

**C.S.R.**  
DEPEND ON THE MARK  
FOR EXCELLENCE  
**OHMA WATER**  
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

# THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)  
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The **C.S.R.** Mark of Quality  
ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST  
**ROSE WATER**  
**LAVANDAR**  
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

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## THE TECHNIQUE OF WRITING

### Is It A Pleasant Process?

**WILLIAM** Somerset Maugham has written, "The profession of authorship is on the whole a healthy one and authors are apt to live on long after they have given the world whatever of significance they had to offer". Maugham is, of course, speaking of a 20th-Century problem with everybody's life to choose a profession through which he can fulfil his instinctive desire to live eternally and yet nobly. But it is a universal truth to say that professional writers are by themselves a class of professional sufferers who propose to make their main living out of it. For, few writers are born artists or talented potentialities. It is one thing that they can write something exciting, or something of a universal appeal, but it is quite another thing that all they write will necessarily be highly paying.

### Is it a Drudgery?

Yet, contrary to the common man's assumption, the writing is a pleasant process. In fact, after a pleasant process and after a little practice it is found easy, to most professional writers it is oftener than not, a desperately difficult thing and a drudgery, no matter how long they have been at it.

Somerset Maugham who has suggested writing as a healthy profession, writes: "I sit down with a fountain pen and paper, and the story pours out. However lousy a section is I let it go. I write on to the end. Then the sub-conscious mind has done what it can. Then the rest is simply effort, polishing, re-writing the lousy parts, going over a chapter time and again, until though you know it isn't right, it is the best you can do". Next he puts them on a typewriter which is always kept at the left on the writing desk.

### Is It Tough Going?

America's most influential writer, such as himself a 'school' Ernest Keningway says about writing, "Most of it is tough going". His successful screen-play *For whom the Bell Tolls* took him 17 months of regular work on a 7-30 a. m. to 2-30 p. m. daily.

## Negro Recognition of Truman

President Truman was given the Robert A. Abbott memorial award for 1948 in recognition of his fight for racial rights and measures.

The award, founded by the Chicago "Defender" Negro newspaper, was presented to Truman at the White House by John Sengstacke, the paper's Editor. Award sponsors said Truman was selected because of his "unrelenting fight to end second class citizenship."

He has already spent six years working on his latest novel.

Another top-ranking satirical writer of America, Sinclair Lewis says, "writing is just work—there is no secret. If you dictate or use a pen or type or write with your toes—it is still just work".

H. G. Wells has to re-write four, five, six or seven times before his books take on shape and form.

German-born Nobel-laureate Thomas Mann's unvarying schedule is seven days each week, beginning after breakfast and ending at noon, while his daily average output is hardly more than one page of longhand. Working in America since 1939, he released his first screen story *The Woman of a Hundred Faces* after eight years of continuous work.

### Where Ideas Run Faster Than The Pen

And still at the astonishing age of 92, literary giant, George Bernard Shaw, the world's most formidable writer living who was also used to somewhat similar method of allowing all his words dotted freely, had to learn shorthand first for his ideas run faster than his pen or typewriter.

Equally, if we go into the mysterious births of poems, we will surely thrill at seeing a poem's early genesis as works of sharp erasures or clear inklines over half-illegible inserts and doodles either done methodically and carefully in note-books or jotted on old envelopes or on books of house-hold hills which do not always appear to have been paid.

And passing through a continuous process of drudgery and sufferings few writers, living again a long life can leave to posterity some wealth and work. But the story of how they begin with it is still more disheartening. For how could the publisher or new readers be so sure that the writer of today might one day be regarded as a bud in the branching of a fine poet or a great novelist? And the story is that even some of the notable writer of modern times brought their publishers nothing but deficits with their first and second books. It is well known that in the earlier days, the great shavian writer, G. B. S., had to move from door to door of publishers who even refused to read his *Miss*. So says Bernard Shaw: "we (writers) must take our luck in the matter of genius".

### Fortune To Some

Then Thomas Wolfe, whose novels to his admirers are a grandiose articulation of hundreds of Americans' own puzzles of life, with an aptitude unequalled by any writer since Whitman, had also difficulties. In his earlier

(Continued on page 3)

## Transfer of Lands To Govt.

### Travancore Maharajah's Gesture

Between 18,000 and 20,000 acres of home farm lands of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore have been transferred to the Travancore Government for the good of the people of the State.

A proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore says:

"We hereby for ever surrender and transfer to our Government all our rights, title and interest in respect of Kandukrishni (home farm) lands of every description and tenure and direct that all Kandukrishni lands shall hereafter be dealt with by our Government in such manner as they may deem fit and proper.

"All rules and notifications which now apply to Kandukrishni lands shall continue to apply to such lands until our Government make other provisions in respect thereof."

The Government of Travancore is expected to relieve forthwith the burden of thousands of tenants, who now have only leasehold rights of paying in kind to the Palace.

The tenants will hereafter have permanent rights.

## Parliament Speeches In Mother Tongue

### No Translations In Hansard

Mr. A. F. Molamure, the speaker of the House of Representatives, has, it is understood decided that English translations of speeches made in Sinhalese or Tamil in the House of Representatives should not be published in the Hansard.

The reason for this decision is the practical difficulties such translation work would involve. According to Mr. Molamure it is the spoken word that should find place in the Hansard and that if members of Parliament wanted to make a valuable contribution to any debate they should speak in a language understood by a large majority of members.

