

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Jaffna Chillies and Onions

Chillies and onions grown in the Jaffna Peninsula have been declared controlled articles for the purposes of the application of the Defence Regulations.

Nearly 400 Million Indians

It is announced that the final total population of India, according to the census taken in 1941 is 388,998,000.

Submarine Sinkings

Mr. Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information U. S. A. stated that March had been worse than any two preceding months for submarine sinkings though far lower than the total for any month in 1942.

All Bengal "Raid Area"

The whole of Bengal has been declared by the Government of India to be a "raid area", that is a place "where any serious threat of air raids at present exists from the east". The Government of Bengal has informed the Calcutta Corporation that this is the decision of the Government of India.

Direct Control of Every Train

A more effective and comprehensive system of controlling the running and progress of trains is to be brought into operation with the introduction of the new time table. By this new system the progress of every train on practically every section of the Railway is going to be watched and directed from its starting-point to its destination by the establishment of a centralised control.

Glass Factories in Kandana And Jaffna

The Swadeshi Industrial Works will, it is understood, start manufacturing glass in Ceylon in May. Mr. S. M. Naya-gam, the managing director, has returned from India with a full complement of experts and skilled workers. Mr. Naya-gam is hopeful of producing glassware for the Ceylon market at a cheap price. It is said a glass tumbler will cost 50 cents, its controlled price being a rupee. Besides tumblers the factory will produce lamp chimneys and bottles. After the factory at Kandana is set in motion, the Swadeshi Industrial Works will open up a glass factory in Jaffna where silica sand is available in plenty.

CIVIL DEFENCE DAY COMMISSIONER CALLS FOR GREATER EFFORT



O. E. GOONETILLEKE

MY thoughts naturally go back to the night before last Easter Sunday when we stood by waiting for the dawn. The purpose of this Day of Remembrance is not, however, to call attention to the efforts of the Civil Defence Service on Easter Sunday but to remind ourselves that greater effort may be called for and to remind the civil population that the danger of an enemy attack has by no means passed. Since Easter Sunday the Civil Defence Service has been much expanded, has become much better equipped, and has spent long hours in training itself. It has spread its orga-

nisation throughout the Island. We should, however, be unable adequately to perform our task if we became self-satisfied or stale. Let us also not forget that the most effective Air Raid Precautions are those taken in the home, the school, the office and the factory. If another raid comes, and if the civil population has become complacent or careless, there may be numerous casualties. We have therefore constantly to remind ourselves that we must ever be on the alert and to remind the civil population that they must

not relax their own precautions.

Ceylon was satisfied with us last Easter Sunday. The men and women in the Civil Defence organisation to-day must make sure that Ceylon will be equally satisfied no matter how serious the next raid may be and no matter how many raids there are.

May I conclude by saying how grateful I am to all heads of Temples, Churches and other places of worship and to the Press of Ceylon for their co-operation in this observance of Ceylon Raid Remembrance Day.

O. E. GOONETILLEKE

RATIONING TO BE EXTENDED TO OTHER FOODS

The extension of rationing to other foods and other consumers is under contemplation by the authorities, who are calling for information from every individual not only with regard to stocks of rice and paddy which he holds but also to the kind of diet he normally takes—rice, semi-western or western.

Explaining the objects of the enumeration of consumers that is to take place on the night of April 16, the Civil Defence Commissioner, Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, told a Press Conference on Thursday that as the next issue of ration books has to be distributed before June 20 (the day for the expiry of the present issue of ration books), it had been decided to carry out this enumeration on the date chosen and to make it as comprehensive as possible. Every man, woman and child, excepting Service personnel, would be enumerated, the final check being made on the single night of April 16.

"Though everyone is to be enumerated," explained the Civil Defence Commissioner, "it does not follow that everyone will at once be given coupons. It is proposed to

issue to everyone a ration book cover with a number and details of his name and customary residence.

