

For neat and good Printing of EVERY DESCRIPTION Artistic and Commercial We are specially equipped to give you PROMPT SERVICE A Trial will Convince THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS [The "Hindu Organ" Press] PHONE 56. JAFFNA.

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

YOUR REQUIREMENTS PLEASE! ANYTHING IN PRINTING From the Smallest Label to the Biggest Wall Poster. We are equipped to give you Prompt & Satisfactory Service. The Saiva Prakasa Press the Household word for Printing. Please Phone up 56.

JAFFNA COLLEGE LIBRARY 22 JUL 1948

VOL. LX.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1948

NO. 29

Legacy Left By Gandhiji

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME AND INDIA'S LEADERS OF TODAY

SOME years ago I heard Professor Radhakrishnan express the hope that Indian freedom would be achieved during Gandhiji's lifetime, as he thought it would be of inestimable value to her statesmen to have the moral guidance of the Mahatma when they first embarked on the perilous, uncharted seas of political independence. Professor Radhakrishnan's hope was fulfilled but only just. And it remains to be seen whether the guidance given by Gandhiji during the first months of India's independence will keep the ship of state in safe channels during the inevitably difficult years that lie ahead.

The fact of his assassination and Hindu bigotry, represented by a Hindu in the measure of Gandhiji's political wisdom and nobility during the last few months of his life. In Delhi and the Punjab many of those who were uprooted and driven from their homes in Pakistan, whether Hindu or Sikh, denounced the Mahatma and his friend and colleague Pandit Nehru with amazing bitterness. They declared that Gandhiji was a hopeless idealist, quite out of touch with realities, that he ought to confine himself to religion and not try to meddle with politics. They asserted that, under his influence, the new Government, led by Nehru, was betraying all Hindustan to the Muslims; and that within a few months Mr. Jinnah would be ruling all north India from Delhi to Calcutta; and then the Nizam of Hyderabad would join up with him, and the whole peninsula would fall under Muslim rule. The establishment of Pakistan, they declared, was only a first step

and Hindu bigotry, represented by the aggressive "Rashtriya Sevak Sangh", has continued for months. It will be recalled that, although Gandhiji hastened from peaceful Calcutta to strive for peace in Delhi early last September, he felt that he had made so little headway in India's capital city after four months' unremitting effort, even with the support of many leading men and women of the city, that he undertook his last, and perhaps his most impressive, fast in the middle of January. It achieved much, too much for the embittered Hindu extremists. His very success led to his death. The immediate effect of his death seemed to shake many Hindus

By

Horace Alexander in the SPECTATOR

and Sikhs, formerly his critics, into a frame of mind in which they asked themselves with much heart-searching: "Was he right after all?"

Seed On Stony Ground

In spite of the triumphs of his last months, when it seemed that he was about to bring peace to Calcutta and Bengal after a year of communal conflict, and



then at least the beginnings of peace and penitence in Delhi and the Punjab after the greatest exchange of populations known in history, it is still a matter of doubt whether the main teaching of his life has been understood by more than a handful of his followers. A year ago, when many Sikhs and Hindus were being driven from their homes in the Punjab, they would come with their pitiful tales to Gandhiji who was spending a few weeks in Delhi. "You have always told us", they would say, "not to resist, but to run away". How was he to deal with people who understood so little of the teaching of non-violence? No wonder Gandhiji was compelled to fast again and again in recent months that he had been deceived, and that most of his followers, even when they had accepted his method of non-violence in the struggle with the British, had obviously regarded it not as a weapon of the weak, and not, as Gandhiji has himself always declared it to be, the sure weapon of the strong and the feeble.

Fundamental Truth

If his lifelong teaching of non-violence has made so little impression have his followers paid any more attention to his even more fundamental belief in truth? "Truth is God; God is truth", he always said, and, accordingly, again and again he has courageously

Continued on page 4

Income Tax in Ceylon

(Reproduced from The Ceylon Tax Payer)

EVERY country gets the taxation it deserves. In proof whereof I would cite the example in Ceylon which has perhaps the most snug, the most complacent body of tax-payers in the world.

If you doubt me, cast your mind back on the recent history of taxation in this island. In this land of short memories how many can remember the special pleading with which Income Tax was foisted on the country?

We were told that indirect taxation was unjust and unscientific. We were told that "foreigners" were carrying away untold wealth out of the island. We were told that when Income Tax was introduced, the import duties, under which the masses were said to be groaning because

they were a tax on their food, would be reduced, if not altogether abolished.

When the European community opposed the introduction of Income Tax as indeed they opposed everything new, bad or good, the advocates of Income Tax gleefully cried: "We told you so!"

Then a surprising thing happened. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, commonly regarded as the patron and protector of the European Community here, suddenly declared that before the Donoughmore Constitution was set up, Income Tax must be introduced. That made us think a bit!

Leaps and Bounds

When Income Tax was imposed, at first, the unit rate

Rajaji to Visit Madras

Corporation will Present Civic Address

The Council of the Madras Corporation, at its meeting held at Ripon Buildings, Dr U. Krishna Rao, Mayor, presiding, resolved to present a civic address to His Excellency Mr C. R. Jaganmohani, Governor-General of India, on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Madras.

Mr. P. M. Audikesavulu Naicker moved the resolution which was seconded and supported by Mr. G. Selvapathi Chetti, Deputy Mayor, and Mr. A. R. V. Achar. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was voted for the purpose.

His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the Governor-General, it is understood, will visit Nagpur during his forthcoming South India tour.

Govt Cement Factory Engineer Missing

Mr. J. H. R. Anderson, of the Engineering Corporation, Calcutta, who was in charge of certain contract works at the Government Cement Factory, Kankasanturai is reported missing since last Tuesday evening.

A close watch is being kept all along the coast by the Police.

was fixed at a low level. Since then the rate has been repeatedly increased. In the first year of the war, 1919-20, the revenue collected from Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps was Rs. 18,794,724. Since then it has increased by leaps and bounds as the following figures eloquently testify:—

1940-41	Rs. 28,003,937
1941-42	Rs. 38,135,348, 942
43	Rs. 59,227,771, 1943-44
68	594,175, 1944-45
Rs. 78, 156,990, 1945-46	Rs. 113,870, 211

The above figures, taken from the Budget estimates of the present financial year, do not include the actual revenue derived from this source after 1948. It is not given there. But the table given in this issue is even more revealing than the above figures. It shows how modest our income (and expenditure) were before megalomania set in with the war.

In the year of grace 1937-38 before the world (and we) lost our heads, the actual revenue of the whole country was only Rs. 113,006,346. Note this, and note this strange irony of fate: in 1945-46, the latest year for which actual figures are available,

Continued on page 3

"Squeeze the Rich to Help the Poor"

U. N. P's Policy

—B. Indaranayake.

