

THE Hindu Organ.

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Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

New Rice Ration Books

Plans for the inauguration of the new series of Rice Ration Coupon Books have been partially completed and the work of enumeration in all rationed areas is to begin shortly.

Harvest Festival At Kalmunai

A Harvest Festival at the Chenkatpadai State Farm, Kalmunai, and an Agricultural Show will be opened by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands, on Saturday, March 27.

Still Fewer Trains

It is likely that more of the daily passenger trains, which are at the moment considered uneconomic and non-essential, will be cut from April. The revised time-table is expected to be put into force from April 1st.

Training Men To Govern Germany

The War Department is planning to train more than 1,000 "top administrators" to help govern the Germans after the war, says Mr. Kingsburg Smith, a correspondent in close touch with the State Department, writing in the "American Mercury."

Raid Remembrance Day

A Press note issued by the Department of Information states: It is the desire of Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor that Sunday, April 4th, should be observed as "Ceylon Raid Remembrance Day" with religious services in all places of worship. The Minister of Home Affairs joins with Their Excellencies in asking all heads of temples, churches, and other places of worship of all religions and denominations in Ceylon to arrange for religious services.

Gandhiji's Fast Defended

Addressing a Service of Prayer for India in Birmingham Cathedral, on Wednesday, the Bishop of Birmingham said that there has been in England a profound misunderstanding of Mahatma Gandhi's fast. "That he has survived his fast leaves us thankful," the Archbishop declared. "We feel that in God's goodness, we have been spared an outcome that might have evoked great bitterness. I myself cannot believe that the fast was of the nature of blackmail. It may seem so to many among us because they do not understand Gandhi's religious outlook."

REMEDIES OF INFLATION

HOW ROCKETING OF PRICES IS CURBED IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(BY DR. P. J. THOMAS)

ALTHOUGH the present rise of prices is mainly inflationary it is aggravated by the shortage of civilians' consumption goods and by a powerful propensity to hoard them. The Government of India's intention to undertake a unified control of food supply is therefore wise and timely.

The root cause of the troubles however is monetary inflation and unless appropriate monetary action is taken the mightiest government will not be able to control prices in such a situation. While the quantity of consumers' goods available for the civilian population has been shrinking, the money in circulation has been largely expanding (about 240 per cent; consequently a wide inflationary gap has arisen between money and goods, and this has pushed up wholesale prices, by about 140 per cent, with the inevitable rise in the cost of living. Such a widening gap was bound to cause an artificial scarcity of goods as has happened even in that land of abundance, the U.S.A. Statistical data are lacking for estimating the exact extent of the inflationary gap, but seeing that the currency in circulation has increased from Rs 175 crores in September, 1939 to Rs. 593 crores in January, 1943, that the current account of scheduled banks has in the meantime increased by more than Rs 200 crores and that not much of this new money has been immobilized nor mobilized in anti-inflationary ways—having regard also to the fact that the chances of immediately adding to the goods are limited—, it is clear that large-scale monetary measures are urgently required if galloping inflation is to be avoided.

Borrowings

In Western countries, the inflationary gap was not allowed to widen, because benefiting by the bitter experience of the last war, they have this time followed the strict principle of

war finance, namely, to spend for war by taking from the savings of the people. By energetic action they have been immobilizing much of the new money created by Government purchases. But we have failed to do this to any appreciable extent.

They purchased people's goods by taking people's money, thus reducing people's spending power; we purchased people's goods, mostly with new money, although within statutory provisions, and thus people have less goods and much more money. Consequently, prices here have soared, while they have been kept under control there.

Monetary Action Essential

Only by energetic monetary measures could the growing inflationary situation be effectively tackled. Price control by itself will not be sufficient. Rationing is indeed necessary for saving the poorer classes from starvation, for distributing limited supplies equitably.

But rationing cannot curb the rocketing of prices unless money coming into the market is also rationed.