"These covers will, in most cases contain rice and substitute food coupons, but persons who are not for any reason entitled to buy rice from depots or authorised dealers will for the present receive only empty covers. These empty covers should be very carefully preserved by the persons in whose names they are issued." The enumerators are being instructed by the Food Controller to visit each house in advance of April 16, and deliver (if possible to the chief occupant) a house-holders' list form which, in the course of the next 3 days, should be completed so as to contain details of all persons normally resident in that house.

On the night of April 16 when the enumerator visits the house he should merely have to check the form against those present. If any normal resident is absent the fact will be noted and he will not subsequently receive his ration book until he has satisfied the authorities as to his identity and residence on that night.

SIRUPOGAM CULTIVATION

CULTIVATORS ASK FOR GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE

That unless the cultivators were assured of help to cultivate their lands without loss, they would cultivate only lands just enough for their consumption and wages, was the view expressed at the Karachi Scheme Cultivation meeting for Sirupogam 1943, held at the Jaffna Kachcheri Sales bungalow, presided over by the Government Agent, Mr. Prasad. There was a larger gathering of cultivators present this time than ever before. The Assistant Irrigation Engineer and the Cultivation Officer were also present.

The meeting was convened to consider and determine matters in respect of the Sirupogam cultivation of 1943, nature and extents of lands to be cultivated, date of sowing, date of last issue of water etc. Mr. R. T. Chelliah, the Joint Secretary of the Karachchi Cultivators Association, explained that it was useless to consider the extents of lands to be cultivated unless the authorities give an assurance to help the cultivators to cultivate without loss. If such an assurance was not given each cultivator would undertake to cultivate only lands just enough for his consumption and wages.

The Government Agent stated that the final decision must rest with the central Government and that the resolutions passed by the cultivators would be forwarded for the consideration of the authorities.

Every item on the Agenda was discussed.

Mr. R. T. Chelliah proposed the following resolutions which were unanimously passed:

(1) "That the cultivators assembled at the Sirupogam meeting beg to represent to the authorities that cultivation cannot be carried out unless six bushels of paddy per acre are allowed as wages paddy and that unless this concession is made it will not be possible for each farmer to cultivate more than just enough for his own consumption and wages."

(2) "That the restriction on the free movement of paddy within the Karachchi area be removed."

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1943.

WHERE JUDGES ERR

IN THE COURSE OF AN argument in appeal before Mr. Justice Soertsz and Mr. Justice Keuneman, Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C., who appeared for the appellant, entered a strong protest against "certain animadversions made by the trial Judge on the evidence of Mr. Hewavitarne, a member of the State Council and a partner in the firm of Messrs. H. Don Carolis and Sons." The appeal itself was dismissed but Their Lordships dealt at some length with the contention of appellant's counsel that the finding of the trial Judge with regard to a certain document produced in the case and the part played by Mr. Hewavitarne in the execution of this document was not warranted by the evidence placed before the court. "Counsel complains," said Mr. Justice Soertsz, "that this is not the first time that he has been under the painful necessity of having to invite attention to a tendency on the part of the learned trial judge to impeach the credit of witnesses of professional, social or political standing on insufficient material. Counsel points out that in this instance the Judge has in so many words found that Mr. Hewavitarne has been a party to a forgery and to the fabrication of a document, when there is no justification whatever for such a finding." In this connection we feel it our duty to point out that the case of Dr. R. F. Dias who heard this particular case is by no means a solitary instance of the type of judicial failing which formed the subject of Mr. H. V. Perera's spirited protest. In fairness to such judges, however, the fact has to be borne in mind that they are men of great ability and character and their animadversions on the class of witnesses referred to by Mr. Perera are really the result of a sincere and quite laudable desire that the Court should not be misled by deceptive appearances into findings that would in themselves be a travesty of justice. The observations made by Their Lordships show how a Judge placed in such a position should discharge his duty. "In regard to this submission," said Mr. Justice Soertsz, "we desire to say at once that no judge ought to flinch from the painful duty of rejecting the evidence of a witness, whatever his standing may be, when there are substantial reasons for rejecting it. But to justify a finding by a

Judge that a witness who has no opportunity of defending himself has been a party to a forgery or to the fabrication of evidence or some such serious crime, the facts must incontrovertibly point to that conclusion. The administration of justice would be seriously affected if respectable men and women were deterred from coming forward as witnesses by the fear that they might be improperly cross-examined or lightly disbelieved". Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the document in question is genuine "and that it came into existence in the way in which Mr. Hewavitarne said it did".