Declaring that the U. N. P. Government's policy was to squeeze the rich to help the poor, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Health and Local Government, inaugurated a propaganda meeting in Matugama that he himself had to pay Rs. 2,00,000 in death duties on the estate of his father, the late Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike.

Answering questions, Mr. Bandaranaike said that unless the U. N. P. implemented its scheme to ameliorate the condition of the masses, he and Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara (the ex-Education Minister, who was present at the meeting), would be the first to leave the U. N. P. camp.

Leftists he added, would not be allowed to join the U. N. P., but Indians, who were not opposed to their schemes, though belonging to other political parties, could join.

Two-thirds of the land, he added, belonged to Government and although it was jungle it could be cultivated. It was uneconomical to acquire estates and distribute them among the landless. Moreover, it would bring down the revenue.

Dhyana Yoga

(MEDITATION)

The Thought of God or Atma

By Sri Swami Sivananda Saraswati Ji Rikhiies

1. What is Meditation

MEDITATION is the flow of continuous thought of one thing or God or Atma. Meditation is the keeping up of one idea of God alone always like the continuous flow of oil (Tajila Dhara vat). Yogis call this 'Dhyana'. Jainas term this 'Nididhyasan'. Bhaktas style this 'Bhajan'. Concentration is fixing the mind on a point or object, either internal (in the body) or external (on any outside object or image). Meditation follows concentration.

2. Auxiliaries in Meditation

(a) Time Practise meditation in the early morning 4 to 6. This is the best time for the practise of meditation. Always choose that part of the day or night when your mind is clear and when you are least likely to be disturbed. You can have a sitting just before retiring to bed. The mind will be calm at this time.

(b) Place You can have good meditation on Sundays because this is a holiday, and the mind is free. Do vigorous meditation on Sundays. You can have good meditation when you live on milk and fruits alone or when you fast. Use your common sense always and try to bring good out of a bad meditation.

(c) Asana Solitary place, spiritual vibrations

ratory conditions as at Uttarakshi, Rikhiies, Badri Narayan, a cool place and temperate climate—these conditions are indispensably requisite for concentration of mind. Just as the salt meat in water, the Satwic mind melts in silence during meditation in Brahman, its Adhis an (substratum). Solitude and intense meditation are two important requisites for self-realisation. The banks of the Ganges or Narmada, Himalayan scenery, lovely flower garden, sacred temples—these are the places which elevate the mind in concentration and meditation. Have recourse to them.

(d) Diet for meditation Take Mithunas (Sesame) and Padmasana (studies) the body, Bandhas and Mudras make the body light; Na Si Shudhi produces steadiness of the mind. Having acquired these qualifications you will have to fix the mind on Brahman. Then only meditation will go on steadily with ease and happiness.

(e) Diet for meditation Take Mithunas (Sesame) and Padmasana (studies) the body, Bandhas and Mudras make the body light; Na Si Shudhi produces steadiness of the mind. Having acquired these qualifications you will have to fix the mind on Brahman. Then only meditation will go on steadily with ease and happiness.

Continued on page 3.

Sardar Patel's Warning to Nizam of Hyderabad

No Special Terms For State

IN his address at the inauguration of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, referred to Hyderabad and said: "The terms and the talks which the former Governor-General Lord Mountbatten had with Hyderabad have gone with him. Now the settlement with the Nizam will have to be on the lines of other settlements with the States. No help from outside on which he (the Nizam) seems to rest his pathetic hopes would avail him. To those who are restless, I should like to say, 'You must trust us; the pangs which you feel for Hyderabad are shared by me no less; but when we have to perform an operation we have to see that as little of the limb involved is cut as possible and that the operation is performed only when the time is ripe.'"



Sardar Patel said, "Many have asked me the question what is going to happen to Hyderabad. They forget that when I spoke at Junagadh, I said openly that if Hyderabad did not behave properly, it would have to go the way that Junagadh did. Those

words still stand and I stand by those words. The late Governor-General thought that he would be able to secure a peaceful settlement; I let him do so. He tried his best. The Nizam used to pride himself in being styled 'His Majesty's Faithful Ally'. Britishers feel that that gives them some right to approach the Nizam and to make sincere efforts to win him round to the path of sanity and peace. It was in this spirit that Lord Mountbatten, assisted by Sir Walter Moseckton, hoped to be the last to be able to secure by negotiations what they felt Hyderabad must offer to India and India must offer to

Hyderabad. Although I was doubtful whether the efforts would succeed, I let them try. We also wanted that if things could be settled peacefully so much the better. But although up to the last, Lord Mountbatten was hopeful of settlement, that hope never materialised owing to the intransigence of the Nizam and the fanaticism of the forces at his back. But I should like to make one thing clear. The terms and the talks which the former Governor-General had have gone with him. Now settlement with the Nizam will have to be on the lines of other settlements with the States. No help from outside on which he seems to rest his pathetic hopes would avail him.

"I grant there has been delay in settling this question, but to those who are restless I should like to say, 'You must trust us. The pangs which you feel for Hyderabad are shared by me no less; but when we have to perform an operation, we have to see that as little of the limb involved is cut as possible and that the operation is performed only when the time is ripe.' We shall take action adjusted by this motive and this alone. We will not allow any other extraneous consideration to influence us, for that way alone lies the interest of the country."



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1948

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

available during the next 3 years; the amount of £ 147 1/2 millions payable by India on account of pensions is not a negligible sum and reminds one of the fact that India has been at one time under British rule, but past obligations have to be honoured.

If the two agreements which have been concluded between the U. K. and India and the U. K. and Ceylon are compared with one another, it will be clear that Ceylon's sterling balances are £ 51 millions as against India's balances of £ 1160 millions; the U. K. will release £ 7 1/2 millions out of Ceylon's balances during the current year, and £ 160 millions during the three years commencing from 1st July 1948 for India. Ceylon is too small to be compared with India; Ceylon has a population of about 6 millions while the population of India including Pakistan exceeds 400 millions; and geographically India is roughly 61 times the size of Ceylon. But the size of a country or its resources need have no bearing on the intellectual attainments or political sagacity of its inhabitants. Ceylon's ministers will do well if they would not think like the frog in the well but would be guided by events happening in other countries. An economic commission from the U. K. is expected to arrive in Ceylon for the purpose of concluding the next agreement between the two countries, and it is to be hoped that Ceylon's ministers and economic experts will not fail in their duty to get as many advantageous terms as possible.

THE MOTHER TONGUE

Members of Parliament will be permitted for the first time in the history of Ceylon to speak either in Sinhalese or Tamil during the Budget Debate which begins today. It is thought that the privilege will be in the nature of an experiment to help the speaker to decide whether this should be a permanent feature in the proceedings of Parliament or not.

