

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

Addl. Land Commissioner

Mr. L. J. Seneviratne, Deputy Civil Defence Commissioner, has been appointed Additional Land Commissioner (Emergency) in addition to his present duties.

Confident of Defeating U-Boat

"Germany's U-boat fleet in the North Atlantic is undoubtedly increasing greatly, but the combined attacking power of the Canadian and British navies and air forces will eventually drive the enemy from the sea much sooner perhaps than many dare hope," said Admiral L. W. Murray, recently appointed Canadian C-in-C, Northwest Atlantic.

Material for Russia

The United States Lend-and-Lease Administrator, Mr. E. R. Stettinius, said that America had sent Russia several thousand planes, tens of thousands of trucks, jeeps and other military vehicles and over a million tons of food. The great majority of shipments had reached Russia, he said. The losses were principally along the Northern Russian route.

Anti-Invasion Preparations

New and extensive German anti-invasion preparations are reported from Norway. At Jaeren, the Germans are digging a gigantic anti-tank ditch extending from Tungenes to Ognå via Sola and Varhaug—a stretch of some 70 miles. In the Gardermoen and the Hærsæter districts, south of Eidsvoll, some 800 persons from 70 farms have been evacuated because of the building of artillery emplacements.

Possibility of Germans Using Gas

The possibility of the Germans using gas was again the subject of questions in the House of Commons. Asked to make it clear that if the Germans use gas this country was in a position to retaliate on an even more terrible scale, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, replied that it was not thought necessary to add to the carefully weighed statement already made on this point.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY

ABUSES RESULTING FROM MISCONCEPTIONS

(BY LALA SHANKAR LAL)

LOCAL Self-government may be defined as the primary tangible unit of the entire conception of democracy. And in these days, when the totalitarian challenge to democracy has placed on trial the whole gamut of human freedom, it is very necessary to separate grain from chaff.

There has been a definitely noticeable tendency to treat local self-government as a microcosm of national polity. There is an almost instinctive urge to introduce into local administration in miniature form the system and the trend of national government.

The Party System, the politics, the executive hierarchy, the feuds and the loyalties of the one are reproduced in the pattern of the other. But even on a quantitative basis the parallel is dangerous and injurious. Within the limits of a small community many things must be jettisoned as inappropriate which may be inevitable and to some extent even desirable on a wider stage. The checks and balances of a nation are hardly fitted for the narrow intimacies of a family. Qualitatively too, there is no parallel. The justification of cleavage lies in the grandeur of differences. In national governments even on domestic issues the clash of parties is based on major issues like tariffs, taxation, franchise, i.e., on questions relating, not to the goal to be achieved, but to the methods of achieving it. The magnitude of differences is in proportion to the stakes involved. But within the restricted entity of a small territorial unit there should be no cleavage, because the community is one, and the interest of no part of it can conflict with that of another. The issues involved are so limited that the differences can only be personal, not on principle. And, it is because of personal differences that, in my humble opinion, local self-government in this country has as a whole been so little successful.

If I may venture upon another generalisation, I would suggest that, within the pecu-

liar conditions of this country, the whole focus on local self-government has been distorted. Party antagonisms and personal rivalries have crept into local self-government, because selfish popularity or gain has been substituted for the common good. Local self-government is more a primary school for civicism than a stage for objective achievement, whether for oneself or for others. It is more an attitude of mind than a political creed or a political dogma. A town, a city or a village is only quantitatively bigger than a family, and it is as a family that it should be treated. For the passions and prejudices of the political platform which make for competition so necessary in national government, there is no room within the bosom of a domestic entity where the welfare of a given community is syndicated to the joint and several endeavours of all. Communal differences, class conflicts, professional antagonisms have no place in a small community where the intimacy of contacts is so delicately adjusted that individual incidents produce total repercussions.

And local self-government does offer definite opportunities for both service and citizenship. It is only another form of what Aristotle called the 'Good Life'. It is a life of which we ourselves have no greater share than other; and, if this ideal is kept in view; if emphasis is placed more on acquiring the right attitude of mind than on the laurels of achievement, a two-fold purpose would be served. Local self-government in itself can be a success and it would also serve the purpose for which it has been devised, viz., the equipment of an individual, or a group of individuals or a whole community as such for the advancement of representative institutions within the framework of a national government and of democracy as a whole.

