and the maintenance of these transport facilities is colossal. Only a steady and sustained flow of transport can bear a huge overhead expenditure. It would be helpful if critics would reckon with this important factor in estimating the actual losses incurred on Railways.

Is the Railway the only means of transport? If there are competitors in this sphere how does the Government view that rivalry? These are questions that have to be examined and answered before ways and means can be devised for making the Railway pay.

The Highway and the Railway have become unequal competitors in providing facilities of transport. In the one, companies both private and public are able to reap a harvest of income, while in the other the Government is facing a precarious situation. Why? the Omnibus Companies have been allowed to compete with the Government Railway without having to bear a heavy overhead expenditure. Nor do these Transport companies pay

to the country's revenue sufficiently in proportion to the actual amount of profits realised by them. Either way the Government has to lose.

It cannot be denied that the Road transport and the Railway are intended to be supplementary facilities for the public. But where private enterprise and Governmental efforts begin to compete for supremacy the latter have to acknowledge defeat unless protective financial measures are taken. Nationalise the road-transport system or hand-over the Railway to public companies. It may be a logical step to take to meet this unequal situation. But modern socialistic and democratic opinions would want the nation to enjoy the profits of such enterprises instead of allowing the rich few to over-fatten themselves to the disadvantage of all others.

Now, apart from these general factors of academic interest, the losses on the Railway can be attributed to the indifference of the Government in tapping the existing sources of revenue carefully. The long-distance night trains have a considerable number of sleeping berth reservations. But what income does the Railway actually realise from this source. Government officers both on duty-travel and holiday-journey account for all the sleeping accommodation save a quarter of it. The fare-paying public are invariably denied the pleasure of stretching themselves on such journeys because the passengers who travel on Railway warrants see to it in time that berths are booked for them. Public officers who travel on duty certainly need sleeping accommodation. But why should the holidaying officer add to the losses on the Railway? Even if by virtue of a reward for his service to the nation the Government officer is justified in being given facilities for sleeping should such generosity be strained to the point of the country's economic ruin? Journey by rail should be comfortable and equipped with all modern facilities. Where extra conveniences are sought for the passengers should pay for them. The public will not protest if the fares for reserving berth accommodation are increased reasonably and no passenger who does not travel on governmental duty is exempted from payment of such fares.

An immediate revision of the railway fares is called for. But for any

# SOMASUNDARA PULAVAR OF Wayside Whisper NAVALIYUR

## Exalted Example of the Survival of TAMILIAN CULTURE

Extracts from an article written by Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy M. Sc. and published in the latest issue of the Tamil Culture.

THE historic peninsula of Yarlparnam (Jaffna), studded with groves of the hardy yet majestic palmyrah palm, which symbolises the perseverance, industry, uprightness, hospitality and sturdy independence of the Tamils who inhabit it, lies in the extreme north of the still more historic island of Lanka (Ceylon) crowning her as it were. Notwithstanding its geographical and political separation from the Tamil-speaking territories of Southern India, its essential character of being an integral part of Tamilagam linguistically and culturally has not materially changed even to this day. When exactly the Tamils first came to the peninsula from their motherland and inhabited it is obscure. But there seems to be no doubt that they had arrived in waves at different periods from very early times, sometimes as adventurous conquerors and at other times as peaceful settlers in quest of a new home, and that this periodic immigration ceased not long before the advent of the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century. However, the Tamil settlers of Yarlparnam and their descendants have throughout maintained a close contact with their mother country only about thirty miles distant across the strait that separates them. To this continuous intercourse with the main stock and to the firm foundation of Tamilian culture deeply rooted in the ancient and highly advanced Dravidian civilization has to be attributed the absence of structural or fundamental changes in the language, religion traditions, habits, and customs, and in the unique culture comprising all these, in spite of the aggressive and alienating influence of four and a half centuries of foreign domination. No doubt, many changes, more formal than real for by far the most part, have been wrought by this foreign influence in the life of the people, but they have not, in general, penetrated deep enough to reach the foundations and strike at the roots

of Tamilian culture and cause it to wither away giving rise to another, a new one, not even among those relatively few people who had changed their religion. There is yet a significant minority among the rural population in particular whose deviation if any from the characteristic Tamilian way of living and thinking, either in form or in content, is hardly discernible. Somasundara Pulavar, who is our theme, is an example of this wonderful survival of Tamilian culture through all the vicissitudes of the Tamils in their adopted home, Yarlparnam.