Every patriotic son of Lanka will welcome this privilege. The time wasted over the study of a foreign language is not little. The child who is the citizen of tomorrow should not be burdened in his early years with the task of studying a language which is not his own. Few realise that it is extremely difficult for a child to study his different subjects in a foreign language. If a child is taught in his mother tongue, the task of the teacher and that of the child will be greatly lightened. We do not in any way desire to say that English should not be taught in schools; it may find a place in the school curriculum as the second or the third language. Under present conditions a knowledge of English is necessary to study advanced science and also for the purpose of establishing and maintaining international relationship.

In any scheme for the development of the national languages in Ceylon, Tamil should not be neglected. There are a few who want that Sinhalese and Singalese alone should be the national language to the island. They forget that one third of the population in Ceylon consists of Tamils whose language and literature is not second to any in the world.

Birla's Constructive Suggestions

Better Wages And Production Bonus

He Says: "Profit Sharing Is Impracticable"

"I have no doubt that profit-sharing is impracticable. It is proved so all over the world, but I am definitely in favour of better wages, better working conditions and production bonus. I would, therefore, suggest that besides the basic wage, which should be fair and adequate, the worker should also get a production bonus on a sliding scale which should be paid not yearly, but every month. We may also introduce attendance bonus to be paid."

In these words, Mr. G. D. Birla sums up his views on various aspects of the question of profit-sharing in the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, which had invited his opinion on the basis of a questionnaire. Amplifying his definite opinion that the whole principle of fixing a fair return for capital is impracticable and unworkable, Mr. Birla says: "It appears as if it is assumed that the industry can never lose and therefore, it should be easy to fix a return. The general experience of the industrial world, however, is that during the first few years of a new concern, it always loses. Thereafter there are constant ups and downs. Unless, therefore, the Government decides to guarantee a fixed return which would mean payment of losses to the industry in lean years, fixing of a fair return would have no meaning, and I have no doubt that the payment of losses by the Government would be a dangerous proposition, because if a fixed return is guaranteed by Government, obviously, efficiency in the industry will be adversely affected. The management being assured of profit, would not exert to stop losses in the first instance; and secondly, in good years when the profit is above the ceiling, it would have no incentive to export to make larger profits and will thus fall into extravagant habits. Both these happenings are against national interests."

"Then again, profits are bound to vary from unit to unit although both the units may be managed very efficiently. It is so because profits depend on a large number of factors including economic purchases and sales and many more accidental factors over which none has any control. This would mean if a fair return is guaranteed, that in one case government may have to pay losses to a losing unit, while

saying nothing to an earning unit. Premium thus will be put in inefficiency. On the other hand if the whole industry is treated as one unit. Then again, the inefficient will thrive at the expense of the efficient."

Penalty on Thrifty

"It should also be borne in mind that there are old plants installed at a time when costs were very low which will get a profit of only 102 lakhs, while a new concern of the same size will be allowed 480 lakhs. The effect of this serious anomaly will be obvious to all. This again will mean a reward to the extravagant and penalty on the thrifty, an unheard of principle. It will create all sorts of confusion to the investors as well as the labour and will cause serious irritation to all."

"Again if the prices of the production are fixed on the basis of a certain profit, there will be different prices of the product of different units."

"It should not be forgotten that profit like wages cannot be a fixed item. Profit is the residue of sale proceeds minus expenditure such as cost of raw materials, interest, stores power and wages etc. The residue may be a plus, viz. profit, or a minus viz. a loss. Its fluctuating tendency always keeps a check on extravagance and inefficiency of the management."

Fixed Return Undesirable

"If the return is guaranteed, there is no incentive for economy. On the other hand, if only a ceiling is fixed and no return is guaranteed, then there will be incentive for investment. Since India desires large scale expansion in industry, it is not desirable that incentive for investment should be lost. Nor is it desirable to lay a foundation for inefficiency and extravagance. From whichever point we look, it does not seem to be desirable and a practical proposition to fix either a return, thereby insuring against losses, or to fix a ceiling thereby killing incentives for economy and efficiency."

"The question has been discussed all over the world and no country has adopted a fixed return or a share in the surplus profit for labour, since labour obviously will not share in losses. It should not be forgotten that the State at present is a substantial partner in the profit. Any step which is calculated to fix profits and thereby create inefficiency or to discourage investment, must affect adversely the existing and potential revenue resources of the government."

Labour's Share of Surplus

Replying to the question as to how should labour's share of the surplus be determined on a sliding scale normally varying with

Death Penalty In Britain

Retention For Certain Types Of Murder

The House of Commons voted by 307 to retain the death penalty for certain categories of murder. Earlier the House rejected the House of Lords' decision to throw out the original Commons motion to suspend the death penalty for murder on a trial for an experimental period of five years.

The measure prescribed five categories of murder, for which the Court would pass the death sentence if the jury found the murderer was committed with "express malice". This was defined as "intention to kill or injure in such a way as might reasonably be expected to endanger life."

In other cases the penalty for murder would be a sentence of imprisonment for life.

Among the types of murders that would carry a death sentence were a second murder, murder of a prison officer, systematic poisoning and murder while resisting arrest.

The Opposition objected to continue the present practice of retaining the death penalty and relieving murderers in suitable cases by King's prerogative.

A Government motion which reversed the restoration by the House of Lords of whipping as a punishment was carried in the House of Commons by 232 votes to 62.

When the Criminal Justice Bill was earlier sent to the Lords from the Commons, it provided for the abolition of whipping; but the Lords restricted it with the exception of whipping with the Cat's nine tails.

Education Day—Oratorical Contest

At the finals of the Inter School Oratorical Contest held at the Jaffa Town Hall on last Wednesday afternoon the following schools won places. English Oration (Seniors)—First place, Jaffa College. Tamil Oration (Seniors)—First place Ramanathan College. English declamation (Intermediate) Union College. Tamil declamation (Intermediate) Union College. Lady Ramanathan distributed the prizes.

A Mass Physical Display was held shortly after at the Jaffa Esplanade and a Concert followed at 6.30 P. M.

production, Mr. Birla says: "It is an impossible task. Labour's wages should be linked with production. But no workable formula could be devised which could give labour a share of the surplus profits and yet be linked with production."

"The idea behind the whole principle seems to be to create an interest for the workers in increased production and efficiency. But what is suggested is going to create results in the reverse direction. It is not realised that all over the world, the workers have looked upon the idea of profit sharing with great distrust. If the Indian workers accept the scheme out of their ignorance, it must in the end create greater industrial unrest since when the industry begins to lose, workers will be left with no share and thus even with a hard work they will be to gamers when industry earns better, there will always be disputes about the method of arriving at the final accounts."