Monetary action has to be taken on two fronts. We must immobilize much of the new money, and check the further expansion of currency. As the new money thrown into circulation is copious, no longer can ordinary taxation and voluntary lending do the work adequately. Even at an earlier stage this was recognized in England, thanks largely to Lord Keynes whose scheme of compulsory savings, though coldly received in the beginning, was subsequently given effect to largely. Some form of conscription of incomes has become necessary. Much heavier and fuller taxation of excess profits must be levied (it is 100 per cent. in England) and compulsory borrowing must be made from all incomes after allowing for a minimum standard of life. It is easy to lop off the incomes of salaried classes by any system of compulsory levy, but it is far from easy in the case of others,

Continued on page 4

CULTIVATE LOVE OF FREEDOM AND UNITY

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS

"We are passing through very critical times and there is a widespread feeling of discontent and despair, but I do hope that a better day will dawn upon our country", said Pandit Mahan Mohan Malaviya addressing the students of the Benares University.

Pandit Malaviya added:

"I do not know of another instance in history in which the Government of a country has shown such disregard of public opinion. There should be no controversy between us at such a time. We should develop a keen sense of nationalism among all our people and take a vow of promoting national unity throughout the country. Be united. Be hopeful. Do not be cast down. Take a vow at the altar of Motherland that you will not rest content until you have secured her freedom. It is for the lack of unity that this country, possessed of all natural advantages which it should have, has continued so long to be a dependency of England. That is why it is not treated with courtesy by other countries. Nothing matters so much as unity among all sections of people. This unity will be promoted by the exercise of true patriotism and good neighbourliness among fellow men.

"Students, there are a few things which you must always bear in mind. You have a deep love for this University. Remember that the University is a temple of learning. Let not the atmosphere of this temple be spoilt by internecine quarrels. Continue to build happy traditions that the elders guide the young and the young respect the elders and that all unite in offering worship to the Motherland. You want complete independence. So do I. You want freedom for yourselves. So you must allow the same freedom to others. In your behaviour you should so act that you should bring good name. I hope you will establish such traditions in this University that members of the staff will show the utmost affection to their students and the students show due respect to their teachers. I wish you to adopt a high standard of conduct that will enable you to command the respect from others.

"I cannot go on any longer. I wish to repeat: cultivate a true love of Freedom. Promote unity among your people. Establish high tradition in this University. God bless you all."



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1943.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION IN the House of Commons whether Mr. Oliver Stanley's recent speech declaring that Britain must remain responsible for her own colonies represented Government's own policy in the matter, Mr. Churchill said that the administration of the British colonies must remain the sole responsibility of Great Britain whose policy was to "plan for the fullest possible political, economic, and social development of the colonies within the British Empire and in close co-operation with neighbouring friendly nations." When the suggestion was made that Mr. Stanley's speech was truculent and was likely to cause misgivings in the United States and the Dominions, Mr. Churchill's reply was: "We must beware equally of truculence and grovelling." The Prime Minister must have had in mind the somewhat unfriendly criticism levelled by a section of the American press at the colonial policy of the British Government. Some American writers have even gone to the length of warning all concerned that America was not fighting merely to enable certain Colonial powers to retain what they have got.

Mr. Stanley's speech too was in the same vein. He refused to support the theory that the Colonies should be administered by some international body. This, however, according to the Colonial Secretary, did not exclude the possibility of international co-operation which he regarded as essential. We do not think that the colonial peoples themselves would welcome the idea of international administration. The remedy would be worse than the disease. The prospect of an international body trying little experiments with the inhabitants of the colonies may find favour with a few theorists but it is not a practical proposition. On the other hand, as Mr. Stanley has rightly said, the object of British policy should be to see "that the various peoples of various territories develop themselves along lines of their own culture and tradition. In other words, we want to see good Africans, good West Indians, and good Malaysians, not imitation Englishmen." With such an object in view, neither international administration nor an attempt by British reactionaries to retain

actual control over colonial administration would be of any use. The only honest and practical solution of the problem would be to allow the Colonies to govern themselves and for the British Government and people to content themselves with playing the part of benevolent friends and guides. Nothing is to be gained by merely stressing the ultimate aim of the British Government. That aim has been set forth repeatedly in the course of declarations and promises by British statesmen. American distrust of British colonial policy is solely due to the conviction in some quarters that little more can be expected from the politicians in power in Britain today than a repetition of these very declarations and promises.