### Reptiles as Room-Mates

A search for a currency note led to the discovery of 100 living cobras and 150 cobra-eggs in a sweetmeat shop in Begusarai town. It is stated that the owner of the sweetmeat shop lost a G. C. note and in search of the same under the Chowki on which he used to sit discovered the herd of reptiles. The size of the reptiles ranged from 12 to 30 inches. A large number of people gathered there killed all the living cobras and destroyed the eggs.

## Meeting of Certificated Teachers

### Educational System Under Fire

"It could not be, that human intelligence in Ceylon had deteriorated in the last ten years to 7 per cent of what it was in 1938" said Mr. A. E. Tamber, President of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, addressing a largely attended meeting of the certificated teachers at the Jaffna Central College Hall.

Continuing Mr. Tamber said that in the December 1948 Examination only 57 candidates qualified for exemption out of a total of 10,711 candidates—barely half per cent. Strangely enough in 1938, when students entered directly for the London Examination, 781 candidates passed the London Matriculation out of a total of 2,896 candidates, giving a percentage of nearly 27 and added that the results of the last S. S. C. Examination reveals that there is something seriously wrong with the system of our examinations or of our educational system, or probably both.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, member of the Board of Education, said that the Swabasha certificated teachers had been forgotten when the salaries were

revised in 1946. Justice demanded that these men should be granted an increase.

Mr. A. Ratnaswamy, Secretary of the All-Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Union also spoke.

It was resolved to form an ad hoc committee to implement the resolutions urging:

(1) The revision of the salary scales to 60 per cent above the 1946 scale for certificated teachers and the increment to Rs. 24 per mensem;

(2) That certificated teachers should be issued first class trained certificates after one year's training.

(3) That certificated teachers with 15 years' service should be treated on a par with trained teachers.

The following were elected office bearers:

President: Mr. U. Nadarajah. Secretaries: Messrs. V. Paramalingam and S. Thiagarajah.

Treasurer: Mr. V. Navaratnam.

## NEHRU WARNS KASHMIRIS OF 'PROMISES'

### PAKISTAN THREAT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

"INDIA will honour her promises to Kashmir and will not let her down in any circumstances", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, addressing a large gathering in Pratan Garden Srinagar. He said that Kashmir was part of India and no Power on earth could separate Kashmir from India.

Deafening cheers rent the air when Sheikh Abdullah gave the solemn assurance to India's Prime Minister that Kashmir was part of India and had irrevocably cast her destiny with India. India and Kashmir were indivisible, Sheikh Abdullah declared, and the people of Kashmir would consider no sacrifice too great to maintain their close association with India.

Pandit Nehru said "As the Prime Minister of India, whatever I am saying is with force and authority and it is the voice of the nation" and added that he would reiterate the promise he had made to Sheikh Abdullah and the people of Kashmir at a public meeting in November 1947 immediately after the attack by raiders on Kashmir that India and Kashmir would never be separated.

Pandit Nehru continued that it was not a pact between two individuals but between India and Kashmir and he had not broken that promise. He and his country would ever adhere to that promise. "No power on earth can separate India and Kashmir, No external power can break the bonds which are based on friendship. Such forces are broken only if the hearts of the people are embittered" and added that although the cease-fire was ordered in Kashmir about six months back, the problem created by the attack on Kashmir had not been solved as yet. People must have the courage to solve such stupendous problems.

Rumours were being spread in Kashmir to mislead the people. There were always some people whose business was to mislead others and it was not unnatural that in times of trouble such people indulged in spreading rumours. He urged the people to discount rumours and have faith and confidence in their leaders.

### India Continues To Be Vigilant

Pandit Nehru said it was a great tragedy that immediately after the attainment of independence India was involved in a conflict with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. This was particularly so because India had achieved independence through a technique which left no trace of enmity with its principal opponents. While India was engaged in solving its economic problems and stabilising its newly-won freedom, Kashmir was attacked. This naturally diverted its attention towards the defence of Kashmir. The defence of Kashmir became its supermost pro-

blem and everything else assumed secondary importance. He said, "We faced the invasion with faith and courage and shall continue to be vigilant in protecting our freedom".

"India has already adhered to its promises regardless of whether the opposite party played fair or not. Knowing full well that the money given to Pakistan would ultimately be used by them against the Indian people the Government of India honoured its promise by handing over to Pakistan Rs. 70 crores as its share of cash balance. Whatever our weaknesses, we have always tried to adhere to our promises. We have firm faith in the Gandhian ideals and we feel that no country can be great through fraud and deceit".

### Arrest of Frontier Gandhi—A Thorn in Nehru's Heart

The Prime Minister continued: "Reports in Pakistan papers themselves illustrate how people are being ruthlessly suppressed in Swat and other States. As the Prime Minister of India, I have no desire to speak about the domestic problems of Pakistan. The arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has, however, been a thorn in my heart. It is a great tragedy that this great leader who fought valiantly for India's independence should rot in prison after freedom has been won. These conditions in the N. W. F. P., whose Premier has actively aided the raiders, are a pointer to the attitude of Pakistan. How can anyone who suppresses his own people in such a ruthless manner ensure the freedom of the people of Kashmir? Is there anyone in India or Kashmir who does not know that Pakistan's domination over the whole of Kashmir or any part of

(Continued on page 3)

### Philosopher's Predicament

#### ROBBED OF JEWELS

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who arrived in Madras by plane from Calcutta was robbed of jewels and other articles worth about Rs. 5,000. On reaching his home he found that one of his suit cases had been tampered with and jewels and articles worth about Rs. 5,000 missing.