It goes without saying that the abuses which have crept into local self-government viz., graft, partisanship, corruption

WORKER'S ROLE IN FUTURE ECONOMY

ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM

That this war was not and would not be like other wars, observed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, declaring open the Industrial Relations Conference at Alleppey last week.

In a voluntary manner, the Dewan added, the abolition of capitalism in the old sense was taking place, by a voluntary sacrifice or a series of sacrifices which the historian of the future would record as a great and unlooked-for phenomenon. "There are certain root ideas which are slowly emerging into growth", the Dewan observed, "ideas of equality of opportunities for every one, equality in social status, no galling restrictions, between the idle rich on the one side, and the industrious poor on the other. I am making this appeal because I can speak to employers with frankness and freedom and I should be unworthy if I should not do so. They must see and realise the signs of the times. Their labour must be made to feel they are partners with them, though not equal partners. It is not a question of socialisation or communisation of sources of production. So long as leadership is required, so long as initiative is required, so long as psychological qualities of managership are required there must be a distinction between the millowner and millowner's factory hand. I am not an admirer of the State as a business proposition. I have tried too many businesses on behalf of one State or another and failed too often. But rightly or wrongly State ownership of many sources of natural monopolies is bound to come, water, electricity power of all kinds etc."

and the like are the inevitable concomitants which have ensued from the misconception that is generally entertained about the whole subject. If local administration is regarded as a miniature government, the evils of individual or conglomerate competition are bound to creep in. But if you regard local self-government as a field for co-operative effort, where the whole aim is to get training in citizenship, there will be no room for the evils that flow from the all too common frailties of primitive humanity.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1943.

THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN

THE FALL OF BIZERTA AND Tunis marks the end of the campaign in North Africa. The collapse is sudden, though it was confidently expected that in course of time the Axis would be driven out of North Africa. The enemy forces had been ordered to fight to the last. That this order was obeyed to the very letter is evident from the tenacious and desperate resistance put up by the enemy, who contested every inch of the Allied advance. The fall of these two strongholds could not, therefore, have been due to any unwillingness on the part of the enemy, particularly the Germans, to fight: it must be attributed, rather, to the difficulties experienced by the enemy in obtaining reinforcements and supplies in the face of the watchfulness of the British Navy and the Allied Air Force, and to the overwhelming superiority in air power, artillery and tanks that has been brought to bear on the enemy. During the last fortnight or more Axis supply ships and transport planes had been subjected to a series of sustained and destructive attacks. The number of enemy planes destroyed or damaged was so heavy that, so far as air power was concerned, the weakness of the enemy was quite obvious. The Germans were not in a position to repeat their exploits in Western Europe and Crete. If they could have managed to give their transport planes adequate protection, they would have done so, and their hard-pressed troops in Tunisia could have been evacuated by air, even if they found it impossible to maintain supplies and reinforcements on a scale sufficient to meet the needs of the situation. With regard to the enemy forces, it is impossible to say at present what has happened to them. It is inevitable, however, that some of them must have surrendered and undoubtedly the same fate awaits those caught in the pockets by-passed by the Allied forces. It is reported that in Tunis there were not many Axis troops and it is possible that they might have been evacuated to the Cape Bon peninsula. It is difficult to see how the Axis is going to benefit by this and avoid destruction or surrender. As long as the balance of air power is in favour of the Allies, and as long as the British Navy is in a position to bar the way to

the Italian Fleet which may be tempted to go to the rescue of the battered remnants of the enemy forces, any attempt to evade the consequences of defeat must prove futile. The Germans are thus denied even the consolation of a Dunkirk, for the simple reason that they lack the naval and air power that made Dunkirk possible.

The other factor that has contributed to the sudden collapse of the enemy is the superiority of the Allied forces in men and equipment. The recent offensive, which has now culminated in one of the most brilliant victories of the war, would not have been possible but for the masterly planning and concentration of men and material that preceded it. It is clear that nothing was left to chance, and that the bitter lessons of the last few years of total warfare have been taken very much to heart. It is not merely that the plans of the Allied Commanders were admirable in themselves: these plans have been brilliantly executed. The fear expressed in a section of the British press that the last phases of the Tunisian battle might be allowed to develop into a second Battle of the Somme, levying a fearful toll of human life, has been proved to be utterly groundless. There has been no under-estimate of the enemy's strength, and there has been no hesitation or inability to concentrate against the enemy an amount of manpower and material sufficient to take the fight out of him at the first blow. And the co-ordination amongst the Allied armies has left little to be desired. Each army has gained the objective allotted to it; the Americans have taken Bizerta and Tunis has fallen to the British First Army.