But for the fact that a counsel of great ability was available to press this aspect of the matter in appeal, any other person in the position of Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne, who did not possess the means of challenging judicial errors, would have had no other alternative than to submit to the trial judge's finding. Add to this the fact that a Judge is not answerable for the consequences of his errors, and we have a situation which calls for the utmost care in the selection of Judges and magistrates. It is not merely a question of character and education: it is also, to a great extent, a question of temperament. The problem before those who are charged with the duty of making appointments to the Judicial Service is to find the right man with the right temperament. A balanced mind with a judicial outlook would not bristle at the sight of a respectable witness. It is true that appearances are sometimes deceptive but this does not mean that the Judge should from the very outset proceed to view the evidence of a respectable witness with an amount of suspicion which would be hardly considered judicial under the circumstances. There are many brilliant lawyers in Ceylon but not everyone of them will make a good Judge. This is the distinction which the Legal Secretary has to keep constantly in mind when arriving at his decisions in regard to judicial appointments.

With regard to those Judges who have been long in service the question of their fitness for promotion should be carefully considered in the light of Their Lordships' observations. Judges who have made a constant display of the weakness referred to by Their Lordships should under no circumstances be allowed to carry these defects with them into the higher branches of the judiciary. This is not a matter that concerns the judges alone. It affects to a far greater extent the public of this country, and we trust that in future appointments as well as promotions in the judicial service will be guided by the considerations to which we have already referred.

GITANJALI

By S. V. Sivagnanaprakasam

[An essay read at the meeting of the Yaparimoolai Young Mens' Association, Pt. Pedro, on 21-3-43.]

II

Life Blood of the Master Spirit

Gitanjali is "the life blood of the master spirit", that is Tagore. My trying to pretend to know anything about Gitanjali is like the frog trying to drink the ocean dry. But, it is said by an admirer of Tagore that to read one line of Tagore is to forget all the troubles of the world. To quote Tagore again, "The day was when I did not keep myself in readiness for thee; and entering my heart unbidden even as one of the common crowd, unknown to me, my king, thou didst press the signet of eternity upon many a fleeting moment of my life." I am proud to state that "I ever listen in silent amazement to the holy stream of Tagore's music which breaks through all stony obstacles and rushes on. My heart longs to join in thy song but vainly struggles for a voice. I would speak, but speech breaks not into song, and I cry out baffled. Ah, thou hast made my heart captive in the endless meshes of thy music, my master!"

It is said that when we pray we speak to God but when we read a good book, God speaks to us. To read Gitanjali is to experience God. Gitanjali is like a holy shrine of all religions. Words fail to describe the glory of Gitanjali. I can only quote here the words of the immortal author of this immortal book:—

"When thou commandest me to sing it seems that my heart would break with pride and I look to thy face and tears come to my eyes.

All that is harsh and dissonant in my life melts into one sweet harmony and my adoration spreads wings like a glad bird on its flight across the sea.

I know thou takest pleasure in my singing. I know that only as a singer I came before thy presence.

I touch by the edge of far-spreading wing of my song thy feet which I could never aspire to reach.

Drunk with the joy of singing, I forget myself and call thee friend who art my Lord."