"The profits accrue due to various factors—technical as well as commercial for instance, a new factory have purchased its

L.S.S.P. Leader Wins Borella Seat

Dr. N. M. Perera, the L.S.S.P. leader, was declared elected to the Borella Seat in the Colombo Municipal Council, rendered vacant by the unseating of Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe.

Four candidates contested the seat at Saturday's by-election. The polling resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name, Votes. Dr. N. M. Perera 1,024; Mr. R. E. Jayatileke 740; Mr. H. A. Caldera 432; Mr. A. V. W. Perera 140.

Total polled 2,355. Majority of winner over second 284. Mr. A. V. W. Perera forfeited his deposit securing less than the requisite minimum of votes.

The N. D. Co-operative Conference

The Annual Northern Division Co-operative Conference comes off this week end at the Regal Theatre, Jaffa. It will be opened on Friday morning at 9.30 by the Hon. Mr. A. Ratnayake, the Minister for Food and Co-operative undertakings. Among the speakers at the Conference will be: Messrs. G. D. Soysa, Commissioner for Co-operative Development; E. J. Cooray, Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and C. P. de Silva, Additional Land Commissioner. In addition to the Minister, who will preside over the first session, Senator C. Guruswamy and Mr. S. W. Somasegaram, Education Officer, S. P., will be the Chairman at the other sessions.

At two special functions on Friday afternoon, the Minister will lay the Foundation stone for the Co-operative Buildings near the Holy Family Convent, Jaffa, and inaugurate the House Building Society at Beach Road, Jaffa.

Velanai V. C. Elects Its Chairman

At the first meeting of the newly elected members of the Velanai V. C. held on the 15th inst. Mr. M. Sivarajah, Ayurvedic doctor and Mr. A. Ponniah, teacher were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Mr. Sivarajah is the grandson of the late S. Vaithianathan, a well-known physician in the Islands Division.

French National Day

Pandit Nehru's Greetings

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, and Commonwealth Relations, has sent the following message to His Excellency the Ambassador of France in India on the anniversary of the French—national day.

"May I convey to you, and through you, to the Government and people of the French Republic the fraternal greetings of the Government and people of India on this memorable day? This day is of profound significance in the struggle for human rights for which France has often been the protagonist. A Free India rejoices with the people of France on this historic day and holds out her hands of friendship and co-operation."

His Excellency the Ambassador of France replied:

"Your message has moved me deeply as it likewise will not fail to move all my compatriots. The feelings of human brotherhood between the peoples

Editor Convicted

For Profiteering in Onions.

Mr. Hemapala Munidasa, Editor of the "Sinhala Balaya" was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Acting Chief Magistrate of Colombo, Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, on his being convicted in a profiteering case.

In passing sentence the Magistrate remarked that profiteering in onions was a very serious thing, as there had been a shortage of that commodity recently and, in those circumstances, the onions had been obtained on the pretext of raising a crop.

Munidasa had sold 50 cwt. 1 qr. and 3 lb. onions to K. Selladorai of Fifth Cross Street Petnah, on June 6 for Rs. 2,157.53 when the control price for that quantity was Rs. 904.42.

Mr. A. G. Strong, Food and Price Control Inspector, prosecuted. Mr. Sletton de Silva, instructed by Mr. Cecil Percin, defended the accused.

Appeal Filed

In the course of his evidence Munidasa stated that he was the Editor of the "Sinhala Balaya". The Minister for Food was a member of the Sinhala Maha Sabha. He interviewed the Minister who sent him to the Director of Food Supplies.

In the course of his order convicting the accused, the Magistrate observed that it was in evidence that accused was Editor of the "Sinhala Balaya" the organ of the Sinhala Maha Sabha. The Minister for Food was a member of the Sinhala Maha Sabha. It was also in evidence that the accused had made use of this fact to see the Minister.

In the event of appeal the Magistrate ordered bail in Rs. 2,500. The accused has filed a petition of appeal and furnished bail.

It is understood that members of the House of Representatives may be allowed to speak in Sinhalese and Tamil from this week and the Speaker Mr. A. P. Molamure will make an announcement in the House of Representatives on this matter on Tuesday when the house meets for the Budget debate.



of India and France, and their common love of liberty are undoubtedly at the very basis of the 'spiritual affinity' which unite them and which you mentioned in a recent address.

"France rejoices that free India can now, for the first time, fully associate herself in the commemoration of this fête, which is that of liberty."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Summons returnable on July 21 has been ordered by Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah Acting Chief Colombo Magistrate on Mr. S. M. Sivathasa a Booking Clerk on the Kelaniya Railway Station who is alleged to have falsified the Train Book.

Women will be eligible for any public service in India including the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. The decision on this question was taken, it is learnt, at a conference which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister had with the Premiers of the Province.

Remarking that serious offences were being committed with unlicensed fire arms Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Acting Chief Colombo Magistrate sentenced K. M. Peter Singh of Jampettah Street Kothahena to six months imprisonment on his pleading guilty to possessing an unlicensed six chambered revolver.

K. A. Ondiris Perera described as a G. P. O. peon with 32 years service pleaded not guilty to a charge of having committed criminal breach of trust or (in the alternative) of dishonest misappropriation of Rs. 297.87 entrusted to him by Mr. J. V. Kulsingham Asst. Post Master Maradana. Trial was fixed for August 14.

In June 657 motor vehicles were registered in Ceylon of which 4.6 came from U. K. 168 from Canada, 76 from the U. S. A. 3 from France 3 from Italy and one from Germany.

Mr. L. B. Wickremarajapaksa and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam will take their oaths as King's Counsel on Monday July 26th.

Mr. N. W. Jayawardena Controller of Exchange has informed Mr. C. V. Velupillai M. P. that a scheme would come into operation which will permit labourers to send Rs. 60 per quarter through their respective Superintendents who will remit the money to the Ceylon Immigration Commissioner to be forwarded to the proper addresses in India.

Reference to a "Sinister hand behind the whole scheme of things was made by Mr. Victor E. Rajakarier District Judge Gale in acquitting Mr. W. Neale De Alwis J. P. U. M. a defeated candidate in the Parliamentary Election, and several others, on charges of unlawful assembly, causing mischief by damaging a jeep the property of the late Mr. Simon Abeyawickrema and causing voluntary hurt to Stephen Alwis driver of the jeep.

The Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association

The J. H. C.—O. B. A. Annual General Meeting and the Dinner will be held on Saturday 31st July 1948 at the College Hall.

The Hon. Mr. C. Nagalingam Esqr. K. C., Puisne Judge will be the Chief Guest.