What the Colonial Secretary and his chief are unable to realise is the fact that, in spite of the achievements of British rule and British civilisation, in spite of the passionate devotion of the Britisher to the ideal of liberty and progress, and in spite of the good record of Britain as a colonial power as compared with that of others, the sincerity of British promises is being subjected to a severe and searching test. It is no good saying that the British are not interested in the American view of the matter. They cannot but be interested not only in the American view but also in the view of every friendly people who are in a position to judge for themselves. No one suggests, as Mr. Churchill thinks, that Britain should grovel before America and beg pardon for past misdeeds and promise to behave better, but it would certainly be a good thing if British statesmen paid some heed to the views of friendly Americans who know better than anybody else the defects in British colonial policy.

It seems to us that all this display of indignation is only an attempt to sidetrack the real issues. The question is not whether the British people should grovel before the Americans but whether, after the experience gained during the present war, after ascertaining the results of past policy in colonial administration, the British people and Government should not definitely make up their minds to concede the right of Colonial peoples, in theory as well as in practice, to govern themselves. It has been said that foreign rule, however beneficent, can never be a substitute for self-government. The British case is not improved by the type of loud, tub-thumping eloquence in which some British statesmen are indulging. The attitude of the latter will not certainly convince America or anybody else that their fears and suspicions are unfounded.

THE CHILLI PROBLEM

The scarcity, amounting to a famine, of chillies has made several think intensely of the problem. More than one solution has been suggested: One of these is increased production locally; another is the restricted use of the commodity and a third, emanating from medical men, is the eschewing of this condiment which medical opinion has branded as a liver-corroder. The last of these, one is certain, will be the least appreciated by a people to whom a curry without chilli is unthinkable. The chilli is on a par with salt in any recipe of the Ceylon housewife or cook. To wean them, therefore, from the consumption of this hot seasoner is an impossibility. Propaganda may influence a negligible fraction of the educated in the land. The rest would dismiss it as a propaganda stunt devised to suit the exigencies of the present situation. The solution suggested by the Propaganda Officer of the Department of Agriculture is understandable and one which the people can appreciate. Mr. Molegode's advice is to eat less dried chillies in view of the scarcity. According to his estimate, Ceylon has been importing before the war 20 million pounds of dried chillies annually. Most of this came from India; Burma, Malaya and Japan supplied only a very small fraction of this quantity. This island which consumed such a large quantity, produced, according to Mr. Molegode, nothing more than 300,000 pounds, ie, one-sixtieth of its requirements. The only remedy that suggests itself, under the circumstances, is the increased production of chilli, to meet the normal requirements of the population. It is a garden crop that can be cultivated in several parts of the island. The bitter experience of today is the only argument that will go home to the people who have always looked elsewhere for the supply of their staple food grains and other necessities of life. The war is, without doubt a blessing in disguise to countries like Ceylon which refuse to take advantage of facilities which nature has bestowed on them. A bitter lesson, indeed, which, we hope, Ceylon will not easily forget.

PAPER CONTROL SCHEME

Certain complaints made in connection with the control of paper, it is learned, were considered at a conference on Friday between the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Controller of Paper.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce held on Thursday, some of the members brought to the notice of the Committee that a very unsatisfactory state of affairs existed in regard to the paper control.

Some of the measures adopted in this connection were condemned as being impracticable.