வாய்க் புலவர்!  
வாய்க் புலவர்!  
இம்மையும் மறுமையும்  
கண்மை பயந்து  
தொன்மையும் புதுமையும்  
மென்மையும் தெய்வத்  
தன்மையும் சிரம்பி  
மெழுமையும் தொடர்ந்து  
யாழினும் குழலினும்  
பாலினும் தேனினும்  
காணினும் கோட்டினும்  
சுருது யினிக்கும்  
கயிற்றாழ் தலைமாத்  
தயிற்மொழி யுணர்ந்த  
மெய்தொழிப் புலவர்  
வாய்க்கொலீரர்,  
அந்தமு கடுவு  
மாதியக் தெரியாச்  
செந்தமிழ் செகலியைப்  
பொற்றதும் யாமெலாம்

Cove o Bards, Come! Virtuous Bards steeped in ambrosia - impregnated, peerless Tamil that begets goodness here and hereafter is saturated with antiquity, modernity tenderness and divinity follows us through the sevenfold incarnation, de lights us more than the yarl\* and the flute, more than milk and honey, and when seen or heard or contemplated! Come ye all that we may sing the praises of the Goddess of Sen thamil!

\*Yarl: a sweet and melodious stringed musical instrument of ancient origin in the Tamil land.

This, his clarion call to all virtuous bards of Tamilagam inviting them to share with him the joy of devotion to Tamil, is an unwitting revelation of his admirable social attitude, unmistakably illustrated in abundance throughout his life by his deep concern for the well being and happiness of others. While he was yet in his teens, he organised and conducted a vigorous society of young men for the purpose of promoting the study and practice of the Saiva religion, and followed it up with the publication of a paper with the same objective, which he

## Right-Minded Leftists

The Leftist Mayor in the Rightist reception to the Queen, the Leftist Senator in the Opposition-boycotted parliamentary delegation to India, provide political fun but not sensation. Mr. Rudra is a Constitutional Leftist. If he did agree to join the reception to the Queen it should be interpreted as a clever move to frustrate any Rightist leading the reception.

"Join the U. N. P. and see the world" tauntingly declared Mr. Pieter Kenne-man once. But the invective was coined by a Communist and not a Sama - Samajist. Senator P. Nagalingam joining the Parliamentary delegation has the Rudra touch in it. The Leftist Senator is certainly a member of the Opposition but he differs from the rest of the Opposition in one thing. He, like the Leftist Mayor of Colombo, has an open mind.

## Enhanced Reputation

Mr. K. C. Nithiyanda's resumption of duties has not merely smoothened the relationship between the G. C. S. U. and the P. S. C. but enhanced his own reputation as a level-headed leader of the G. C. S. U. The revolutionary parties would do well to understand that their frequent intervention in the affairs of the G. C. S. U. tend to embarrass the activities of the Union which with its talented Council of Management can well be depended upon to tackle its problems unaided by gate crashers

named Saiva P. Iya Sampothin. He delighted in teaching religion and Tamil, and his home was a veritable free academy where many a young man sat at his feet and drank freely of the fountain of his culture and scholarship, for he neither expected nor received any remuneration. Nay, he even acted the host not infrequently regardless of the repercussions on his meagre resources. His choice of the teaching profession, which he adorned for forty years till he reached the age of retirement, was deliberate. With the knowledge of English he had acquired he could have secured with little or no effort at that time a far more remunerative and secure employment, but his social concern and love of children would not permit him even to think of an alternative to teaching as his life's career. Not only did he nurture with loving tenderness and rare

(Continued on page 5)

such revision to be made it is absolutely necessary that there should be a revision of the bus fares as well. The railway must be made pay but the passengers must also be provided with such facilities as can make them feel satisfied that the bargain is fair on both sides.

# TOMATO AND ITS VIRTUES

(By MUHANDIRAM E. P. RASIAH,

Hony. Secy Northern Division Agricultural Producers' Union Ltd.)

OF all vegetables introduced from the West, tomatoes grow best in Jaffna, particularly in the Islands North West of Jaffna. They are said to be the most useful, next perhaps to lime

Henry C. Sherman Ph. D, Professor of Food Chemistry at Columbia University has said in his "Food Products" that

"Weight for weight, tomatoes, raw or steamed, rank with lettuce or string beans as a source of Vitamins A and B and with oranges and lemons as a source of Vitamin C. The dry matter of tomatoes and of spinach contains an even higher concentration of Vitamin A than these butter foods.

## Antidote for Scurvy

The value of tomato juice has been recognised for a long time by the medical profession as one of the most successful remedies for rickets and scurvy but it is only recently that it has become generally accepted as the chief remedy for malnutrition for children and invalids. The patients of "Children's Memorial Hospital" in Chicago are fed with tomato juice and the Doctor in charge of the hospital has reported that

"The Vitamin contents of tomatoes is accomplishing 'the undreamed off' in the feeding of infants and children and is doing marvellous things in cleansing the system. Several cases of ophthalmic, an eye disorder caused by a diet deficient in Vitamin A, have

been treated by giving tomato juice.