All Old Boys are kindly requested to attend the meeting and the Dinner. The Dinner Fee of Rs. 5/- should reach the Secretary before the 28th instant.

S. N. Rajadurai, Hon. Secy. J.H.C.—O.B.A. Jaffna, 12th July 1948.

Income Tax in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

The revenue from Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps was Rs. 133,870,211. That is to say we paid in Income Tax in the year 1945-46 seven lakhs more than the entire revenue of the country in 1937-38. In the former year the revenue from Income Tax brought in one-sixth of the whole revenue. In the latter year Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps yielded a little less than one-third of the whole revenue, which stood at Rs. 380,374,357.

Air's Promises

I am not out to prove that income tax is an unconscionable impost. My object is to show that the air's promises made when Income Tax was introduced, namely that it would lead to appreciable reduction of indirect taxation, have been completely disregarded. Far from there being any reduction of indirect taxation that source of revenue has gone on rising as the following figures of collections from Customs duty will show:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Revenue (Rs.). Rows: 1937-38 Rs. 56,222,48,1938-39 Rs. 55,308,361, 1939-40 Rs. 59,877,395, 1940-41 Rs. 61,092,416, 1941-42 Rs. 63,733,019, 1942-43 Rs. 77,925,047, 1943-44 Rs. 95,243,308, 1944-45 Rs. 112,146,367, 1945-46 Rs. 115,533,77.

These figures show that between 1937 and 1945 a period of eight years, the revenue from customs duty has gone up by ninety million rupees. If this is considered a startling increase, the Government's capacity for delivering surprise packages was by no means exhausted. In the present year, 1948, the Government's estimate of the revenue expected from Customs duty was Rs. 253,770,000. This latter figure is more than double the entire revenue of the country from all sources in 1937. So we have these two interesting contrasts:—

(1) The revenue from Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps increased nearly six-fold, reaching a point which is equivalent to the entire pre-war revenue of the

Kokuvil Hindu College

Inter House Sports Meets

A very enthusiastic gathering of old students, parents and well-wishers witnessed the well-organised sports-meet of the Kokuvil College held at the grounds near the Kokuvil Station, on Saturday the 17th instant, under the auspices of the Old Students' Association at the College. The four houses—Chelliah, Sabapathy, Sabaratnam and Karthigesu—had put up their respective tents to accommodate and entertain the students, masters of the house, parents of pupil and other visitors. The tents were tastefully planned and decorated. The meet commenced at 3.30 p.m. sharp. All the events were keenly contested by the students of the four houses and the standard reached in the sprint events was appreciably high.

The all active challenge cup—'Sterling Challenge Cup'—presented by Old Students Association to the Champion House was won by Sabaratnam house which scored 159 points. Sabapathy House and Karthigesu House tied for the second place with 110 points each and Chelliah House brought up the rear with a creditable 89.

The Principal expressed great satisfaction at its conclusion of a successful meet and hoped that the next meet would be held in the vicinity of the College at the grounds which the College would soon own. Mr. T. Muttusampillai Crown

the revenue from all sources. (2) The revenue from Customs duty raised nearly five-fold reaching a point when it is twice the pre-war revenue of the country from all sources.

Cynical Indifference

Then what of the old pretence that when Income Tax was in force, the Customs duties would be abated? That has been completely ignored. The much vaunted promise to grant relief to indirect taxation has not been observed. On the contrary, both direct taxation and indirect taxation have been increased time and again.

With what degree of cynical indifference to the fate of the taxpayers this has been done may be judged from the measure of taxation in reduced with the last budget of the Soulbury Parliament. Although the revenue had swollen to a phenomenal figure, although there were ample funds to balance the budget, the taxes were once more raised to yield an additional 40 million rupees. This sum, equivalent to a third part of the revenue of the country in pre-war times, was considered so negligible that one of the very first acts of the Parliament which was implementing Independence was to lay this burden on the taxpayers.

And how was this measure of taxation imposed? Partly on the food of the people, those long suffering people, who are supposed to be groaning under the weight of the high cost of living. For eight years, during the period of the war and after those people had been subjected to a series of shortages, their lives had been embittered by the struggle to keep alive. They had been victimised by profiteers and black-marketers. Their health had been under mined by short rations. Then at long last, when under a show of self-government and independence, they were expected to make up for the ravages of war time privations, down comes the Government with a further measure of taxation.

(To be continued)

Nehru's Reply To U. N. Commission's Appeal

Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, stated, "The United Nations Commission in the course of a communication have asked the Government of India to take all measures in their power which can improve the situation and refrain from making statements which might aggravate the situation. In my reply I have stated that the Government have never faltered in their endeavour to improve the position. The Commission may rest assured that the Government will give effect to the Commission's request."

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, up to 12 noon on Tuesday, August 3, 1948 for the construction of a masonry regulator at Culvert No. 3/2 on the Araly-Vaddukkudai P. W. D. Road in Koddai-kadu Village in the Valigamam West Divisional Revenue Officer's Division Northern Province. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kachecheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday July 31, 1948 only on production of receipt for Rs. 25/- deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachecheri. (G 44/20)

Advocate distributed the prizes and certificates. He congratulated the College and the organizers of the meet.

Mr. A. Paramanathan, the Prefect of Games thanked Mr. T. Muttusampillai and in general all those who helped him to organize and run the meet, particularly the Old Students' Association for their encouragement and interest.

Congress - A Self Seekers' Party

J. P. Narain

Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader addressing a public meeting at chapra said that though they had achieved freedom this was not the freedom they dreamt of and for which they had made so much sacrifices.

The meeting was organised by the Socialist Party and was presided over by Shri Vishveswar D.yal, Advocate.

Shri Jai Prakash Narain continuing said that the Congress at present was not what it was in the past. After the 15th of August everything had changed and the National Congress had no longer remained a national organisation because it was represented by a few who were working for their own interest, he added. Expressing his love and devotion for the Congress which served the country for more than 25 years he maintained that it has now turned into 'a self-seekers' party.'

Referring to Hyderabad situation he blamed the Congress Government for what happened there. He regretted the delay made by Central Government in taking stern steps to stop all "unlawful activities" of the Nizam and his supporters. He offered his fullest co-operation to the Government in this regard.

Dwelling on the necessity of a strong opposition in the age of democracy Shri Jai Prakash Narain said that his party would provide that.

He further said that absence of opposition would mean a disastrous consequence which he was not prepared to foresee.

Concluding Shri Jai Prakash Narain gave a full picture of his idea of people's raj—elimination of all anti-social elements.