It would, however, be wrong to ignore the magnitude of the task that awaits the Allied forces even after North Africa has been cleared of the enemy. The Germans could not have, for a moment, supposed that they could succeed in holding Tunisia against the forces arrayed against them. Their object in fighting to the last was to delay the Allies so that they could complete their preparations for the defence of Europe against the coming invasion. That these preparations are now far advanced is certain, but the German generals labour under the disadvantage of not knowing where the next blow will fall. They have an immense coastline to guard. From the Arctic coast to Spain and practically all along the southern coast of Europe there must necessarily be weak points where an attack is possible. To fortify the whole coastline is impossible. It is in this phase of the campaign that the resources of the Allies and the ability of their generals will be put to a severe test. The manner in which the North African campaign

has been conducted shows that the mistakes of the past will be avoided and that when an attack is launched it will be done with every chance of success in its favour. Let us remember that Germany can be defeated finally and irrevocably only by a successful invasion of Europe—an invasion which will free, in the course of its triumphant progress, the countries overrun by Germany and their resources, and which will bring the German people and army face to face with the Nemesis that awaits them. The bombing of Germany is only a preparation for this end.

ALLAIPIDY—VELANAI 'BUS SERVICE

The nine-mile journey from Allaipiddy to Velanai is a most inconvenient and trying one. Numerous complaints have been coming to us, and we hoped that conditions would improve with the advent of the Nelson plan. But it is very disappointing to find that things have grown worse now. Most of the cars that were available on this route have now disappeared and even if one could be found, that too would put the fright into any intending passenger: so bad would be its condition that no one would believe that it is capable of working. We are told that a company, under the Nelson Plan, has been formed which has undertaken to provide the 'bus service on this route. It is reported that there is only one 'bus working on this route and consequently overloading is allowed without any restriction. A bus licensed to carry 14 or 16 passengers may be allowed to carry about 4 or 5 more. But it is a fact that sometimes even 30 or more are allowed to travel in the 'bus. The great risk the passengers thus undergo can well be imagined. This route is a popular one and the traffic is fairly heavy. A solitary 'bus which follows no time-table or programme, but is run according to the whims and fancies of the driver, puts passengers to untold hardship and inconvenience. There is no certainty that a passenger will be able to take the 'bus at a fixed time. A passenger at Velanai cannot, in the present state of affairs on this route, hope to reach Jaffna before 12 noon; one at Allaipiddy cannot hope to reach Velanai before 2 or 3 p.m. To traverse this 9-mile 'bus-route and a mile and a quarter of sea, one has to spend now not less than five hours. If this becomes necessary for one who has to attend court or office or any other institution in time to leave his home the previous day, so that he might be able to attend to his duties in Town. This entails unnecessary expenditure of money and waste of time which can certainly be avoided if, as promised by the Nelson Plan, the 'bus service

on this road is worked in a regular manner. A journey that should normally take not more than an hour or a little more now takes about 5 hours, most of the time being wasted in the long and tedious wait for the bus. If at all there is to be a 'bus service, let it be worked according to some plan or let there be no service at all. People then would be able to adjust themselves to a certain form of known conditions. But as things are, it is neither here nor there. It is all a confusion and a fooling of the public. The Motor Transport Commissioner should either scrap this scandalous 'bus service or see that some definite improvement is effected. One 'bus cannot cope with the traffic on this route. It is time that some improvement was definitely and speedily effected in the 'bus service on this route.

DEPENDANTS OF MEN IN MALAYA

FINANCIAL AID TO CONTINUE

It is understood that a proposal for the extension of the financial assistance given by the Government to the dependants of Ceylonese who are now in territory occupied by the enemy has been referred to the Executive Committee of Labour Industry and Commerce.

The scheme was originally intended to operate for six months.

In view of the fact that there are at present a certain number of the dependants of those who are now in enemy territory, particularly in Malaya receiving financial assistance under the local scheme, it has been recommended that they should continue to be assisted for a further period of six months in accordance with the decision of the Indian authorities.

INVASION OF EUROPE

"WILL TAKE PLACE THIS SUMMER"

Washington, May 6.

Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the United States Office of War Information, told reporters that there was "no question but there will be Allied operations in Continental Europe this summer."

He added that he was confident that the Allies could clean up north Africa soon enough to permit of this invasion. He said however that it might be necessary to leave a pocket of resistance at Bizerta, to be reduced by sustained pounding while Continental operations were under way. He said he thought that the Germans intended to make a final stand in Africa at Bizerta.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY

A political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes: "A new Viceroy is expected to be appointed towards the end of this month. A choice has certainly not been made yet, but the signs point to its being made from within the Government. If the field of choice is thus narrowed to the Ministers, three 'probable' stand out—Mr. Attlee, Sir John Anderson and Sir Archibald Sinclair."

CHECKING INFANTILE MORTALITY

DRIVE AGAINST CONVULSIONS

A special campaign is being organised by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services for the introduction of more effective measures to check the heavy incidence of infantile mortality in highly malarial districts.

One of the most frequent causes of infantile mortality in such areas is said to be convulsions, and special instructions are being issued to all medical officers and medical officers of health regarding the measures that are to be adopted to prevent the development of convulsions in infants suffering from malaria.

Standard Mixture
In all homes where there are such infant patients the parents are to be afforded full instructions by medical officers and supplied with a standard medicinal preparation to be given to the child only if it shows signs of developing convulsions so that the disease may be checked before its real onset.

The mixture is to be supplied to all medical officers in malarial districts so that it may be kept handy for administering to infants.

DEATH OF FORMER LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

CHAMPION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST OFFICIALDOM

London, May 5
The death was announced this morning of Lord Hewart, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England.

Lord Hewart who was Lord Chief Justice for eighteen years, was a strong champion of the individual against officialdom. He was always considerate towards Counsel, especially juniors, but more than once he sharply criticised Counsel for the Crown, who appeared to him to be conducting a prosecution unfairly.

He was also severe on any sign of wrongful conduct by the Police. On one occasion he described as an "abominable doctrine" the notion that "because things are done by officials some immunity must be extended to them."

THEATRE MANAGER ACQUITTED

Mr. A. O. Ponnambalam, Manager of Windsor Theatre, who stood charged at the Northern Assizes with having committed murder by shooting S. Sellathamby, was found not guilty and acquitted.

"AT HOME" TO KING'S COUNSEL

Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C., and Mrs. Nadarajah will be entertained this afternoon at an "At Home" at the Hindu Board Orphanage, Thirunelvely, at 4.30 p. m.

URBAN COUNCIL BY-ELECTION

A by-election, consequent on the resignation of Mr. O. Ponnambalam, of a member for Ward No. 4 of the Jaffna Urban Council, will be held on Friday, June 11.

A poll will be held on June 26 at the Stanley Bilingual School, Chiviyateru, in case more than one candidate is nominated.

WORKING OF URBAN COUNCILS

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The Commissioner of Local Government, Mr. E. W. Kannan-gara, in his administration report for 1941, issued on Friday, points out that while it should be stated to the credit of several urban councils that the conduct of their business has been strictly on democratic lines, many others once constituted have shown a tendency to brush aside those very principles which the members of these councils advocated when they sought election to these bodies.

"The conduct of democratic institutions is governed more by convention and custom than by legislative enactments. It will be a sad day for local government in this country if the failure to observe these conventions has to be remedied at every turn by central control or by legislation.

"Therefore, the growing tendency observed in recent years of chairmen not acceding to the majority decision of a council and of the minority or anti-chairman party refusing to abide by the decision of the majority and appealing to higher authorities must cease if local government is to prove a success.

"A disease which has appeared recently in many urban councils and which threatens the very life of these councils is the 'walk-out and no quorum habit.'

Lack of Policy

"The lack of a definite policy has been noticed in almost every urban council. Modern conditions are such that it is impossible to achieve any measure of success in an undertaking unless it has been carefully planned and worked out. Most of the towns have still failed to provide the many health and social amenities which the ratepayers of these towns should receive. These cannot be provided in a year or two. It, therefore, behoves the councils to have a long term policy and while attending to the day-to-day administration, to carry out such policy slowly but steadily. The adoption of such a policy will have the further advantage of the councils not being called upon from year to year to look at their Budgets merely from a parochial point of view.