A Saint-Poet

An Indian admirer of Tagore told Yeats, "all the aspirations of mankind are in his hymns. He is the first among our saints who has not refused to live but has spoken out of life itself, and that is why we give him our love". Tagore in his own words, feels the embrace of freedom in a thousand bonds of delight. He goes on to say, "No, I will never shut the doors of my senses. The delights of sight and hearing and touch will bear thy delight." Tagore is dead against the idea of renunciation. The doors of senses are not given to us by God to be shut and bolted. All the doors must be wide open to bear the delight of "God's living touch upon all the limbs." All my illusions will burn into illumination of joy and all my desires ripen into fruits of love." Tagore wants us "to leave this chanting and singing and telling of beads! Whom dost thou worship in this lovely dark corner with doors all shut? Open thine eyes and see thy God is not before thee." The word "Deliverance" rouses the anger of Tagore "Where is Deliverance to be found? Our master himself has joyfully taken upon him the bonds

of creation; he is bound with us all for ever. "Tagore warns us against meditations, flowers and incense. He wants us to meet God and stand by him in toil and in sweat of the brow." "He is there where the tiller is tilling the hard ground and where, the pathmaker is breaking stones. He is with them in sun and in shower and his garment is covered with dust. Put off thy holy mantle and even like him come down on the dusty soil." "The lord is with the companionless among the poorest, the lowliest and the lost and he walks in the clothes of the humble among the poorest and lowliest and lost."

In the words of Yeats, "Rabindranath Tagore, like Chaucer's fore-runners, writes music for his words and one understands at every moment that he is so abundant, so spontaneous, so daring in his passion, so full of surprise, because he is doing something which has never seemed strange, unnatural, or in need of defence. As generations pass, travellers will hum them on the highway and men rowing upon rivers. Lovers while they await one another, shall find, in murmuring them, this love of God, a magic gulf wherein their own more bitter passion may bathe and renew its youth.

Yeats had been carrying the manuscript of Gitanjali about with him for many a day reading it in railway trains and in restaurants. He says, "I have often had to close it lest some stranger would see how much it moved me." If Gitanjali "stirred the blood of Yeats as nothing has for years", how much should it play on our emotions?

Our desires are many. We long for fame and name, wealth and power. But fortunately, the Lord does not grant us all our desires. He is daily "saying us by hard refusal". This act of refusing "in order to save us from perils of weak, uncertain desire" is what Tagore calls, "Strong Mercy". All our misfortunes in life are really a kind of fortune. But for this "strong mercy, which has been wrought into one's life through and through", one would be doomed to eternal perdition. It is apt to quote here the following lines from Saint Appar.

"தினந்தருதும் அடியாரை வைய வைத்தார்
நில்லாமே தீவினைகள் நீங்க வைத்தார்"

The same idea is contained in the following lines from Gitanjali. "Day by day thou art making me worthy of thy full acceptance by refusing me ever and anon and saving me from perils of weak, uncertain desire. In sorrow after sorrow it is his steps that press upon my heart, and it is the golden touch of his feet that makes my joy to shine."

Tagore does not confine God within the four walls of the temple. God, the king of all kings, comes down from his throne and stands at the cottage door to meet Tagore, "who is singing all alone in a corner." His melody has "caught the ear" of the Lord. "Plaintive little strain mingled with the great music of the world" has captivated the heart of the great God and "with a flower for a prize", the lord of the universe stands at the cottage door. "Thus it is that thy joy in me is so full. Thus it is that thou hast come down to me. Oh, thou lord of all heavens, where would be thy love if I were not?..... Thou, who art the king of all kings hast decked thyself in beauty to captivate my heart. And for this thy love loses itself in the love of thy lover, and thou art seen in the perfect union of two."

GRAVE CONCERN AT PROFITEERING

RATEPAYERS URGE RATIONING

At the meeting of the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers' Association held on Sunday the 28th March, 1943, resolutions were passed accepting the de-limitation of the 12 wards as passed by the majority of the Jaffna Urban Council and recommending the preparation of voters lists according to their residential thoroughfares and address, instead of in their alphabetical order mostly to prevent impersonation.