## Protection Against Diseases

It has been stated by a noted authority on diet that tomatoes and its juice afford the greatest protection against disease of any single item of diet in the world. Yet it is surprising how slow the public is, to accept anything so simple and so inexpensive as tomatoes. The juice, when given to patients suffering from fever, counteract the feverish condition of the system and afford greater relief than almost any other beverage.

## For Diabetes

Tomato juice is recognised as being one of the most thirst-quenching beverages, having three important acids—malic the acid found in apples; citric the acid found in lemon, limes and oranges; and phosphoric. In addition, tomato juice or tomato sambal is particularly effective as an appetizer to be taken at a meal. It stimulates the flow of saliva and gives an added zest to the food.

Dr. P. J. Cammidge of London has reported that

"Tomatoes rank first among vegetables and fruits as a food treatment for diabetes. Tomato juice is now being prescribed extensively in cases of obesity and anaemia. Tomatoes are put up by competent authorities at the head of all foods for reducing weight."

## For Drug Addicts

Perhaps most of us are not familiar with the fact that

nothing is more effective in cleansing the internal system of the toxin resulting from an over indulgence of alcoholic stimulants, than cold tomatoes or tomato juice. Alcoholic patients and drug addicts are now administered liberal quantities of tomato juice. The toxin resulting from too much rich food and too little exercise are likewise overcome by the use of tomato juice. In addition to the Vitamin content and the ability to clean out the system, tomatoes are rich in mineral matter. "Tomatoes contain proteins, phosphates, potash, lime, magnesium, sodium, sulphur, chlorine and iron," say food analysts.

## Source of Iron

The iron in fruits and vegetables is better absorbed and becomes more completely available for nutrition than the iron of the meats

Dr. G. W. Wagner of Chicago has stated

- (1) Tomatoes are the richest of all foods in vitamins
- (2) They are the richest of all vegetables in natural health acids, which keep the stomach and intestines in condition
- (3) They are effective blood purifiers
- (4) Tomatoes are corrective for the kidneys helping to wash away any poison that causes any disease
- (5) They are prescribed for diabetes and Bright's disease

The widespread use of tomato juice—which is a panacea for all ills but rheumatism—has brought an appreciation of the virtues of tomatoes to many people in the West who had never before particularly cared for tomatoes as a food.

Professor Sherman thinks that a survey of the varied usefulness of the tomato "brings to attention instances of help in cases of dyspepsia, eye trouble, obesity, anaemia, constipation, foul breath, blood disorder, skin disease and even so many other disorders until the list looks a patent medicine testimonial to tomatoes."

In view of the glowing recommendations of experts tomatoes—raw or cooked—should find a foremost place at our table. Tomatoes are found in abundance now in the market.

Their cultivation should be widely popularised so that tomatoes may be planted in all garden lands, in kitchen gardens and even in our lawns replacing flower plants.

The 3 varieties that has got acclimatised to the Jaffna soil are—Marglobe, Ponderosa and early Wimmer Yates—These are tasty and luscious and can be preserved for some days.

# SPIRIT OF TOTAL SURRENDER

THERE are many in the world who want to realise God, i. e. to attain absolute freedom and bliss. But they are not ready to pay the price for such a great achievement. After all, what have you to offer Him so that He can be yours? It is but your perishable self and your possessions and in return He grants you immortality—the Imperishable. Your body, mind and senses have all to be dedicated to Him—all these are only relative and impermanent. Your acquisition in exchange is eternal life and joy. What a bargain! Still people who aspire for everlasting bliss and peace shrink or hesitate from making the supreme sacri-

By

SWAMI RAMDAS

fice and offering. No lip-tip faith and surrender can bring about the longed-for consummation. The surrender should be integral, a complete laying of all that you are and have at His holy feet. It is then only that you are entitled to the realisation of infinite joy and peace—God.

How to get this one-pointed aspiration and be fired with a spirit of total surrender and dedication to the Divine? The only way is to have yourself thoroughly awakened from within by the grace of God through His embodiments on earth, the Saints. When you meet a Saint, see that you open your heart to His awakening influence. Let the flame of aspiration thus aroused grow from day to day until you are seized with the sole passion for Him that will take you into His presence within and without. It is this aspiration that turns your back to the perishable objects of the world for which you have been pining and struggling fruitlessly before the magic contact of the Saint which quickened your spirit.

All of you know that human life is a precious gift of God given to you only with a view to realise His greatness and glory. In other words, the object of life is to plunge into the depths of its existence and realise the Source from which it has evol-

ved. That Source is the all-pervading, all-blissful and all-powerful support of this vast universe comprising innumerable worlds. To be fully aware of this eternal Being is to know that your individual life is a mere bubble playing on the limitless ocean of His existence and be blessed with the vision of your identity with Him and still retaining a separate and divinised life assumed for the sake of play by Him alone.