The whole question, it is learned, is to be considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held next Tuesday.

STRENGTHENING THE POLICE FORCE

BETTER PAY FOR LOWER GRADES

The scheme for the strengthening of the Police Force is estimated, it is understood, to cost approximately Rs. 1,200,000.

The Minister of Home Affairs is expected to introduce in the State Council a supplementary vote for the additional expenditure which has become necessary, at an early date.

A large part of the additional expenditure has become necessary, it is learned, on account of the fact that it is proposed to give allowances to police sergeants and constables.

Question of Salaries

In the present circumstances it is pointed out that the salaries paid to the lower grades in the Police Force are inadequate to attract new men into the Force.

Higher pay is offered by other departmentments and it is proposed to bring the pay of constables and sergeants into line with prevailing wage levels.

As previously stated, the strengthening of the Police Headquarters staff, the recruitment from England of a new head for the Police Training School, and the acquisition of a larger number of cars than is now available to the Police Force are among other new items of expenditure.

MAHATMA GANDHI

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH

I learn that Gandhiji is making satisfactory progress. He has picked up a few pounds of weight. It appears he has not yet resumed his usual morning and evening walks, though he is able to stand up and walk. I understand Dr. Bidhan Roy who attended on him during the fast, will see him either on March 28 or 29. It is presumed that Government have given him permission to see Gandhiji.

It will be recalled that before breaking his fast Gandhiji expressed the desire that Dr. Roy should see him again about the end of this month.

MRS. GANDHI ILL

Bombay, Friday.

The Government of Bombay today issued the following communique: "Mrs. Gandhi has had two heart attacks during the course of this week. She has recovered from them and is now as well as can be expected in a person of her age. But recurrence of further attacks is unfortunately always a possibility. She is being attended to by Dr. Gilder in addition to Lt. Col. B. Z. Shah. Arrangements have also been made at her instance to provide her with a nurse companion of her own choice from the Central Provinces".

PRICES FIXED FOR CHILLI POWDER

A maximum price of Rs. 1.05 per lb. has been fixed both for chilli powder and curry powder containing chillies. It has also been specified that curry powder containing chillies should contain not less than 20 per cent of chillies.

The selling of chillie powder mixed with any article other than coriander, pepper, cummin seed, turmeric, cinnamon, cloves, fennel seed, mathe seed, cardamoms, or nutmeg, is also prohibited.

The order was published in last Friday's Government Gazette.

ESSENTIAL AND SEMI-ESSENTIAL CARS

DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES

Definition of "essential" and "semi-essential" in relation to the proposal to take certain motor cars off the road is given by the Minister of Local Administration.

Among the users in the essential category are officers of state, ministers, judges, military, naval and air forces officers, when travelling on duty. The travelling of state councillors, government agents and other senior government officials in their areas also comes within this category. Further users in this category includes those who take part in maintaining or carrying out services such as the following:—

Medical; post and telegraph; port and harbour; local government services; police; agricultural; food production or distributing services; A.R.P.; fire brigades; ambulances; conservancies; electricity, gas, water and fuel services; the production and transport of rubber, tea, copra, plumbago, timber, etc.

In the semi-essential category is placed the car used partly for the owner's business if that is essential to the war effort or for the life of the community. Cars placed in this category might be used for conveyance of persons where other means of transport including public transport facilities cannot be used, such as invalids and aged people, and those who live far from railway or bus services, and children who live beyond reasonable walking distance from school and for whom other means of transport are not available.

The Minister will move in the State Council on Tuesday that the following recommendations of the Executive Committee be accepted:—

That notice be given to all owners of motor cars that after April 30th, 1943, they will not be entitled to petrol rations except for purposes which are necessary for the war effort or for the life of the community as it must be lived under present conditions.

That all owners of cars be required to make a return on a form which will be made available when the April coupons are issued as soon after as possible.