The following resolutions were also passed by the Association:—

"This Association views with grave concern the attempts of profiteers to deviate into the black market all essential food and curriestuffs such as dried chillies, coriander, tamarind etc. It urges on the Civil Defence Commissioner the necessity of further devising a scheme of rationing whereby each householder may be given sufficient weekly supplies of all commodities along with rice and wheat, and further urges the people to form co-operative stores throughout the Town."

"This Association requests the Jaffna Urban Council to contribute 25 percent to meet the expenses for free mid-day meals for school children within the Urban Area, as the Central Government has agreed to contribute 75 percent of the expenditure. It further requests the Chairman, Urban Council, to take the necessary steps at the earliest possible opportunity."

VIVEKANANDA DAY IN COLOMBO

Srimath Swami Vivekananda Day was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo, on Saturday 27th March 1943 commencing from 3.30 p.m. Srimath Swami Siddhatmanandaji, Head of the Ramakrishna Mission in Ceylon, presided. The proceedings commenced with Thevaram, and Pujah. Speeches on the life and work of the Swamiji were delivered by the President, Messrs. D.C.R. Gunawardana, K. Ramachandra, and Dr. S. Rajendra.

Devotional songs and other musical items were contributed by the pupils of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam, Brahma Sri Vannai C. S. S. Mani Iyer, Parameshwara Iyer, Balasubramania Iyer, and Bala Sangeetha Thilakam Master S. Sethukulasingam. The meeting terminated at about 8 p.m. after the distribution of Prasadam.

MATRIMONIAL

BALASINGAM—SETHUPILLAI
The registration of the marriage of Mr. C. Balasingam, a.c.s., of the Censor's Department, Colombo, son of the late Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Proctor and Notary of Tellipillai, Jaffna, and Mrs. Coomaraswamy, with Miss C. Sethupillai, daughter of Gate Mahandiram N. Canaganayagam, J.P., Chief Shroff, National Bank of India Ltd., Kandy, and Mrs. Canaganayagam, and grand-daughter of Adigar A. Naganather, J.P. U.M., of Kopy, Jaffna, took place at "Sankarasthera" Hill Street, Kandy, on Saturday 27th March, in the presence of Mr. J. W. H. O'Regan, Asst. Provincial Registrar, Kandy.

The wedding ceremony will take place shortly.

Letter to the Editor

A WARNING TO HINDUS

Your editorial comments in your issue of 25th instant under the above caption is about an old, old affair. It is the measure of our incapacity to manage our affairs according to our ideals.

Like our temples, our schools—most of them—are run halfheartedly and in a haphazard way. Where is the necessity to have a multiplicity of organisations and dissipation of efforts for a small and poor community like ours? We have no Big Business. We don't have a Tan Kah Kee, Aw Bcon Haw or a Rajah Chettiar.

Is it fair to run a Hindu Board, a Hindu College Board, Ramathan Educational Charities and many other individual organisations all running independently in water-tight compartments with the avowed object of Hindu Education for Hindu children in Hindu schools. Where is the money to come from and dedicated men to run them? I think the problem needs reform and reorganisation if the cause of Hindu Education is to succeed. We want men aflame with zeal for the cause. Politicians and place-seekers can never deliver the goods.

In Malaya the Malay children are free from Missionary molestations. In Johore that I knew so well Malay boys and girls have been provided at Government expense with vernacular education, religious education, and English education up to the Senior Cambridge standard. I said at Government expense which means that all this is free. This applies to other parts of Malaya too. Missionaries are never so blatant and mischievous as in this country and in India. Tampering with Malay faith and conversions are simply unknown there. We have leaders here who would mount platforms and pay lip-service to the Great Humanitarian Work among Heathens. Leaders they are!

Will you please, Editor, outline your views on these our problems?

While on the subject of education I cannot help drawing the attention of your readers to a Hindu English School in my part of the country. There is urgent need for enlargement and reorganisation of the work of this school which I understand is under the management of the Hindu College Board. The building remains unfinished for the last umpteen years. It is a veritable eye-sore and proclaims our inefficiency to all and sundry who pass that way.