It is the uncontrolled senses that keep the soul tied down to its lower ignorant nature. By subduing and transcending the allurements of the senses alone can the soul be raised and be made to progress towards its spiritual destiny. This requires an intense and sustained aspiration coupled with a spirit of dispassion towards the perishable objects of the world which had so far held it in bondage.

The awakened soul should not rest content with merely understanding the purpose of human life, which is to attain the Divine goal. It should, by constant prayers and remembrance of God, create a long aspiration so that it can flee towards the Divine for the final embrace with Him and thereby dissolve its little individuality into His cosmic existence and Being. The liberation, the joy and the peace which the soul now enjoys is past expression or description. Such is the magnificence of this ineffable experience.

What do you become when you have realised your oneness with the underlying spirit of silence, stillness, the immanent and transcendent peace and bliss, as also with the universal phenomena? You become a radiant being emanating always the glow of light, power and joy. Your life is vibrant with a strange ecstasy that is at once individual and universal in its import and character. It is a wonderful confluence of the dual and the non-dual aspects of Truth or God. You act and move in the world diffusing nothing but joy and peace, because you are one with the Divine both in spirit and manifestation.

(The Vision)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

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S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

# THE SUPREME REALITY

## It Is An Experience, Not Perception

**L**IFE is not a misery. One should live for hundred years by performing action without attachment. Life is not a bondage when it is looked with the proper light. Such a man of proper knowledge looks on all beings as his own Self and his Self as all beings. To him everything is his own Self, and he is not affected by grief, delusion or sorrow of any kind.

The Supreme Reality is indescribable. It is beyond the reach of the mind and the senses. It is beyond even the intellect. It is the light of all else, nothing is a light to it. Speech cannot express it. Mind cannot think it. Intellect cannot understand it. Senses cannot perceive it. Such a wonderful Being is the Truth. Brahma-jnana is not a knowledge of something but becoming Absolute Knowledge

By  
BALAJI

Itself. It is the Infinite subject if speech can be permitted to express like that. It is an experience and not a perception. It is absoluteness and is, therefore, beyond the conception of duality and pairs of opposites. The greatest blessedness is to know That, and he is an unfortunate man who dies without the knowledge of it.

Mortal things are ephemeral and so are not worth pursuing. Even a whole life of many years is only very slight. It is nothing. There is no use of enjoying objects. Man is not satisfied with wealth. He craves to become immortal even against his own conscience. Unfortunately he pursues after the pleasant as against the really good. The good is one thing and the pleasant another. The one liberates and the other binds. One should not catch the pleasant though it is tempting for a moment.

The Atman is not born, nor does it die. It has not come from anywhere and it has not become anything. Unborn, constant, eternal primeval, this one is not slain when the body is slain. This Atman is hidden in the deep core of the heart of beings. It cannot be

attained by any amount of reasoning, study or instruction. It comes only through the Supreme Grace. A man of bad conduct, who has not ceased from crookedness, cannot hope to attain the Atman.

The road to the Supreme is clothed with pricking thorns. It is sharp like the edge of a razor, hard to tread, a very difficult path. It can be trodden only with the help of knowledge obtained from men of wisdom. Knowing That, one is liberated from the terrible mouth of death.

The mind and the senses always run outwards. Only the man of self-discipline and perseverance can gaze inward and experience the state of the Atman as it really is. The children who have no knowledge of the Truth, run after external pleasures and they fall into the net of wide-spread Death. Only the wise, knowing the state of Immortality, seek not the Stable Brahman among things which are impermanent here.

One need not be anxious to possess things of the world. Whatever is here, that is there, whatever is there, that is here. He obtains death after death who perceives diversity in the world. There is nothing many here actually. The one Supreme Substance appears as many things, clothed in different names, forms and actions.

The Atma or the Brahman has no connection with the world of change. As the sun is not sullied by the faults of the eye, the Antaratman is not sullied by the defects of the world. As one fire has entered the world and becomes corresponding in form to every form, so the One Antaratman of all things is corresponding in form to every form, and yet is outside all these.

The goodness, the light, the pleasure and the beauty of the world is not to be found there even in name. Even the splendour of the Sun and the grandeur of the creator is superseded by the absolute. That state is experienced when the senses cease to work together with the mind and when the intellect does not move, and when there is mere consciousness. When all desires that are lodged in the heart are liberated, then the mortal becomes Immortal. Herein he attains Brahman.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1711

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah widow of Murugesu Veluppillai of Moolai, Jaffna.

M. S. Nadarajah of Chulipuram. Petitioner.  
Vs.  
Ponnammah widow of Nagannath Sathasivam of Moolai Respondent

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of January 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased unless the said respondent or anyone else shall appear before this court on the 19th day of February 1954 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of January 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

Extended to 19-3-54,  
(O. 186 12 & 19)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1720

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Doctor Carthigesar Somasunderam of Araly North Deceased

Sellammah widow of Somasundaram of Araly North Petitioner  
Vs.