That if the form discloses that the use of the vehicle does not appear to bring it within either the essential or semi-essential category, the Petrol Controller do serve a statutory notice on the owner that after a specified date no petrol ration will be issued, subject to a right of appeal against such order.

That the licences of vehicles which do not qualify for the issue of petrol be required to be surrendered. Refunds will be made under existing regulations.

That government acquire such vehicles or tyres and batteries as may be required for essential purposes and allow the sale of laid up vehicles under permits granted by the Commissioner of Motor Transport.

That with a view to avoiding

BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES

Unrivalled for strength and durability and absorb the least quantity of water during rain.

Ask the numerous users for their opinion.

WILLIAM MATHER & SONS
Sole Agents in Jaffna for the last 53 years.

(Mis. 224, 22-8-43-1-4-43)

Letter to the Editor

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL AND THE DIVISION OF WARDS

Sir,—I understand that great difficulty is being experienced by the Jaffna Urban Council and that meetings are being postponed from time to time in arriving at a decision as to:—1. Into how many wards the Urban Area should be divided. (2) In what form the area should be divided. In regard to No. 1, I think the Jaffna Urban Council can safely have 12 wards. Jaffna U-ban Council being the premier U. C. in Ceylon is entitled to have 12 wards when some other Councils in Ceylon have decided to have 12 wards. In regard to the manner of division I think it is in the hands of His Excellency the Governor to make the division and the Minister of Local Administration as a matter of courtesy has written for the Jaffna Urban Council's views. The anti municipality cry raised at the last election has brought the present Council into ridicule throughout the length and breadth of Ceylon not because it did not send intelligent members but sent members who instead of looking up to the interests of the Council as their sole aim, looked upon the individual interests or the interests of the individual groups or bodies as something greater than the interests of the Town. In deciding upon the division of wards members should never think of having pocket boroughs for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns but should only think of the interests of the Town. Once we make mistakes we cannot remedy them. His Excellency the Governor will never consent to an amendment. Our future generations should feel that we have done the proper thing by the council and safeguarded the interests of the Town rather than our individual interests. I understand that pressure is being brought upon certain members to consent to a division which will create pocket borough for the present members. The Chairman also disagrees and agrees. If the members cannot agree upon a basis of division which will satisfy the public and not create pocket boroughs for the present members let them decide to have 12 wards and leave the division to a commission to be appointed by the Minister of Local Administration.

16-3-43. **K. V. SINNATHURAL**
the waste involved by the continued use for essential or semi-essential purposes of cars which are wasteful of parts, tyres or petrol steps be taken to provide for the users of such cars more economical vehicles from amongst the cars taken off the road.

That steps be taken to find employment for drivers who lose their jobs due to the removal of vehicles from the road.

Financial Implications

The Financial Secretary points out the principal financial implications are as follows:—to refund licence duty according to the regulations to owners of vehicles as are considered necessary for essential purposes.

"It is not possible," he says, "to estimate what the cost to government of these proposals will be, but they will not be large. As good use is to be made of vehicles immobilized and of spares, I do not consider that the scheme should be objected to on financial ground."

FOOD RATIONING SCHEME

OUTSTANDING WEAK POINTS

"As regards food rationing, the outstanding weakness of the whole scheme has been that the ration, all along, has been admittedly inadequate for the sustenance of labouring individuals and for growing children", said Mr. H. C. Cosens speaking from the Chair at the last annual meeting of the Dickoya Planters' Association. "In Dickoya" Mr Cosens added "we have consistently declared that we regard 5.4.3.2. measures of grains, or their suitable substitutes, as the minimum weekly requirement, and I have lost no opportunity of pressing this view at headquarters.

"With only about half this quantity forthcoming on our ration cards, it has left the other half to be competed for in the market, with what results we know. In this district, more than in any other probably, have we felt the effects of this market-rigging. With the institution of central buying by the C.E.P.A., things are on a much more satisfactory footing and we are able to give our labour a more adequate ration at a more reasonable price.