The matter was reported to the police and a high police officer called at Dr. Radhakrishnan's residence soon after. Investigation is proceeding.





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1949

### Treasure These Thoughts

*'Verily, verily, I say unto you that he who wants Him finds Him. Go and verify it in your own life; try for three days and thou art sure to succeed. In this Kali Yuga, even three days are enough to make a man perfect.'*

—SRI RAMAKRISHNA

### RETIRING AGE

ALL OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC Service except Supreme Court Judges must lay down office and retire at the age of sixty; Supreme Court Judges retire at sixty two; whether Ceylon should follow the example of India where the Constituent Assembly has raised the retiring age of Judges of the Supreme Court to 65 is said to be receiving the attention of the Cabinet. It will be conceded that a judge of the highest tribunal should not be compelled to retire at a time when he has gained mature experience in office; in England there is no age limit for judges of the High Court of Judicature: Judges are removed from office on an address by both houses of Parliament and are allowed to hold office if their work is satisfactory so long as they (Judges) like. In England there have been instances of Judges having held office even after they passed the age limit of eighty. In the tropics where men reach dotage earlier than in countries in the temperate zone it will be desirable to fix an age limit. In the view of the Constituent Assembly of India the age of 65 has been fixed as the retiring age.

There have been eminent Judges of the Supreme Court of Ceylon who were quite fit to continue in office at 62 when they were called upon to retire. It will be definitely a loss to the country if Judges are called upon to retire at 62 when they are still fit mentally, and physically. It is also possible that fortune might favour one who is not quite suitable for the high office of a Judge; in such instances it will be unwise to raise the retiring age to 65 without modification. We would, therefore, suggest that the retiring age of Judges of the Supreme Court should be allowed to remain at 62 with the modification that any particular Judge who is found mentally and physically fit to continue in office in the view of the Governor-General, should be permitted to hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General upto the age of 65 or even 70 if necessary. It should be always possible as

in England or India for Parliament to pass a Bill for removing a judge from office for misconduct. For the first time in the history of the Indian Judiciary a Judge was removed from office some months ago for misconduct.

Another question for consideration will be whether officers in the Public Service other than the Judiciary should be permitted to follow the example of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The retiring age of such officers may be allowed to remain at 60; it should be always possible for those of the younger generation to find employment and promotion and the retiring age of 60 is reasonable taking into consideration all the circumstances.

### MOTOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON BUS SERVICE

With calculated self-restraint, as is characteristic of all administrative officers who prefer to take the line of least resistance, the Commissioner of Motor Transport sums up in his Administration Report for 1948, his efforts in the direction of effecting improvements in the bus transport services thus: "tried to improve the services by persuasive methods and not by resorting to the extreme step of revoking or suspending licences". Whether such a passive administrative outlook will not be a definite method of playing safe into the hands of the bus companies, it is for the Commissioner himself to judge. Complaints from the public regarding the serious defects in the bus transport services all over the Island have been far more numerous than any normal state of affairs would justify. Several public-spirited men who took up the cause of the bus-travelling public have been compelled to retrace their steps not because that matters have improved but because the reception accorded to their representations by the heads of the controlling Government departments has been half-hearted.

We have often repeated in these columns that the shareholders of bus companies must be made to understand that the bus transport service is for public utility and that, therefore, they have a responsibility to discharge a public duty to perform. If the shareholders are taking shelter behind the innocuous regulations governing bus companies and are also trying to take further refuge in the Commissioner's compromising and conciliatory method of solving the problem of public dissatisfaction, we would place the blame more on the Commissioner than on the shareholders. We would repeat once again the warning that until and unless stricter and clearer regulations with penal consequences are made to govern the bus transport service, the public will not be able to demand of the Bus Companies a time-regulated and well conducted traffic service.

### INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

## SIR MAHADEVA'S LUCID EXPLANATION

### Agitation Against Act Is Only 'Political'

IN an interview granted to the representative of the Madras Hindu Sir Arunachalam Mahadeva, High Commissioner for Ceylon in India, explained the exact implications of the Indian Citizenship Act, particularly those relating to the different classes of Citizenship—Decent and Registration.

#### Bone Of Contention

The Chief bone of contention was the Land Development Ordinance under which the Citizen by decent gets preference. This the High Commissioner explained as nothing but reasonable as any country in the world would prefer the sons of its own soil.

Sir Arunachalam further said "we value Indian Goodwill so much that we want India to see

that we have acted reasonably", and characterized any agitation in North Ceylon against the Act as 'political' and that it was 'hideous' that such agitators should try to make any comparison between the South African Government attitude towards the Indians in South Africa and the provisions of the Ceylon Act referring to Indian Citizenship.

#### Registration 'Boycott'—Would be a mistake

Sir Mahadeva further explained that if the Indians failed to get themselves registered before the last date fixed for completion of registration, by boycotting the Act, it would prove to be a mistake for they would find that they had lost their good opportunity for ever and concluded "No one is trying to oust the Indians".

## Leakage In Exam. Papers

### Committee Exonerates Department

ON the subject of leakage of examination papers, the Examinations Branch of the Education Department is given a good certificate by the Committee of Inquiry.