1. Doctor Somasunderam Thirunavukkarasu of Araly North presently of Haputala
2. Somasunderam Selvanayagam of Araly North presently of the Agricultural Station G O D. B. Puranagamakeli, Amparai
3. Somasunderam Rajanayagam of Araly North presently of No. 54 Davidson Road, Bambalapitiya.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the

Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of February 1954 and the affidavit of the Notary and the attesting witnesses to the Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of Doctor Carthigesar Somasunderam, deceased, dated 3rd July 19-7 and attested by S. Tirunavukkarasu Notary Public under No. 2249 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Probate to the said Last Will and Testament and the same issued to her as the Executrix mentioned therein unless the Respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall appear before this court on or before the 19th day of March 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of February  
1954

(Sgd) S. RAJARATNAM  
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by

Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O 187 12 & 19)

### Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 14-3-54 TO 20-3-54

**ARIES** Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

You will be shouldering many responsibilities this week. Expenditure too will be on the rise. But you will get enough money to meet them. Social success and fame shown week-end.

**TAURUS** Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

There will be no mental peace throughout this week. Beware of secret enemies. Although they cannot harm you they can annoy you to a good extent. Domestic upsets are also shown.

**GEMINI** Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

There will be a vast improvement in your personal as well as your professional affairs this week. Most of the obstacles that were in your way will be cleared. Financial luck promised.

**CANCER** Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be worried over some important affairs this week. But you are sure to succeed in your undertakings. Financial gains promised. You will see the downfall of your enemy soon.

**LEO** Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

This week will bring in much changes in your routine work. Vehicles will cause expenditure. Health upsets also likely. Troubles in the office shown week-end.

**VIRGO** Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

There will be much improvements in your professional affairs this week. Gains through lands and landed properties also promised. But all is not well on the domestic side.

**LIBRA** Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

You will have to meet with much opposition in most of your undertakings this week. Troubles through friends of the opposite sex also shown. Scandals likely. Be careful in all your dealings.

**SCORPION** Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

It is better if you decide things one way or other, instead of wavering. Be a little firm and you are sure to succeed. Health will not be satisfactory throughout this week.

**SAGITTARIUS** Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

The first three days of the week may land you into some difficulties. Spend the days with care. The second half of the week is comparatively favourable but do not begin anything new.

**CAPRICORNUS** Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

The first three days of the week will be favourable for new undertakings. Financial gains also promised. Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. Week end turns favourable again.

**AQUARIUS** Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Except for the last two days this week is a favourable one. You will be able to succeed in most of the undertakings. Fame and triumph over competition also promised.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Troubles through relatives likely this week. Mental worries also shown. There will be some ill health in the family circle. Your father's health might cause you anxiety.

## The Late Mr. C. Rangunathan

### A Tribute

By Gate Mudaliyar  
V. Ponnampalam J.P.M.B.E.

How can one believe that Ragu is no more? In the death of Mr Rangunathan, I have lost one to whom I was knit by the closest ties of personal intimacy.

Born of a highly respected family at Moolai in the year 1893 young Ragu showed early promise of a bright future.

He went to Malaya at his early age with his father who was attached to the Malayan Railways. I knew him as a student there. After receiving his early education in Malaya, he proceeded to India to join the Agricultural College at Poona where he obtained the Diploma of Agriculture and returned to Ceylon and entered Government Service as Lecturer in the School of Agriculture, Peradeniya. He was later attached to the Mycology Branch of the Agricultural Department. In 1919, he was appointed Assistant Registrar in the Co-operative Department and continued in that capacity till 1943 when he was promoted Senior Assistant Registrar and entrusted with the task of organising the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. Subsequently, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Co-operative Development, a post which he held till his retirement in 1947.

On my return here from Malaya on retirement, I, as an un-official co-operator, associated with him in the Co-operative Field. It was during this period I had occasions to know him very closely to express my appreciation of his varied qualities.

He was a live wire every inch of him. He was a man of undaunted courage and one possessed of the strength of his convictions. He was apt to be carried off his feet at times by sudden emotional utterances of opinions which even estranged his colleagues and friends, but he was content to give tolerance to what he felt to be the truth whether it is pleasant or unpleasant, popular or unpopular.

"To err is human". He may have had his own failings too, but I always had great admiration for his great intellect in efficiently handling any subject under discussion, his amazing capacity for work and his unstinted devotion to duty. I have heard his superior officers Messrs. W. K. H. Campbell, J. A. Maybin, H. Calvert, E. H. Lucette and G. de Soya (all of whom are recognised authorities in the Field of Co-operation) remarking about Ragu's capabilities.