"A weakness on the part of almost every council to which the Auditor-General had drawn attention every year is the failure to insist on the due payment of rates and taxes. While exemption on the ground of poverty is permissible under the Urban Councils Ordinance, the Chairman and members of Council seem to succumb to the importunities of ratepayers and to be afraid to incur unpopularity by strict adherence to the rules governing the collection of rates and taxes. While it is fully realised that no council could run efficiently unless taxes are paid promptly it is only human nature that one should try to delay parting with his money as long as possible. The only remedy to prevent an accumulation of arrears is, therefore, to allow the normal procedure to operate without interference.

"This Department has always adopted a policy of non-interference and has acted more the role of guide, philosopher and

GURUPUJAH OF THIRUNAVUKARASU SWAMIGAL

The Gurupujah of Thirunavukarasu Swamigal was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo on Thursday 29th April 1942 at 5.30 p. m. under the chairmanship of Srimath Swami Vipulanandaji of the Ramakrishna Mission. Proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram. This was followed by Puranapadanam, stanzas from Thirunavukarasu Swamigal Puranam were read and their significance explained. After pujah at the shrine room of the society, selected hymns from the Thevaram of Appar Swamigal were sung by Mr. Modchalingam. Prasadam was then distributed among those present.

Mr. Soma Saravanapavan spoke on the significance of the Gurupujah of Thirunavukarasu Nayanar. He explained the high spiritual development that can be attained by worship of and attachment to the true devotees of God and quoted the example of Appothi Adigal as having attained salvation by his devotion to Thirunavukarasu Nayanar. Prostrating himself before the three Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission who graced the occasion with their presence, he performed Sashtanga Namaskaram, worshipped them as representatives of Appar Swamigal and begged them to bless all who were present there to celebrate the Gurupujah.

Mr. S. K. Shanmugampillai gave a brief account of the life of Appar Swamigal as given in the Thiruthondar Puranasaram and then dwelt at length on the contribution made by the Swamigal to the cause of Hinduism and Tamil literature. He laid special emphasis on the qualities of fearlessness and divine love that pervade all the hymns of the Nayanar.

In his concluding address Swami Vipulanandaji explained the four methods of obtaining salvation as elaborated in the Saiva Sastras viz., *Sariat*, *Kiritai*, *Yogam* and *Gnanam*. He stated that the *Sariat* mode of worship received special emphasis in the life and work of Appar Swamigal while *Kiritai* received more emphasis from Thiruganasambantha Nayanar, *Yogam* from Sundaramurthi Nayanar and *Gnanam* from Manickavasaga Swamigal. He also pointed out that Appar Swamigal was a contemporary of Mohammed, the great prophet of Islam, who lived and preached in another part of Asia and stated that though separated by distance, language, race and tradition, there was much in common between them. He also showed how the great saint Appar combined in himself humility and courage. Whenever he met great saints like Sambantha Swamigal he fell at their feet and paid his obeisance to them; at the same time he defied with quiet courage and firm faith in Siva the mighty Palaya King and his Jain advisers when they threatened him with torture and death.

The meeting terminated at about 8.30 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram.

friend to local authorities. It must be recorded with pleasure that many councils have appreciated this policy and have willingly accepted any advice and guidance given.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

ADVISORY AND EXECUTIVE POWERS PROPOSED

The creation of a National Planning Commission is to follow the enactment of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance which was the subject of discussion at a conference held last week by the Minister of Local Administration. The conference was attended by Mr. E. W. Kannan-gara, Commissioner of Local Government, Mr. A. C. Holliday, town planning consultant, Mr. Oliver Weerasinghe, Local Government town planner, Mr. E. G. Eastman, Government Valuer, and the Assistant Legal Draftsman.

Commission's Powers

The proposed National Planning Commission is to have advisory as well as executive powers and will deal with various aspects of town and country planning. The Commission will handle the formulation of comprehensive policies relating to slum clearance and re-housing; it will provide planning authorities with advice and guidance with regard to the proper lines to be followed, and also provide advice on a system of trunk roads and by-passes.

Advice will also be rendered by the Commission on all systems of public services such as drainage and water supply schemes and the reclamation of swampy or flooded ground.