The final report of the Committee of Enquiry states:

"Though the Department of Education has been holding examinations from as long ago as 1862, there would appear to have been only six genuine cases of leakage of question papers. In four of these cases the suspicion was that the leakage occurred from Examination Centres. In the other two cases, the leakage was apparently due to faulty printing arrangements. It is noteworthy that there has been no case whatever of leakage from the Examinations Branch of the Education Department.

#### Only An Attempt

"The only instance which came to our notice of even an attempt at bribery is said to have occurred about six or seven years ago. It would appear that a person who represented himself to be a clerk in the Examinations Branch had approached an Assistant examiner with the request that he should substitute a prepared answer script which he had brought with him in place of the genuine one in the custody of the Assistant Examiner. Instead of handing the man over to the Police, the Assistant Examiner had merely advised him and sent him away.

"No specific charge of bribery against any particular officer has been made, either by witnesses or in any of the several memoranda which have been sent to us".

The Committee was appointed to investigate allegations of bribery and inefficiency in the Examinations Branch of the Education Department.

The Committee met for the first time on February 28, 1948 and completed its investigation on December 12 after sitting on 18 other occasions. To the advertisement in the papers calling for witnesses, 58 responded by

## Hundred Per Cent Indian Car

### Plan To Produce Components

A Committee is to be appointed to prepare plans for increasing the production of Automobile components in the country.

This decision was taken at a recent conference held in New Delhi between India Government's Industry Minister and the representatives of the automobile industry.

It is stated that the shortage of foreign exchange has lent urgency to this matter. At present components are imported from abroad and only the assembly of automobiles is done in India.

A group of industrialists, however, have plans for the manufacture of more component parts at the earliest possible time. They have expressed the hope that within five to ten years they will be able to manufacture an hundred per cent Indian car.

India Government, it is stated, wish to see this important industry on a sound footing. It is felt that India must produce automobiles to meet her requirements and those of her neighbours as soon as possible.

At present India imports 20,000 cars and 15,000 trucks annually. This causes a strain of over Rs. 170 million on India's foreign exchange resources.

letter or memorandum. All evidence was recorded in Colombo.

The Committee consisted of Mr. W. A. de Silva, Chairman, Canon R. S. de Saram, Professor A. W. Mervinagum and Mr. E. St. C. Rode (Secretary).

## Sidelights and Lightsides

(BY SQUINT EYE)

India's Governor General, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, himself a journalist once, addressing the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference at Bangalore recently advocated that all newspapers should carry on their title page the motto "Love and help one another".

That banner-line won't sell copies now!

The Japanese had a custom by which their age was one year ahead of time. That is on the first birthday a Japanese is aged two. A sort of advance counting. From January 1950 this advance aging will go as the Diet has enacted a Bill by which Japanese age will be counted the same as the rest of the world.

Could the Diet get over the hectic four years 1941-1945 in some such manner it would be a national relief—of getting over an awkward period in history!

The Chinese also count their age one in advance. But they explain the age counts from conception. So that's that.

G. G. Ponnambalam, answering his old colleagues Chelvanayagam and Naganathan in their post-ministry recalcitrance, says to N that at the next elections he would put him back in the darkness of the suburban dispensary from which he had before dragged him.

Is it a light threat or a dark hint?

To Chelvanayagam old friend Pon's advice is not to be a coward but come out in the open courageously.

If the allusion is to the Tamil Congress Secretaries' public statement does Pon seriously think that Chelvanayagam having spoken so much against him now needs must retire behind his associates? Pooh!

Before they proceed further into public mud-slinging they ought all of them, to get out of the Tamil Congress—which is greater than all these gents put together.

America's Women of the Year is a mother of 12 children and the grand mother of 18.

She is Dr. Lillian Moller Gilberth, aged 70 an active management engineer.

She is the holder of the 1948 title awarded by the American Women's Association in a national polling of 50 women's groups and based on "Eminent achievement."

Dr. Gilberth's selection was based largely on her work in "discovering, recognising and formulating the laws of human motion which in industry are accepted today as fundamental."

—Syndicated Feature

Except for the last eight words you would think the eminent achievement was the 12 children and 18 grandchildren.

The Director of Museums has discovered frescoes in Sigiriya Caves which are said to show what Sinhalese women wore in the seventh century A. D. Paintings of our age may be unearthed ten twelve centuries later.

## Bombay's Bid To Foster Unity

The two-day "Unity Conference" held under the presidency of Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, concluded in Bombay when resolutions on "a common language and culture for the whole country", the voluntary dissolution of communal organisations and vesting of greater authority with the Central Government were passed unanimously.

The conference adopted a resolution recommending to the Government of India to take early steps for the introduction of Hindustani as the "common language for the whole country".

Another resolution called for the "early dissolution or decommunalisation of communal organisations and institutions, especially in the fields of education, sports, commerce, trade and industry". The resolution added: "As a further step to foster national unity and remove communal barriers, this conference urges upon the people the advantages and benefits of more intercaste, inter-communal and inter-provincial marriages".

Among those who participated in the conference were Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. Joachim Alva, the Sheriff of Bombay, and Mrs. Kusum Sayani.