I would like to mention his various other activities after

## Portrait Of A Great Patriot Unveiled

"Public life in our time is strangely different from what it was in the days of Arunachalam. Our age may be richer in scholarship and ability but there has been a lamentable deterioration in the standards of public life. Arunachalam would have been a remarkable man in any age," said Sir John Kotelawala when he unveiled a portrait of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam in the House of Representatives on March 5.

Mr. A. F. Peries, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who invited the Premier to unveil the portrait said that Sir Arunachalam was undoubtedly the Father of modern Ceylon.

### Land For Sale

No. 681 G. D. C. Jaffna.

Tenders are invited for the sale of the land situated at Nallur (adjoining Mankaiyattakarasi Vidyasalai called "Vinaitheerthan Valavu and Sunthari Valavu" in extent 2 lms, V. C. and 3 5/6 k's. and bounded on the East by the property of Karpakam wife of Sinnathambay, North and West by the property of Anumanipillai wife of Kanagasabai and South by the property of Pakkiam daughter of Kanapathipillai. The whole of this land with right of use of the common lane leading to this land from Pt. Pedro Road.

Tenders are requested to make their offers to the undersigned or to the Secretary, District Court, Jaffna to reach on or before 22nd March 1954

M. R. KARALASINGAM,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

Jaffna,  
13-3 1954.  
(M. 275. 13)

retirement. He took keen interest in all the activities connected with the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon. He was actively associated with the Moolai Co-operative Hospital from its inception and with the organisation of the Malayan Tobacco Sales Society, which has proved to be a boon to the Jaffna cultivators.

At the time of his death he was one of the Directors of the Co-operative Federal Bank of Ceylon. He was also on the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and its Affiliated schools.

## Somasundara Pulayar Of Navaliyur

(Continued from page 2)

understanding the school children entrusted to his care, but also had a special place reserved in his benign heart for all children of Tamilagam, even for those yet unborn as well. The collection of his songs for the young, *சுவர்செந்தமிழ்* recently published in book form, is an eloquent, tangible index of this. It is indeed a work of rare excellence which bespeaks his insight into the often misread young mind and his extraordinary sense of rhythm and melody. His nature and culture naturally revolted against the social evil of animal sacrifice that is yet perpetrated in the name of misconceived Saivism by ignorant people, whose obduracy made him turn to the young mind and sow in it the seeds of reform by appealing to its emotions. The pathos of the twenty-eight rhyming couplets of the familiar Tamil dirge form, which the poet with this end in view, has put into the mouth of a mother goat lamenting the death of her beloved, majestic son in the prime of his life, is heart-rending indeed in an unusually high degree. The words and the sentiments they express have been so very aptly chosen that their charm is unique and inimitable. If they are sung as they should be in the appropriate tune, is there a man, woman or child so hard-hearted and imperious as to resist the copious flow of tender emotions which they are bound to evoke? The essential quality of these couplets, their highly emotive quaintness, elude intellectual grasp, and it is for this reason, extremely difficult, almost impossible, to convey in another language anything but a faint approximation to the feelings which characterize them in the original.

The quantity of Somasundara Pulayar's literary productions is no less impressive than its quality. Apart from over a thousand isolated verses he had composed on almost as many occasions as they arose, there are to his credit over twenty-five works in verse and a few in prose, many of which are yet in manuscript form awaiting publication. Poet he was, but he was also a man of action. He dreamt dreams and saw visions as all poets do, but, unlike those poets who, for the most part, rest content with indulging in their dreams and visions in the cloister of their own mental life, he recorded most of them for the benefit of contemporary society and posterity in elegant and captivating linguistic forms, be it verse or prose. Still more impressive are his character and ideals. At the present time, when materialism and sensualism are preading much faster than most people seem to realize, underneath a superficial layer of formal religion or displacing religion altogether, personalities such as that of Somasundara

(Continued on page 6)

## MAHA SIVARATHIRI DAY AT THIRUKETHEESVARAM

### Huge Gathering Of Devotees

The Maha Sivarathiri Day was celebrated at the ancient temple at Thiruketheesvaram on Wednesday the 3rd March with special pooja, reading of Purana Padalaru and festival. There were religious discourses and devotional songs throughout the night. Sri Brahma Indra Kuruka assisted by other priests officiated. The crowd numbered five thousand; a good many of them observed the fast and the vigil. The ceremony terminated on the following morning with water-cutting ceremony in the Palavi river.

The General Committee of the Thiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society met at the Thirugnanasambantha Moorthy Nayanar Madam at Thiruketheesvaram in the morning of the 3rd instant, and reviewed the progress already made with regard to temple reconstruction and outlined its future programme. The President Sir. K. Vaithianathan, Mr. S. Arumugam, Mr. A. Shivasudaram and Mr. Sellakannu Sathapathiar, Temple Architect explained to devotees by reference to the plans the various items of construction work. A Sub Committee was appointed to collect funds. The temple plan was exhibited and religious literature was distributed. Cash certificates showing the plan of the temple which were printed in the denominations of Rs. 50/-, Rs. 10/-, Rs. 5/-, and Re. 1/- were sold.