I trust that this state of affairs would soon be remedied.

Yours etc,
C. CHELLIAH.

THE CHILLI PROBLEM

Sir—It is futile attempt to set out with propaganda for elimination of Chilli from the dietary of the people of Ceylon. According to results of examination by the Madras University bio-chemical laboratory ripe chilli contains 1.67 grammes of Vitamin C in 1000 grammes of the fruit. Green chilli has it somewhat less.

An ancient Tamil book—*Pathala Kura Sinthamani*, the lessons of which are traditional lore among our women folk, literate and illiterate, speaks of chilli as having the virtue of a nerve tonic, that it arrests windiness, cures a type of indigestion and nausea. It forbids the

THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING SCHOOL CHILD

KIDNAPPER ENLARGED ON BAIL

The story of kidnapping a school child of six was related on Saturday last before Mr. V. Manikkavasagar, the Magistrate of Jaffna. It would appear that the child was sent to school in the afternoon of the 1st of March and afterwards his whereabouts were unknown to his parents. On the 27th of March the boy was taken in a car and dropped at a junction near the home of the parents. One Joseph Andrew, an organist of the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, is said to have picked up the boy and taken him to his own house. The mother of the boy went to Andrew's house and took her son home.

From the facts deposed to by the boy a woman named Retnam, the wife of one Anandanadarajah, a front-door neighbour of the boy's parents, was produced in court by Sub-Inspector Munasinghe of the Jaffna Police. Mr. A. Sambandan, Advocate, instructed by Proctor Sam Sabapathy led the evidence for the prosecution. After the evidence of Mr. M. F. C. Thuraisingham, the father of the boy, and Mr. R. Papayah in whose house the boy was hidden, further hearing was postponed to Wednesday the 8th inst.

VADUKODDAI HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Parents-Teachers Association of the Vaddukoddai Hindu English School, a public meeting will be held in the school hall on Thursday, the 8th inst. at 6 p.m. Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe, the Headmaster of the School, and Dr. C. Chelliah of Vaddukoddai will address the meeting. Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, District Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, will preside. A variety entertainment will be provided by the pupils of the school.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna District, up to 12 noon on Friday the 9th April 1943, for the transport of liquid fuel oil by tank-cart from the Jaffna Railway Station to the Power House, Point Pedro, between 1st May 1943 and 31st December 1944. The tank-cart will be supplied by the Board.

2. The contractor must supply a carter and two good buls capable of drawing a 250 gallon tank-cart containing liquid fuel oil. The carter and buls must be supplied at three days' notice for each trip.

3. The successful tenderer must make a security deposit of Rs. 50/- within 10 days of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to make the security deposit within this time, the Chairman may offer the contract to the next lowest tenderer.

4. For further particulars apply to the office of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna Kachcheri.

C. CANAPATHIPILLAI
for Chairman S. B.
Sanitary Board Office
Jaffna, 30th March 1943
(G. I. 5-4-43)

use of it, however, by those suffering with piles, hemorrhoids, and irritation at the lower end of the rectum. It is also believed that the pharmaceutical acerbities of rice-eating is countered by Chilli taken in such quantity as should make rice agreeable to taste.

Lesson—The best thing we can do is to take up production of curry stuffs in right earnest.

Yours etc,
R. G. P.

CHAIR FOR TAMIL AT UNIVERSITY

KANDY THAMIL'S REQUEST

The 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Kandy Thamil Association was held at the Saiva Maha Saba Building, Kandy, at 7 p.m., on 17th March 1943.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and carried unanimously.

"In view of the importance of the Tamil culture and language for the people of Ceylon, this Association resolves that a separate chair for Tamil should be created at the Ceylon University and request the university authorities to give this matter their early and favourable consideration."

A resolution for consideration of a Co-operative Stores section was placed before the house and the following sub-committee was appointed to report on it.

Dr. S. Ariyaratnam, Muller, Sionathamby, K. V. Chelladurai, C. Sionathamby S. Thagarajah and the General Secretary.