## WANTED

Wanted for the Valliammai Memorial School, Araly West, a Tamil Trained with Senior Certificate in English. Apply before 15-6-49 to the Manager, Vaddukottai. 1-6-49 M. 45. 3 & 7.

and scrutinised to show what woman of the time did not wear.

Why did Shaw Compare Nehru to Stalin?

The answer's a mango.

What does it portend, the washing ashore of dead whales in the North and in the South?

In the wake of freedom, that Whales of troubles are over for the Island.

And what about an elephant being unable to drag a whale's carcass?

Why, that the biggest in the Country has still things they cannot do!

In general, Ceylon people are not fit for hard work, said professor H. Cullumbine, summing up the results of a University Research on the Island's peoples.

The Indians did it all, but if we send them away, who'll do it for us?

Presiding over a women's Conference in Udaipur (Rajasthan) Mr. P. N. Mathur, Home and Education Minister, said that if women were to be burdened with dual responsibilities of domestic as well as civil and social life it was necessary that men be taught Domestic Science and shared the responsibilities of domestic life with women.

When more and more men take to domestic work women will find they have less and less attraction in "civil and social life", and will try to change places!



## Complaint Against Bus Transport

### Persuasive Methods of Motor Commissioner

THE Administration report of the Commissioner of Motor Transport for 1948 states that there has been a distinct improvement in the services of the majority of bus companies. Extracts from the report are given below.

#### Complaints from the Public

Frequent complaints were received from the public regarding inadequacy of services, irregular running of services, failure to run services according to approved time tables, charging of excess and the behaviour of the employees of the bus companies. Every complaint was investigated by my Divisional Road Transport Officers or by me. Where the complaints were justified, the operators were asked to improve the services in the desired manner. In many areas, Travellers Associations have been formed to voice the grievances of the travelling public and such associations provided they voice genuine grievances are to be welcomed. A large number of complaints received were found to be without any substance. The public would like to have as many buses as possible operating on the road but before an increase in the number of trips is approved by me, I have to be satisfied that it would be possible for the bus companies to operate the services economically and that such running would not involve wastage. The work in the office has been voluminous on account of the large number of complaints received as each complaint has to be investigated.

#### Control of Bus Companies

It is my function to see that the services are operated according to the fare and time tables approved by me. All services are frequently checked by my

Divisional Road Transport Officers. When any defects are observed, the Divisional Road Transport Officers have been instructed to contact the bus companies concerned and to request the companies to make the necessary improvements. If the company fails to do so the Divisional Road Transport Officer reports to me and I discuss the matter with the Managing Director. My duty is to see that bus companies provide the best service possible to the public without making such service uneconomic or unremunerative and I expect the bus companies to co-operate with me in this task; except in rare instances, I am glad to state that such co-operation has not been lacking. I have tried to improve the services by persuasive methods and not by resorting to the extreme step of revoking or suspending licences. There has been a decided improvement in the services of the majority of the companies during this year and I have no doubt that next year the companies will make every effort to improve their services much more. Adequate services can be provided if the existing number of buses is increased to about 2,000, and provision is made for yearly replacements of old buses. Many of the companies, I am informed, have been handicapped by the fact that they have been called upon to pay, in a lump sum, Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty for the last 2 or 3 years.

#### NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
No. 1103

1. Visaladchy alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam and
  2. Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal Plaintiffs
- vs.
1. Kandar Chinniah Kanagasabai and wife
  2. Pooranam both of Vannarponnai east and 6 others Defendants

1. Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo and 14 others  
Substituted defendants  
in place of the deceased  
1st defendant

1. Visaladchy alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam and
2. Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal

vs.

1. Velupillai Nallatamby;
2. Paramanathapillai Thiagarajah;
3. Paramanathapillai Sinnadurai;
4. Ponnambalam Balasubramaniam;
5. Ponnambalam Thurai;
6. Ponnambalam Rasah all of Vannarponnai;
7. Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo;
8. Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura;
9. Arumugam Appiah and wife;
10. Sinnammah;
11. Ponnammah widow of Vallipuram all of do.
12. Nagalingam Navaratnam;
13. Nagalingam Kandiah;
14. Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife;
15. Annaratnam all of Anchananthalu, Jaffna;
16. Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda;
17. Chellappah Rasiah and wife;
18. Ratnam both of Kokkivil east;
19. Karthikesu Nadarajah and wife;
20. Rasammah both of do.
21. Kanagasabai Thiyagarajah of do.

Respondents:  
To the abovenamed 7-21 respondents.

You are hereby required to appear before this court on the 17th day of June, 1949 at 10 a. m. and show cause if any why you should not be substituted in the room of the deceased 2nd defendant for the purpose of proceeding on with the above case.

This 31st day of May, 1949,  
By order,  
K. Vaitianathan  
C. C.

Drawn by  
S. C. Cathiravelu  
Proctor for Petrs.

(O. 27. 3 & 4)

## The Technique Of Writing

(Continued from page 1)

days Wolfe's writings did not fall flat so much and were volcanic—his thick roll of copies flooded into the office of his publisher who used to remark occasionally that Wolfe would never learn controlling ideas such that could give aesthetic unity or moral significance to his works in order to be a profitable venture for both, Thomas and the publisher. And Thomas Wolfe was a genius.

### Suffering To Others

There may be no secret, as said by Sinclair Lewis, so far as the process of writing is concerned, but, of course, there lies the secret—call it perspective, technique, greatness or genius—that brings more and more fortune to some writers, to others sufferers.