### School Prize-Giving

Later in the day there was the annual prize-giving at the Hindu School at Thiruketheesvaram run by the Hindu Board of Education. The prizes were awarded by the Thiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society. Sir. Vaithianathan presided. Lady Vaithianathan distributed the prizes. One notable feature of the celebrations was that all the items of songs and dances given by the children of the school were based on Maha Sivarathiri Day.

Mr. T. Balasubramanyam, the Headmaster of the School and Mudaliyar Antiar Arunachalam emphasised that the school was in need of urgent repairs and a sum of Rs. 2,000/- was required for the purpose. Sir. K. Vaithianathan who was present immediately started a list for the purpose, he himself subscribing Rs. 500/-. It was

the practice for the school children to go to the temple after the midday meal and sing devotional songs; as the midday meal had been stopped by the Government, the children went home for the meals and the service at the temple had been stopped. Mr. P. L. R. M. S. P. Sockalingam Chettiar one of the members of the Committee of Thiruketheesvaram Temple Restoration Society offered to supply at his cost the children midday meals and requested the Headmaster to bring the children to the temple as usual and continue the religious service.

Representatives of the Old Kathiresan Temple and the New Kathiresan Temple who are connected with the management of the Thiruketheesvaram Temple were present and participated in the proceedings.

There was an abundant supply of water for drinking purposes as also in the Palavi tank.

The following were elected life members of the society, each having paid Rupees One thousand and one (Rs. 1001/-) Messrs. S. Sivasudaram, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Prasoady, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sivagurunathan and Mr S. Sivasampoo.

### OBITUARY

#### MR. C. RAGUNATHAN

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. Rangunathan, retired Deputy Commissioner of Co-operative Development.

'Rangunathan' was a household name in the Co-operative sphere. He spent his life time in building up the Co-operative movement in the Island. It was owing to his indefatigable efforts that the North has been able to earn a name for Co-operative spirit and effort.

Mr. Rangunathan was also a spirited religious and social worker.

A large gathering of friends and relations attended the funeral which took place at Moolai on February 28.

## Badulla Saiva Paripalana Sangam

### 28th Annual General Meeting

The 28th Annual General Meeting of the Badulla Saiva Paripalana Sangam was held on 27-2-54 at the Bank House with Mr. Sivagnanajothy, the Vice-President of the Sangam in the chair. Mr. S. M. Rasamanikkam M. P. who was elected an Honorary Member of the Sangam was present at the meeting.

A vote of condolence on the death of Mr. V. Gnanapanditan who was one of the founders of the Association was passed. The Annual Report referred to the following among other things. The Sangam has collected about Rs. 62,015/- in aid of its Hindu College Building Fund and bought a suitable land at the cost of Rs. 46,207/- for building the school. An agreement was concluded between the Hindu Board of Jaffna and the Saiva Paripalana Sangam over the management of Saraswathy Vidyalalai which was donated to the said Board by the Sangam in 1936.

**NEW OFFICE-BEARERS**  
President: Mr. K. S. Ratnasamy,

Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. Sivagnanajothy and Mr. S. M. Subbiah.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. S. Arumugarajah. Hon. Asst. Secretary: Mr. E. Seevaratnam and Mr. S. Vairavipillai

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Karalasingam, Hon. Asst. Treasurer: Mr. K. Singaram.

Mr. K. V. Nadarajah was elected Patron of the Sangam.

Resolutions were passed by the Association to urge the Government to pass the Hindu Temporalities Ordinance without any further delay.

## Somasundara Pulavar of Navaliyur

(Continued from page 2)

Pulavar stand as beacons illumining forgotten ideals and guiding us towards them. The more important of his social ideals, which he diligently and sincerely pursued and were evident to all who had the privilege of knowing him intimately were propagation of Familian culture and way of living, hospitality, forgiveness and tolerance. He was thus a brilliant poet, an unobtrusive social reformer, a great teacher and an ardent devotee, all in one, whose inner beauty was magnificently reflected in his lustrous face, gracious eyes, graceful deportment, and charming speech. HE WAS GREAT.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 1714

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Velupillai Thamotharampillai of Puttur West

Deceased

Gnanamani widow of V. Thamotharampillai of Puttur West.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Thamotharampillai Thanancheyan
2. Thamotharampillai Mathithayan
3. Thamotharampillai Mambendran ali of Puttur West.

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of January 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed having been read.

It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 1st day of March 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. Jaffna this 27th day of January 1954.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham  
Proctor for Petitioner  
1-3-54

Time to show cause extended till 5-4-54

Itd: S. R  
D J.