"Without Australia's ready help and the vigilance and good marksmanship of the Allied navies this could never have been accomplished. There is one snag, however, for the supply of pulses is very problematical, as we have to depend entirely upon local production. Central buying should knock the bottom out of the black market, thus any shortages which may occur are likely to be genuine ones and not manipulated and will be, we must hope, more easily remedied.

"A greater consumption of roots is advocated by the dieticians, and these are things which we ourselves can grow in the tea. So long as estates can get practically their requirements in rice, wheat, and wheat-flour, the locally grown grains, such as kurakkan and kambu, should reappear in the boutiques for the public to buy if they wish, and at reasonable prices with profit to producer and middlemen.

Chillies Famine

"The present famine in chillies is definitely serious for, though they may have no food value, they render palatable all these various grains which otherwise are unpalatable to the orientable taste. With the current operation of control I would say that actual food is sufficient to get along on, while the lack of chillies is far more likely to cause an exodus of Indians to their mother country. For this reason I sincerely hope that every effort will be made by both Government and private enterprise to multiply the local production.

"It was the absence of just these desirable symptoms with

POST OF MANAGER

VANNARPONNAI
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Applications will be received by me till the 30th March 1943 for the post of Manager, Co-operative Society, Vannarponnai. The salary and allowance attached to the post is Rs. 50 per month. The successful candidate should employ a capable salesman on his own expense and also furnish security of Rs. 500 in cash. The applicants should have experience of salesmanship and should be able to keep accounts.

T. S. DURAIRAJAH,
Secretary.

(Mis. 223, 22 & 25-3-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 95

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Vairamuttu Rasaratnam of Mallakam

Deceased,
Vairamuttu Rasaratnam of Mallakam
Vs.
Petitioner.
Thankam widow of Veluppillai Cheliah of Mallakam
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of March 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of March 1943

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah
District Judge

(O 106 18 & 22-3-43)

regard to the food situation that made us so vociferous and tenacious during the past twelve months. I would like to say that I feel that our attitude has been fully justified.

"The production, purchase and distribution, as well as the importation, of foods are all the duties of the Food Controller's Department, and if properly and efficiently carried out there is no reason for the existence of actual famine conditions to obtain in any part of the Island. In saying this I wish also to acknowledge the great magnitude of the task and to express our gratitude for the present comparatively satisfactory situation. I would also appeal for full co-operation with the department and the C.E.P.A. in holding off purchases of grains in the open market."

SALE OF TODDY RENTS 1943-44, VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

The sales of the rents of the undermentioned toddy taverns for 1943-44 will be held on the respective dates and places shown against each tavern.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9,100

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya March 16, 1943
S. M. DUFF
Assistant Government Agent

No	Division	Local Area	Date and time of closing of tenders	Place
1.	Matitime Pattus	Vadduvakallu	29th April, 1943 10-00 a. m.	Mullaitivu
3.	do	Puthumathalan	do 10-15 a. m.	Circuit
4.	do	Puthukudicuppu	do 10-30 "	Bungalow
5.	do	Vattapalai	do 10-45 "	"
7.	do	Chillawattai	do 11-00 "	"
8.	Vavuniya North	Kachchilamadu	do 11-15 "	"
11.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town	Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya	April 19, 1943 10.00 "	Kachcheri, Vavuniya

(G. 53, 22-3-43)

REMEDIES OF INFLATION

Continued from page 1

especially agriculturists, who form the great majority of earners. Therefore an active savings campaign must be carried on, by adopting suitable methods, and a proper organization must be set up for this purpose. Although war profits are rather unequally distributed, there are weighty reasons why small savings should be encouraged. Rationing of necessities is essential if small savings are to be successfully nourished.