Alexei Tolstoy, Russia's most honoured man of letters and a distant kinsman of the late great Leo Tolstoy left to posterity huge wealth and work after his death in 1945. His most distinguished work, *Road to Calvary*, a single novel twenty-two years in the making, is a panoramic view of Russia's landscape, remembered for the vividness of his descriptive charm. Alexei Tolstoy was a great artist, and made a huge fortune, winning the *Stalin Prize* and many others.

And now, again, perhaps the greatest entertainer among the living novelists, Maugham almost at the end of his life makes a secret confession about his own writing that he intended to preach no sermon of any kind.

Still at 72, the age at which to start romances with one's own life anew is almost impossible, he had begun (1946) writing what was said at that time his last book, a romantic novel. Once discovering a pattern for life, that of authorship he had returned from his wars-years in Manhattan, U. S. A. to complete that pattern in his war-ridden villa at Cap Ferrat on the French Riviera. Meanwhile he was turned over his swelled fortune to set up in Britain a foundation to give one young writer a year a trip to some foreign country.

And G. B. S. who must surely be now one of the wealthiest authors in the world, still talks about money in all seriousness of his zest for living a long lifetime in front of him.

Then among other eminent writers of to-day, Britain's Rebecca West, is not the only name for her fortunate living on writing. Yet a noted novelist a distinguished literary critic, a great journalist and above all a woman, she is a good example of combination and compromise. Rebecca West can write at the top speed when seized with emotion. Usually in her study-room in the sitting pulpit or a platform. Fiction is an art, and the purpose of art is not to instruct but to please. A man could go to the midst of a huge stock of books, she dictates to her lady-secretary. But like a good journalist, she can produce herself the quickest pieces also. Her report on Lord Haw Haw's trial, some 6,500 words, reached 'New Yorker' 24 hours after the trial ended.

Born in London as Cicily Fairfield, but known by her pen-name Miss Rebecca West, she, still at her 56, is continuing briskly ever, since. And since her husband, a scholarly coal-mined investment banker, has lost most of his fortune, Rebecca West must yet continue to write for a living.

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1045

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thillaiampalam Appiah of Manipay

Deceased

Nagammah widow of Thillaiampalam Appiah of Manipay

vs.

1. Appiah Sunderampilla
2. Thilagavathy daughter of Appiah
3. Appiah Thillaiampalam all of Manipay

Respondents,

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekara Esquire District Judge, on the 3rd day of May 1949 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiaraman Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 3rd May 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be issued to her unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 7th June 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent do produce the minor 3rd respondent in court of the said date.

This 10th day of May 1949  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekara,  
District Judge

(O. 23. 31 & 3)

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1029

In the matter of the estate of the late Kandiah Ramalingam of Vaddukodai West

Deceased

Chellachy widow of Ampalavanar Kandiah of Vaddukodai West

vs.

1. Kanmaniammah daughter of Kandiah Ramalingam of do
2. Ramalingam Sitasaban of do
3. Sornaladchumy daughter of Sabapathiar Kana pathipillai of do

Respondents

Minors: (1. Kanmaniammah daughter of Kandiah Ramalingam of do

.. (2. Ramalingam Sitasaban of do

3 Sornaladchumy daughter of Sabapathiar Kana pathipillai of do

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekara Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of April 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd respondent and that letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 7th day of June 1949 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 11th day of April 1949.  
Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekara,  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 21. 31 & 3)

## Nehru Warns Kashmiris of 'Promises'

(Continued from page 1)

it would mean the destruction of this beautiful land and its people?"

Assuring the people of Kashmir fullest protection and aid, Pandit Nehru said, "Our army is fully prepared for any eventuality and shall remain here so long as it is necessary for it to do so in the interest of Kashmir. We have always declared that the people of Kashmir have to decide their own future. Even if the decision is not in our favour, we shall stand by our declared policy. There is our pledge for the protection of Kashmir, but that will not stand in the way of our declared policy. Whatever our agreements with Pakistan, we shall strictly adhere to them, but we will not allow them to sneak through conditions of their own choice."

Pandit Nehru said that much improvement had taken place in the administration of Kashmir during the past six months and he was satisfied with them. The supplies of essential commodities were being arranged properly. The potential wealth of the State was great and there would be no difficulty in solving its economic problem and liquidating the poverty of the people.

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1027

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasammah wife of Ramanathar Sinnathamby Ponnudurai of Karaitivu West

late of Singapore

Deceased.

Ramanathar Sinnathamby Ponnudurai of Karaitivu West Jaffna

vs.

1. Navamany Ponnudurai
2. Ponnudurai Kandasamy
3. Parupathy widow of S. thampary Sangarapillai all of Karaitivu West Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Panditha Gunawardene Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of April 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as her lawful husband and that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests in these Testamentary proceedings unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 19th day of May 1949 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors do appear on the said date.

Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekara,  
District Judge

The date for showing cause is extended to 16th June 1949.

Intd. S. S. J. G. D. J.

#### Our Astrological Feature

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 5TH JUNE TO 11 JUNE 1949.

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

This week will bring new hope and light on many longstanding problems. Take pains to keep fit till the 13th of this month. Although your finances seem a bit unsteady at the moment it will improve a good deal after the first half of June.

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

Don't let your pleasures run to costly limits this week. There will be increasing opportunities to forward career interests. Beware of secret enemies week end.