TENDER NOTICE

Ceylon Government Railway The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., Macallum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, August 6, 1948 for the construction of Ten Sets of Workmen's Dwellings on Railway land at Anuradhapura. For further particulars please see Government Gazette of Friday, 9th July, 1948. Sgd. W. A. SHAW, Chief Engineer, C. G. R., Way & Works Office, C. G. R., C. G. R., P. O. Box, No. 370, Colombo. (G. 46. 13, 20 & 27)

TENDER NOTICE

Ceylon Government Railway The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., Mac Callum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, 20th August, 1948, for the construction of a Station Building and a four seat latrine at Tamplakamam. For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of 16th July, 1948. Sgd. W. A. SHAW, Chief Engineer, C. G. R., Way & Works Office, C. G. R., Mac Callum Road, Maradana. (G. 48. 20, 27, & 68-48)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, up to 12 noon on Thursday, August 3, 1948 for the construction of a masonry regulator to Panampankkai Channel in Pooneryu Tannukki Divisional Revenue Officer's Division, Northern Province. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kachecheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, July 31, 1948, only on production of receipt for Rs. 25/- deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachecheri. (G 51, 21)

DHYANA YOGA

(Continued from page 1)

on milk renders the body very very light. You can sit on one Asana for hours together with ease and comfort. If you feel weak, you can take for day or two a little rice and milk or barley and milk or any light diet. Those who are in the field of service and who do platform lectures and other intense spiritual propagandic activities need solid, substantial food.

3. Thought Culture

When you sit for meditation thoughts of your friends, office work, memory of conversation that took place in the previous evening with your friends and relatives will disturb your mind and cause distraction. You will have to withdraw the mind again and again in your Lakshya or point. You will have to disregard and ignore the worldly thoughts. Be indifferent. Do not welcome these thoughts. Do not identify yourself with these thoughts, ideas, self within yourself. 'I do not want these thoughts. I have nothing to do with these thoughts.' They will vanish gradually.

The mind is a mischievous imp. It is like a jumping monkey. It must be disciplined daily. Then it will gradually come under your control. It is only by the practical training of your mind that you can prevent bad thoughts and actions from arising and can prevent bad thoughts and actions that have arisen from recurring. It is only by the practical training of your mind that you can encourage good thoughts and actions to arise and can maintain good thoughts and actions when they have arisen.

Watch your mind always very carefully. Be vigilant. Be on the alert. Do not allow waves of irritability, jealousy, anger, hatred, lust to arise from the mind. These dark waves are enemies of meditation, peace and wisdom. Suppress them immediately by entertaining sublime, divine thoughts. Evil thoughts that have arisen may be destroyed by originating good thoughts and maintaining them by repeating any Mantra or Name of the Lord, by doing good action, by dwelling on the misery that arises from evil thoughts, by abstracting the mind, by analysing the origin of the thoughts, by enquiry of 'Who am I?' or by the force of the will resolving to suppress the evil thought. When you attain the state of purity, no evil thoughts will arise in your mind. Just as it is easy to check the intruder or enemy at the gate, so also it is easy to overcome an evil thought as soon as it arises. Nip it in the bud. Do not allow it to strike deep root.

In the beginning all sorts of evil thoughts will arise in your mind as soon as you sit for meditation. Why does this happen during meditation when you attempt to entertain pure thoughts? Aspirants leave their spiritual practices of meditation on account of this. If you try to drive a monkey it attempts to pounce on you with vengeance. Even so the old evil Samskaras and old evil thoughts try to attack you with vengeance and redoubled force only at the time when you try to raise good divine thoughts. Your enemy endeavours to resist you vehemently when you try to eject him out your house. There is a law of resistance in nature. The old evil thoughts assert and say: "O man! do not be cruel. You have allowed us to stay in your mental factory from time immemorial. We have every right to abide here. We have helped you up to this time in all your evil actions. Why do you want to oust us from our dwelling place. We will not vacate our abode". Do not be discouraged. Go on with your practice of meditation regularly. These evil thoughts will be thinned out. Eventually they will all perish.

Positive always overcomes the negative. This is the law of (Continued on page 4)

INDIA'S IDEAL Society Based On Human Freedom

India will not accept a social and political structure that is not founded on human freedom and individual personality, and all solution she devises, whether in the national or international field, will be based on the principle of consent Shri Sampuran and, Leader of the Indian Delegation, told a Press Conference before the plenary session of the I. L. O. Conference. The new draft Constitution now ready to go on 'the statute book', he continued, 'has been the result of a profound study of the existing democratic constitutions of the world and embodies the best in them that is suitable to Indian conditions'.

Division of India

Questioned on the "division" of India, Sri Sampuran said: "India was not divided in the sense that the term is usually understood. From the viewpoint of international law, the juristic personality of India suffered no change by the creation of Pakistan."

Pakistan came into being by an act of secession on the part of a certain comparatively small portion of India whose inhabitants wished to form a Muslim State of their own. Shri Sampuran said there was a fundamental difference between India and Pakistan in their respective conceptions of the State.

"Pakistan became possible because its devotees sought to introduce in politics the kind of totalitarianism which is harmless only if applied to private bodies or associations", he said.

"You may come across rigorous and all-embracing rules in a club but if you don't like them you can resign."

"It is the same with religious freedom in a free State. A religious creed binds you because of your readiness to submit to its principle. If you are an apostate you do not commit a political offence. The State is indifferent and neutral."

"This is the position in India regarding various religions, although the Hindus constitute a majority."

"But this is not so in Pakistan, why? Because the rulers of Pakistan—when they were a political party—identified politics and the structure of their con-

TROJAN HORSE TACTICS

What is regarded as the world's best prison escape story has been disclosed in London. A British Flight Lieutenant of R A F, Eric Williams, was captured by Germans during the war and he sought to regain his own country. His best adviser at the camp was an Oxford don who recalled to him the tale of the wooden horse of Troy.

Williams decided to copy the Greek technique. He built a hollow gymnastic horse of scrap wood. Fellow prisoners performed gymnastics near the wire surrounding the camp while the horse Williams tunneled away to a point some hundreds of yards outside the prison area. Each evening when other prisoners moved the horse to shelter they carried Williams inside it and the earth he had removed from the tunnel. The scheme was completely successful and one day in 1944, Williams and two companions turned up in Sweden from where they were flown to Britain. The Germans were utterly mystified over the means he had used to escape Globe.

NOTICE Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given of the loss of the policy numbered 1102871 on the lives of Mr. and Mrs. V. Mailvaganam of Telippalai East, Telippalai. A duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. Sgd. L. S. VAIDYANATHAN, Manager. (M. 66. 20)

templated State with Muslim religion.

"They therefore became totalitarian as a political party. If a political party becomes totalitarian under the garb of vindicating a certain religious doctrine then minorities belonging to other religious faiths are likely to be disfavoured."