The election of office-bearers then took place for the ensuing year.

PERSONAL

Mr. S. Adchalingam, General Manager, Hindu Board Schools, has been nominated a member of the Board of Education.

Dr. K. Kathiravelu has been appointed Publicity Officer, Valigamam West.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at point Pedro)
No: 197 P. T.

In the matter of the Last-will-and Testament of the late Kartigasara Thinakaripillai of Alway North

Deceased.
Sivapiragasam Sabaratnam of Alway North
Petitioner.

1. Thinakaripillai Vadivelu of Alway North
2. Thinakaripillai Sarayanamuttu of do
3. Thinakaripillai Chelliah presently of F. M. S.
4. Thinakaripillai Nadarajah of do
5. Sivapiragasam Kanagaratnam of Alway South
6. Sivapiragasam Rajaratnam of do
7. Sivapiragasam Tharmalingam of do
8. Pasupathipillai daughter of Sivapiragasam of do
9. Sivapiragasam Ratnasingam of do
10. Umamaheswari daughter of Sivapiragasam of do
11. Thangam widow of Thinakaripillai Sivapiragasam of do

The 9th and 10th respondents are minors by their G. A. L. the 11th respondent Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovesaid petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 6th day of March 1943 in the presence of Messrs. Kandiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner dated 3rd day of March 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared Administrator of the estate of the late Kartigasara Thinakaripillai of Alway North and that Letters of Administration cum Testaments annexo be issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 9th day of April 1943 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of March 1943.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Additional District Judge,
(O. 110. 1 & 5-4-43)

Since Easter Sunday, 1942 What has been done to Protect You

A. R. P. extended throughout the Island
Modern Control Rooms organised
Hundreds of shelters built
Mobile Squad organised
Tens of thousands of volunteers enrolled
Thousands of First Aid Parties trained
Many more hospitals and dispensaries provided
Thousands of Stirrup Pumps distributed
Scores of Trailer Pumps provided
Many Fire Stations built
Thousands of House Fire Parties trained
Bomb Reconnaissance Parties trained
Bomb "Cemeteries" provided
Bomb Disposal Squads arranged for
Decontamination Squads trained
Rest Centres established
Distribution of "Talking Points" arranged
Post-Raid Publicity meetings arranged
Arrangements for Air Raid bulletins perfected
Identity Scheme arranged
A.R.P. in Industry organised

What You Must Do to Protect Yourself - Now

Provide a refuge room or a trench
Remove all glass
Find out the nearest Shelter
Get water and sand ready
Learn how to put out incendiaries
Join a House Fire Party
Find out the nearest Warden's Post
Learn First Aid
Get an Identity Badge
Come and join us

If The Raid Comes

Take cover - indoors, in a trench or a shelter
Lie down - wherever you may be
Watch the incendiaries - and put them out
Keep cool - we beat them last time
Stay put - and get ready for the next one

A.R.P. IS DOING ALL IT CAN—ARE YOU?

(Mis. 6. 5—4—43.)

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

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SIRUPOGAM CULTIVATION

Continued from page 1

(3) "That the ban on transport of paddy into the peninsula from Karachchi be removed, and in order to make up for the loss of paddy thereby involved, they are willing to sell to the Government two bushels of paddy on every acre cultivated."

Mr. U. C. Sivaratnam proposed "That Government be requested to reserve sufficient seed paddy to meet the requirements of newly cleared lands and for failure of crops." This was unanimously passed.

It was agreed that Messrs. Kanapathipillai, Nallathumby, R. T. Chelliah, K. Vythilingam and J. E. Mann form a Committee with the Cultivation Officer and Assistant Irrigation Engineer to submit proposals for rotational issue of water. A. I. E. Kili-nochchi, to be the convenor of the committee.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the President of the Government Agent proposed by Mr. R. T. Chelliah.

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited)

NO. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25.2.43—24.8.43) (M)