**GEMINI** Mithuna 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3—[Mithuna Rasi]

If employed better make careful plan and stick to them this week. Be on the alert for intrigue among fellow workers. Social or emotional matters may cause you trouble or strain week end.

**CANCER** Punarvasu 4, Pocham, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will have to fight hard for your success this week but the chances are that you will get it. The time is favourable after Wednesday for short journeys and new ventures.

**LEO** Maha, Pooram, Uttirai 1st part—[Singha Rasi]

Be cautious about your money affairs this week. Difficulties with regard to domestic and partnership affairs also shown. Don't worry much as some important favourable changes shown very soon.

**VIRGO** Uttirai 2, 3, 4, Attha, Chittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

Luck will be with you this week in all your undertakings. You will become more aware of your innate abilities. A good week for social activities and new ventures.

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

Watch your step carefully in personal and official affairs. Social spending seems ill advised. Friends may help you out of difficulties week-end.

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

Take good care of your health. Family claims will be unexpectedly heavy. Don't travel and don't make binding personal arrangements.

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

A pleasant week than the earlier one. New Schemes will develop rapidly and you may find a way out of your difficulties week end.

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

Some benefits through women friends shown. Act cautiously in all financial commitments. Children's illhealth may upset you this week. Avoid quarrels with Senior officers.

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

First 3 days of the week will be a difficult time. Mental worries financial troubles and petty annoyances shown. Matter will improve a good deal after Wednesday.

**PISCES** Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Difficulties with regard to domestic and partnership affairs will clear up this week. Swifter progress in new undertakings shown. Spend Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday carefully.

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# VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

## OR

### THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 24-5-49)

CXXVIII

## XXIV. THE ESSENCE (Concluded)

This is terse, we may even say, cryptic language. It may be expanded as follows, the words within brackets being introduced to fill in ellipses, make the sentences grammatically complete in English and otherwise render the meaning clear:

1. Now then (there arises) a desire to know Brahman.
2. (Brahman is the *Sat* or Being of the Upanishad) whence the creation, &c, of this (world proceed).
3. (We say so) because Scripture is the authority (to be relied on in such matters).
4. (And) because that (Brahman) verily do they (the Upanishads) teach as their purport.
5. Because of thinking (i. e. formative thought being attributed to it, the *Sat* of the Upanishad whence creation proceeds is) not the *Asadbham* (or unrevealed or unsound, quiescent, primeval matter).
6. If (it be said that the word 'thinking' is used of matter in a) figurative (sense, we say) no, because of the word 'Atman' (also being used in the Upanishad to denote the Creator).
7. (The Atman spoken of here as the Creator is not the Jivatma or soul) because liberation (from bondage) is predicated of the devotee thereof (i. e. of the soul that is devoted to the Creator).

The sequence of ideas here is indeed most beautiful and the ideas themselves quite unexceptionable. The presence of the words "now-then" at the very commencement of the book, when there has been nothing said earlier which they can be said to follow, has puzzled thinkers and much time and labour have been spent in writing page after page of learned disquisitions in explanation thereof. But the explanation seems very simple. The disciple has hitherto been concerned with the *Purva Mimamsa* or preliminary discussion of ceremonial works, &c, and as a natural result thereof there arises in his mind a desire to discuss Brahman. This is as much as to say that these Sutras form *Uttara Mimamsa* or the later (and more important) discussion of *Brahma-Vidya* or God-knowledge.

The first and foremost idea that crops up in the mind of a student of the *Saiva Siddhantham* when reading these Sutras is that the Brahman of the first Sutra, from whom the creation, &c, of the second Sutra proceed, is no other than the *Odunki* (Involver) of the first Sutra of the *Siva Gnana Bodham* from whom the creation, &c, of the world proceed. The next point that arises in the mind of the reader is that, while *Badarayana* relies on faith in the scriptures as proof of his assertion (vide Sutras 3 and 4), our Lord *Meikandan* fortifies his position by appealing to man's powers of observation and reasoning as well, adducing evidence gathered by direct observation and inference to prove his statement. Sutras 5 and 6 go on to state that the Creator cannot be matter, insentient matter incapable of thinking, not even the primeval material principle underlying it. Here again the proof relied on is scripture which ascribes thinking to the Creator and later on calls it by the name of 'Atman'. But *Badarayana* does not rule out reasoning altogether. He presupposes the existence of souls and bondage, as indeed he did that of Brahman at the outset, and proceeds to argue that the Atman identified with the Creator in the 6th Sutra cannot be the Jivatma or soul as, he reverts once again to the authority of scripture which says that, the Atman's devotee attains Moksham or liberation from bondage (Sutra 7). In other words, the soul which is subject to the vicissitudes of bondage and liberation is not the Paramatman or God who creates the world.