Food Production

Increasing the quantity of goods for civilian consumption will also help in bridging the inflation gap. Investment for such purposes has become difficult in other countries, but in India there can still be found idle labour and resources, and these can be tapped for certain kinds of production without hindering war effort. For instance, investment on land development and food production is particularly to be welcomed as it will not compete with the war industries and will positively check inflation by adding to food supply. A 'grow-more food' campaign has been started in India, but a great deal of constructive activity (irrigation, supply of seed and manure granary construction, etc.) is required if it is to be effective. Subsiding food production is today an imperative State duty.

If things are allowed to drift and the fatal spiral of runaway prices starts, cost of living will rise insufferably and the country as a whole will have to face a serious disaster. Government has got to take the necessary steps, but without the active co-operation of the moneyed classes nothing effective can be done.

War financing calls for bold steps taken in time. Total war cannot be fought with the cosy methods of Gladstonian finance.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Pt. Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 196/P.T.

In the matter of the application for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Sivapakiam wife of Chelliah Nagesu of Puloly West. Deceased.

Poothathamby Kanapathipillai of Puloly West. vs. Petitioner. Wallippillai wife of P. Kanapathipillai of do. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esqr. Additional District Judge of Pt. Pedro on the 24th day of February 1943, in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration, as father of the said deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 2nd day of March 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva, Addl. District Judge. (O. 105, 28 & 22-3-43)

ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 192/P

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnakunchu wife of Murugappar Kandiah of Katkoyalam. Deceased.

Murugappar Kandiah of Katkoyalam. vs. Petitioner. Kalipillay widow of Arunasalam of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and attesting notary dated 15th February 1943 and one of the attesting witnesses dated 19th February 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last will of the deceased Sinnakunchu, No. 3541 dated 7th day of July 1920 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public now produced and deposited in court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner as Executor named in the said Last Will be and he is hereby declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February 1943. Sgd. L. W. de Silva, Addl. District Judge.

(O. 103, 22 & 25-3-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 193 P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mathavipillai widow of Chinniah of Thondaimanar. Deceased. Velupillai Muttukrishnasamy of Valvettiturai. Petitioner. Vs.

1. Velupillai Kengatharampillai and wife Walliammai
2. Marimuttu widow of Sittampalam Mahesan all of Valvettiturai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased Mathavipillai dated 30th January 1943 and attested by V. Sabaratnam Notary Public under No. 18401 and now deposited in this court and the affidavits of the Petitioner, the said notary and of the witnesses to the said Will.

It is ordered that the said Will be and the same is hereby declared proved that the Petitioner as Executor appointed thereunder be declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate be accordingly issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of March 1943. Sgd. L. W. de Silva, Addl. District Judge.

(O. 107 22 & 25-3-43)

TREE-SQUATTER

Tree-squatting is a favourite occupation of both sides in the Burma operations.

A bearded Naval officer recently spent 24 hours sitting up in a mangrove tree on the banks of the Mayu River, watching for Japanese activities on, or near, the further shore.

He got there by wading through thick, glutinous mud up to his waist, and when he arrived the first thing he saw was clear evidence of recent enemy occupation.

The Japs might have returned at any time, but that did not worry the observer nearly as much as the mosquitoes, which bit him consistently.

They were his only complaint when he climbed down, somewhat stiff after a day and a night, but with plenty to tell about what he had spotted a few hundred yards across the water.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 195 P. In the matter of the estate of the late Ambiahammah wife of Chinnathambu Kasinathapillai of Thunnalai South. Deceased. Chinnathambu Kasinathapillai of Thunnalai South. Petitioner. Vs.

1. Kasinathapillai Kanapathipillai
2. Kasinathapillai Kumarasamy
3. Thangaralnam daughter of Kasinathapillai all of Thunnalai South minors by their Guardian-ad-litem Kanapathipillai Velupillai of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February 1943. Sgd. L. W. de Silva, Addl. District Judge.

(O. 109, 22 & 25 3-43)

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206, 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)