(O. 189. 12 & 19)

### NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

No. 4695

1. Thirunavukkarasu Thiyagarajah and
2. wife Saraswathy both of Karaveddy North

Plaintiffs

Vs.

1. Kanthavaram Mathokkumar
2. and wife Sivapandam
3. Kanapatipillai Kandappu
4. Vallapper Chelli and
5. wife Eledchumipillai
6. Vallar Velupillai and
7. wife Pathipillai
8. Arambu Subramaniam
9. wife Poanamma all of do

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 4695 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/hands called Anaippanthy

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

JAFFNA

No: 1710/ Testamentary.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Ramalingam Rassiah of Kanderodai

Deceased.

Rassiah Surendranathan of Kanderodai, presently of the Medical Research Institute, Colombo.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Sellamma widow of Rassiah; 2. Rassiah Viswanathan both of Kanderodai; 3. Rassiah Vishnu Rajendran of 51 High Street Wellawatte; 4. Vinayaga Visalatchy daughter of Rassiah; Minor 5. Yogeswary daughter of Rassiah both of Kanderodai; 6. Sathasivam Sabaratnam of Pandateruppu

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr. N. T. Sivagnanam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 27th day of November 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 5th Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased and that such Letters of Administration be issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 5th day of March 1954 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

This 2nd day of February 1954.

Sgd S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge.  
(O. 184 5 & 12)

in extent 88 Lms. V. C. Do Thoddam 2 Do 2½ Lms. V. C. Do 7½ Lms. V. C. Do 15½ Lms. V. C. Do 1¼ Lms. V. C. of these parcels in extent 20 Lms. V. C. but according to possession 24 Lms. V. C. and situated at Karaveddy Vathikunichy, Kaddaiyeli Parish Vadamaradchy Division, Jaffna District, Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 24th day of March 1954 at 9 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,

A. SIVASANMUGAM  
Clerk of Court

Drawn by  
K. Valipparam  
Proctor for Plaintiffs  
This 5th day of March 1954  
(O. 188 12)

# Elections Have A Basic Similarity

(Continued from page 1)

tuency district. He votes just to fill one seat, just as did the Indian voters of Travancore-Cochin, either in this election, or in the previous General Election.

But in the USA things are different, and more complicated. A voter is a citizen of a State, of one of the 48 States, as well as of the United States. He votes for President or, if we want to get legalistic, for Electors for President) for Governor of his State, for Senator from his State for Congressman from his district, for Lieutenant-Governor, State Auditor, and so on. And in America, while there are many people who "vote the straight ticket" (that is who vote for all the Democratic or all the Republican candidates) many perhaps many educated voters tend to "split the ticket", that is they vote for the personality rather than for the party. Thus in Wisconsin, many more voters (American voted in 1954 for Eisenhower for President than for McCarthy for Senator. In other words, many who voted Republican for President voted (in this case) Democratic for Senator. It is interesting that in highly industrialised "depersonalised" America, personality counts in elections to perhaps a greater extent than either in Britain or India. Certainly in Britain, where the parties are legally non-existent, the Party is usually what the voter votes for!

Coming back to our "home base", to Travancore-Cochin, there were ethical highs in the campaign just ended and less ethical lows. There were charges and counter-charges. They are a basic ingredient of elections all over. During the T. C. campaign, it was stated, for instance, that the Pope

had entered the picture to support the Congress. The same charges are often flung (and often with factual base) against the Catholic Church in the USA or Britain or Holland or (of course) the still more Catholic countries of France and Italy.

There was "caricaturing" and vulgarity in T. C. though perhaps not too much of it. There were voters with minds made up long ago, there were "floating voters", and there were voters with no minds at all. There were in this highly literate electorate persons who compared in this respect (and others) with literate voters in other countries. There were also illiterate voters who compared favourably with illiterate—literally and electorally—voters in Western countries!

The elections were peaceful, despite sporadic outbreaks of violence. Violence is not unknown in American elections, in Britain of course the situation described in the *Pickwick Papers* no longer is to be found in the East of England of to-day. In T. C. there were "straight fights" and three-cornered and four-cornered fights. This too is the situation found elsewhere. Again in some districts the number of women voters outnumbered the number of men voters. The same phenomenon is often seen in the USA or Britain.

The Prime Minister said in his hectic tour of the T. C. State that whatever the results of the elections, "India will accept it. That is democracy." That is the usual result in the democratic countries of the West too. The similarities are greater than the differences!

வாக்குதலில் வழி தடுப்பதே மலிவானது சர்க்கார் மக்கள்  
சேர்ந்தவற்றை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா தயிர்சன் வாழ்க  
சர்க்கார் மறை யறங்க சேர்ந்த சந்தர்ப்பம் வேண்டி மக்க  
மேன்மைசெய்க சேர்ந்த சீதி விளக்குக வலக மேல்வாய்.

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their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna,  
on Friday, March 12, 1954.