Having thus laid down the fundamentals of his creed, *Badarayana* goes on to discuss various matters as stated earlier including various types of *Upasana* or forms of worship, meditation and contemplation laid down in the Upanishads for the bound soul to put into practice in order to secure emancipation from bondage, and winds up by dwelling on the nature of the liberated souls referred to in Sutra 7 above. These sanctified souls participate in all the perfections and powers of God with the exception of the power of creation, &c, (Sutra 540), and they do not return to new forms of embodied existence (Sutra 545). The penultimate statement here is in full accord with the *Siddhi* lines உயர்ந்த பரமேஸ்வரன் (the Supreme Lord is entitled to the functions of creation, &c, but the soul is only entitled to the enjoyment of *Sivahood*), while the final conclusion of the Sutras which repeats the same teaching found in the *Chandogya* and other Upanishads that the purified soul does not return to the round of births and deaths in this world cuts at the very root of the fallacious ideal of some doctrinaires that the pure soul became impure (or imagined that it became impure) at some particular period of time. If this theory of these idealists were to be accepted, emancipation would become a mockery and a sham, and the teaching of the Upanishads reiterated at the conclusion of the Vedanta Sutras a meaningless and empty, not to say misleading, slogan intended to deceive brainless imbeciles.

The object of the Vedantas then is to enlighten man, enabling him to distinguish between the Pure Being (God) and himself (soul) who is subject to impurities (bondage), and to prescribe the ways and means to be adopted by him to destroy the impurities and get

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1030

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivapakkiam wife of Velupillai Kandasamy of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

*Vs.*  
Velupillai Kandasamy of Vaddukoddai East. Petitioner.

*Minor.* 1. Kandasamy Sivagnana Chandiran of do.  
2. Nagalingam Kanapathippillai of do. Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonasekera, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of May 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 7th day of June 1949 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 4th day of May 1949  
Sgd. S. S. J. Goonasekera,  
District Judge.

(O. 22, 31 &amp; 3-6-49)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1036

In the matter of the estate of the late Sunderam widow of Seladurai of Suthumalai. Deceased.

*Vs.*  
A. Nagalingapillai Putrasaputhapillai of Suthumalai. Petitioner.

*Vs.*  
1. Nagalingapillai Pillai of Suthumalai  
2. A. Nagalingapillai Arumugathan of Anacotai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunesegara Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of April 1949 in the presence of Mr. Arumugam Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as an heir of the said deceased unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 7th day of June 1949 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 17th day of May 1949  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunesegara  
Proctor for petitioner  
(O. 19, 31 & 3).

## DIABETES

## ABRAHA SINDURAM—INFALLIBLE REMEDY

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Regd. Medical Practitioner (Madras)  
Kailasapillayar Kovilady, Nallur,  
Jaffna.

Std. 4. 28-3—12 6-49

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nearer and nearer to God. Once Godhood is attained, there is no power on earth (or anywhere else) that can part him therefrom and make him return to the rounds of births and deaths. This indeed is the essence of the Upanishads, yea, the essence of the Upanishads

தேவன் துறந்த, திருநாமம் தருவார்,  
முன் தமரும், முன்போதும்—கோவை,  
திருவாகமம், திருமுல் கோவலம்,  
ஒரு வாகமம் என்னுமன்.

(Auvaiyar)

Tiruk Kural, the Upanishads, Devaram, Vyasa Sutras, Tiruk kovaiyar, Tiruvachakam, Tirumantiram,—know that the essence of all these is the same.

O! Salutations to the great Rishies!  
Salutations to the holy Saints!  
Blessed be the Benign Feet of  
Our Lord Meykanda Sivam.

ORDER "NISI"  
DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1040

Kanthavanam Somesundaram of Vannarponnai East Jaffna. Deceased.

*Vs.*  
1. Kanmany daughter of Kanthavanam; minor 2. Elaikkiasunthary daughter of Kanthavanam; 3. Eledchumpillai wife of Kanthavanam; 4. Kasipillai Ponniah all of Vannarponnai East. The 2nd respondent is a minor appearing by her proposed Guardian ad litem the 3rd and 4th Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappillai widow of Murugesu Kanthavanam of Vannarponnai East Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunesegara Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of April 1949 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 29th April, 1949 having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of Sinnappillai widow of Murugesu Kandavanam deceased dated 2nd May, 1949 and numbered 4584 and attested by K. Aiyathurai, N. P. be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the Respondents shall on or before the 7th day of June, 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 3rd & 4th Respondents be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 2nd minor-Respondent and that the said Kandavanam Somesundaram the Petitioner is the Executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others shall on or before the 7th day of June, 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the said minor be produced on the said date.

This 29th day of April, 1949.  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunesegara  
District Judge,  
Jaffna.

Drawn by,  
Sgd V. Sivasubramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O. 25, 31 & 3) (O 18 31 & 3)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 979

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ramalingam Seenivasagam of Kokuvil East Deceased

*Vs.*  
1. Seenivasagam Ponnampalam  
2. Seenivasagam Sambantham  
3. Seenivasagam Sambanthalingam  
4. Seenivasagam Pandiallingam  
5. Seenivasagam Ramalingam all of Kokuvil East Jaffna

*Minors* 2nd to 5th respondents are minors of the ages of 19, 17, 8 and 5 years respectively appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of December 1948 in the presence of Mr. C. Arulampalam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 21st December 1948 having been read; it is ordered that the said 1st respondent, be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd to 5th respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and that the Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 24th day of March 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minors in Court.

This 21st day of December 1948

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge,  
Drawn by,  
Sgd. C. Arulampalam  
Proctor for Petr.

Time to show cause extended  
to 28-4-49  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended  
to 23-5-49  
Sgd. S. T. Gunasekara  
District Judge

Time to show cause extended  
to 6-6-49  
Sgd. S. T. Gunasekara  
District Judge

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Agent

Std. 54, 1-8 to 30-9-49]

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Chief Editor T. MUTTULINGASAMY