In spite of these differences, Sri Sampuran concluded once Pakistan became an established fact we welcomed her to the fold of Asian nations and refused to be provoked into aggressions by the passions that had been generated by previous conflicts. "This again was consistent with the historical tendency of India to be patient and friendly to all peoples of all lands."

BIRLA'S CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 2)

raw materials at very cheap rates, and sold finished goods in the rising market. The other more efficient concern may have shown better production and yet may have earned less profit, because of having brought their raw materials at higher price and having sold finished goods at low price. The resulting income of the worker in these two cases would be so much different from each other, and this must cause greater discontent among the workers.

"What is needed is stability of income to the workers. If their income varies from unit and from year to year, or even from industry, it will create so much industrial unrest that the production must be adversely affected."

"If it is suggested that sharing of profit instead of being confined to each undertaking, should be confined to each province, or to each industry, that again cannot be a just proposition. The inefficient will thrive at the expense of the efficient."

Suggestions

Mr. Birla concludes his note with the following constructive suggestions:— "There must be distinction between an efficient and inefficient worker. At present when the yearly bonus is paid

it is paid equally to the efficient as well as to inefficient. Even dearness allowance is not linked with production with the result that even the most inefficient worker gets the same amount of dearness allowance as any efficient worker does. The efficiency of the worker thus is discouraged since there is no reward for hard work and no penalty for inefficient and irregular work. Hard work under the present method will improve only workers' basic wages, and not the dearness allowance or the bonus.

"In deciding on any principle we must have two conditions as an object to be achieved, viz (1) contentment among the workers and (2) incentive to produce more. The first could be achieved by better wages, better working conditions, simple labour laws and a definite policy of the Government which lay down that the term of employment would not be allowed to be infringed by the employer or the employees with the object of securing unauthorised advantages. The latter could be achieved through linking besides the basic wages extra earnings with extra production. As production goes higher through the effort of the worker, his earnings should rise in greater proportion. A formula for this could easily be found."

LEGACY LEFT BY GANDHIJI

(Continued from page 1)

ously faced some unpalatable truth, and has been willing to retrace his steps or to change his view, if truth was seen to demand it of him. In the experience of many who have known him, he was never impatient of listening to those who tried to persuade him that he was wrong even though on many occasions he had to listen to the repetition of arguments that he had obviously thought over before. Indeed, he seemed to love best those men and women who would disagree with him, who would stand up to him. Always his reverence for truth made him the perfectly contented listener. He was willing to believe that God might use a very simple, humble, perhaps even middle-headed agent to open his eyes to some important side of the truth that he had over-looked. It may be doubted whether many of his followers have imbibed from him that same remarkable combination of firm conviction with pure and perfect open-mindedness. Indeed, one is tempted to wonder whether his authority in India is not due mainly to the fact that he symbolised in his person, in his way of life and in his political leadership in the revolt against western domination in all its forms. The positive values that he preached and lived by have received scant attention, except in some of their outward expressions, such as the use of Indian goods, which fitted in with the desire to reject western influences.

His Successors

And yet this is certainly not the whole story. Consider the chief leaders of the Indian National Congress today, and you will not be able to name more than one or two who bear much resemblance to Gandhi, and only a few who admit that they share his fundamental principles. But look at them again, from a different point of view, and you will notice that, though they may not be much like Gandhi, all of them are men of real character and not mere shadows of the Mahatma. Part of his legacy to India is that he helped to train a group of leaders who are robust, men of integrity, many of whom commended themselves to him further by demonstrating their genuine concern for the public good. There again, his standard of judgment was somewhat unusual. He was much less concerned with a man's political label—Socialist, Liberal, Conservative or what you will—than with his disinterestedness. He himself was a unique mixture of all the political doctrines, and he surrounded himself with colleagues who belonged to very diverse schools of political thought.

That leads to another important consideration. He was far more concerned for the integrity of

a man's daily life than for his notions about life. Although he wrote and spoke prodigiously, he was essentially a man of action. Again and again when he could see no way of immediate advance towards India's political freedom, he would remind his followers that there was the "constructive programme" to get on with. And so, today India is sprinkled all over with societies and their branches, directly inspired by Gandhi, which are concerned for village welfare, for the promotion of handicrafts, for basic education, for the breeding of cattle, for the assistance of the "untouchables" and for all manner of social and economic improvements.

Imponderables

And beyond this there lie all sorts of imponderables. For many years Indians had expected Gandhi to give them a lead on all occasions. They had allowed him to do their thinking for them. They were dimly aware that his decisions were reached by processes, and in the light of considerations, which they did not understand. Most Indians, like the rest of us, decide what to do from day to day, and even over longer periods, in the light of the short view which is all that our limited horizons allow us to see. Gandhi lived on a plane of higher moral elevation, and his decisions were accordingly taken in the light of a much larger perspective. Many in India are aware today that the world expects something more than the ordinary short-sighted improvisations from a country that has had Gandhi for its leader for so long. They are not likely to achieve anything very impressive at once. We must not demand it of them.

But perhaps those who have attended to Gandhi's teaching for years and who have hoped that his faith in non-violence might show the world a more excellent way than that discovered by the armed States of the west may at least express the hope that India will think twice before embarking on a career of military preparedness, based on conscription and the centralisation of authority in a government that controls the bodies and minds of all its subjects.

If the rulers of free India allow themselves to respond to the secret influences of Gandhi's life and teaching, and think first, not of the power of the State, but of the needs of the men, women and children of India's hundred thousand villages for "the real India is not the India of Delhi and the other cities, but the India of the villages" as Gandhi reminded the delegates to the Asia Conference in Delhi a year ago, then miracles may begin to happen.

DHYANA YOGA

(Continued from page 3)

nature. Negative evil thoughts cannot stand before positive good thoughts. Courage overcomes fear. Patience overcomes anger and irritability. Love overcomes hatred. Purity overcomes lust. The very fact that you feel uneasy now when an evil thought comes to the surface of the mind during meditation indicate that you are growing in spirituality. In those days you consciously harboured all sorts of thoughts. You welcomed and nourished them. Persist in your spiritual practices. Be tenacious and diligent. You are bound to succeed. Even a dull type of aspirant will notice a marvellous change in him if he keeps up the practice of Japa and meditation for 2 or 3 years in a continuous stream. Now he cannot leave the practice. Even if he stops his practice of meditation for a day, he will actually feel that he has lost something on that day. His mind will be quite uneasy.

If you place a big mirror in front of a dog and keep some bread in front, the dog at once barks by looking at its reflection in the mirror. It foolishly imagines that there is another dog. Even so, man sees his own reflection only through his mind-mirror in all the people but foolishly imagines like the dog that they are all different from him and fights on account of hatred and jealousy.

You will be able to enter into deep meditation only if you lead a moral life. When you have led a moral life, you may try further to build up discrimination and the other steps in your mind. You can cultivate the mind in concentration and can finally devote yourself to meditation. The more you lead the moral life, the more you meditate, the greater likelihood will then be for you to enter into Nirvikalpa Samadhi which can liberate you from the round of births and deaths and can confer on you eternal Bliss and Immortality.

To practise meditation or contemplation in a mind unprepared by non-adherence to the moral precepts is like building a house on a rotten foundation. You may build up the house, but it will surely fall. You may practise meditation for many years but you will not realise any ten-

gible result or fruit, if you have no ethical foundation. You will fall down. Therefore mental purity through ethical training is of paramount importance if you wish to achieve success in meditation and Samadhi. Before you attempt to practise meditation, you must lead the necessary correct moral life. You must have the necessary right understanding. Then you will have genuine success in meditation. Much more time is required in the preparation of the mind for meditation than for the actual practice.

Drive off negative thoughts. Become positive always. Positive overpowers negative. You can do nice meditation when you are positive.

If the mind constantly dwells on sensual objects, the conception of the reality of the universe will surely increase. If the mind ceaselessly thinks of Atma (Absolute), the world appears like a dream.

Free yourself from the base thoughts of the mind, the various useless Sankalpas (imagination). Make ceaseless enquiry of Atma. Mark the word 'ceaseless'. This is important. Then only there will be dawn of spiritual knowledge. The Jnana Surya (the Sun of knowledge) will arise in the firmament of Chidakasa (knowledge space).

Just as you render the turbid water pure by the addition of clearing-nut (srychnos potato root), so also you will have to make the turbid mind filled with Vasanas and false Sankalpas pure by Brahma Chintan (thinking and reflecting on the Absolute). Then only there will be true illumination.

Just as the man who foolishly runs after two rabbits will not catch hold of any one of them, so also a mediator who runs after two conflicting thoughts will not get success. If he has Divine thoughts for ten minutes and then worldly thoughts for the next ten minutes, he will not succeed in attaining the Divine Consciousness. You must run after one rabbit only with vigour, strength and one pointedness. You are sure to catch it. You must have only Divine thoughts at all times. Then only you are sure to realise God soon.

(To be Continued)

Mr. Loy Henderson New U S Ambassador To India

President Truman has named Mr. Loy Henderson to be U. S. Ambassador to India and Minister to Nepal in succession to Dr. Henry F. Grady who has been appointed an Ambassador to Greece.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 894.

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of the late Ramapillai Aiyampillai of Kayts West
L. Ceased

Yokammah widow of Ramapillai Aiyampillai of Kayts West
Vs.
Petitioner

1. Kathiravelu Kanapathipillai and wife
2. Nagammah
3. Thampapillai Kengatharam all of Kayts West

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge affina on the 9th day of 1948 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 29th May 1948 having been read

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 6th March 1948 and numbered 1177 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 9th day of July 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or other interested shall on or before the 9th day of July 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of June 1948
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 30th July 1948.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
D. J.
(O. 46. 16 & 20)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 899

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Manonmani wife of Ramanathar Sithambarapillai of Analaitivu.
Deceased

Ramanathar Sithambarapillai of Analaitivu, presently, D. M. O. Punakery.
Vs.
Petitioner.

- Minor 1 Sithambarapillai Sabanathan
2. Pavanai daughter of Sithambarapillai, 1st & 2nd Respondents are minors of the ages of 4 years & 9 months respectively by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem.
3. Velupillai Kumaraswamy all of Analaitivu Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of June 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 23rd day of June 1948 having been read:

It is ordered that the above named 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents who are minors and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the intestate estate to the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 3rd day of August 1948 and show sufficient cause to the contrary. Jaffna this 20th day of June 1948.

Sgd R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge Jaffna.

Drawn by
M. R. Karalasingham,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 47. 16 & 20)

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon
Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,500,000.00
Paid up Capital Rs. 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,600,000.00
Head Office
Bristol Street,
COLOMBO.
Foreign Department
G. O. H. BUILDING
York St. COLOMBO
BRANCHES—PETT'A H (COLOMBO), RANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALEE, PANAPUFA, KURUNEGALA, BADULLA, AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE

242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers
Current Accounts Cheques payable in all principal towns in Ceylon (except Trincomalee and Badulla) collected free of charge.

Savings Deposits Maximum Rs. 10,000/- Interest 1 1/2% per annum. Withdrawals on demand.

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

Foreign Exchange Our Foreign Department is specially equipped to undertake all classes of foreign exchange business. Agencies established all over the world. London Agents—Barclays Bank Ltd. New York Agents—Irving Trust Co. Special facilities for T. T. and draft on India and Malaya.

T. S. Muttulingasamy
Agent

(Std. 29. 1-8 to 30-8-48)

Abdulhusein Jafferjee

51, K. K. S. Road,
Grand Bazaar, Jaffna

STOCKISTS OF

BEST RANGOON TEAK
AND

FINE PORTLAND CEMENT
(English and or Belgian)

AND

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

FOR

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

C. 4. 6-7-48 to

If you are urgently in need of A PAIR OF GLASSES

Contact

V. T. Fernando L. O. Sc.
OPTICIAN

11, MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(Std. 30. 1-8 to 30-7-48)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Town Delivery	Ceylon	Malaya & India
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Hindu Organ	6-50	9-50	10-50
Inthusathanam	6-50	9-50	10-50
Both Editions	10-50	13-50	15-00

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ON APPLICATION

Please make remittances to the Manager and not to the Editors or individuals.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors, legibly written or typed on one side of the paper.

MANAGER.

Hindu Organ & Inthusathanam.

Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarpannai West, Jaffna, and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Tuesday, July, 20 1948.

Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.
INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted).

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI
(7's) Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
VAVUNIYA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 369

In the matter of the Last Will of the estate of Veerapathiran Suppiah of Siruvattikulam in Mannar District
Deceased

James Sebaratnam Ponrajah of Mannar presently of Vavuniya
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Malalgoda Esquire District Judge on the 31st day of January 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. Chelvathambay, proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 29th January 1948

and the affidavits of the Notary and the witnesses dated 28th January 1948 and 13th December 1947 respectively.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the sole legatee under the last will dated 9th February 1945 and executed by the said deceased in favour of the said petitioner, to take out Letters of Administration with the copy of the Last will annexed, to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless some person or persons interested shall on or before the 24th day of July 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

2nd June 1948.
Sgd. P. Malalgoda,
District Judge.
(O. 42. 16 & 20)

FOR
BENARES
AND
BANGALORE
SILK SAREES
ALWAYS VISIT

Dayarams

THE POPULAR SHOP

MAIN STREET.

JAFFNA.

C. 4. 6-7-48 to