MATRIMONIAL

RAJA ARULAMBALAM—PUVANESWARY

The registration of the marriage of Mr. S. Raja Arulambalam, Asst. Engineer of the Irrigation Department, Gampha, son of the late Mr. & Mrs. S. Sabaratnam, Licensed Surveyor, Ferry Street, Colombo, with Miss Puvanewary, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. R. Candiah, Upper Balangoda Estate, Balangoda and "Katpaga Villa", Kopy, took place at "Nayaga Vasa", Joseph Lane, Bambalapitiya, on Sunday 2nd May 1943.

THAMBIRAJAH—NAGESWARY

The marriage of Mr. R. Thambirajah of the Office of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and son of Mr. T. Ramalingam, F. M. S. Pensioner, with Miss Nageswary, daughter of the late Mr. S. Sithambarampillai, F. M. S. Pensioner, took place at the bride's residence at Araly on Friday at 8 p. m.

WANTED

THIRUNELVELY WEST CO-OPERATIVE STORES SOCIETY LTD.

A Manager with business experience is wanted for the above Stores. The person selected will have to furnish Cash Security of Rs. 500/- Salary Rs. 40/- per month and bonus.

Applications should reach me on or before 25th May, 1943.

S. SARAVANAMUTTU,
Hony. Secretary,
Thirunelvely West,
7-5-43.
(Mis. 27. 10-5-43)

PREMIER'S UNSPOKEN THOUGHTS

In the spring of 1941 several big bombs fell within a few yards of Broadcasting House. The next morning a car came past the sentries guarding the blocked streets, and from it stepped the Prime Minister. He climbed on to the top of one of the heaps of fallen concrete; his hands were clenched and his chin was pressed against his chest, as he glowered at the ruin at his feet. The smoke from charred beams was curling up round him. If his unspoken thoughts could then have become a speech we should have heard some very grim words about his determination to see the thing through.

(B. B. C. London Letter)

WANTED

VANNARPONNAI CENTRE
CO-OPERATIVE STORES
SOCIETY, LTD.

(1) A Manager with knowledge of English and Tamil and business experience is wanted for the above Stores. The person selected for the appointment will have to furnish cash security of Rs. 500/-; Salary Rs. 50/- per month.

(2) A Salesman with experience Salary Rs. 22/50 per month.

Applications for the above vacancies should reach me on or before 12th May, 1943.

V. SIVASUBRAMANIAM, Proctor,
Hony. Secretary.

Vannarponnai, 4-5-43.
(Mis. 22. 6 & 10-5-43.)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 199 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late S. Velupillai Ponniah of Alvai South

Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Ponniah of Alvai South Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before L.W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of April 1943 in the presence of Mr. C. Krishnapillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 19th June 1940 attested by C. Krishnapillai Notary Public, under No 3458 and now deposited in the above court and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the attesting notary and of the attesting witnesses thereto.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared the executrix of the said Last Will and that as such she is entitled to obtain Probate thereof.

This 7th day of April 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Additional District Judge.

Extended for 27-5-43.
S.W. de S. Initialled.
(O. 5. 10 & 12-5-43)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY GUNNY BAGS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of empty gunny bags at the Jaffna, Kayts, Tellippalai, Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri, and Kodigamam Supply Stations in Jaffna District.

2 All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, General Treasury, P. O. Box 500, Colombo.

3 Tenders should either be deposited in the tender box in the General Treasury (Room No. 223, Second Floor, Galle Face Secretariat) or be sent through the post under registered cover.

4 Tenders should be marked "Tender for the purchase of empty gunny bags at the Supply Stations in Jaffna District" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and should reach the Chairman of the Tender Board not later than midday on Tuesday the 18th May, 1943.

5 The tenders should be made on form which will be supplied on application at the Jaffna Kachcheri and no tender will be considered unless on the recognised form.

6 All alterations and erasures in tenders must be initialled by the tenderers.

7 It required the empty gunny bags may be inspected at the Jaffna, Kayts, Tellippalai, Point Pedro Chavakachcheri and Kodigamam Supply Stations.

8 All necessary information can be ascertained upon application at this office.

9 No tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.

10 The Government reserves to itself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

Sgd. M. PRASAD,
Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.

(G 4. 3, 6 & 10-5-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 103.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramanathar Ponnampalam Murugesu of Vaddukoddai East

Deceased.

Sivapakkiam widow of Ramanathar Ponnampalam Murugesu of Vaddukoddai East

Vs. Petitioner.

Minors. (1. Murugesu Sanmugarajah of do
2. Annaladebamy daughter of Murugesu of do
3. Ramanathar Ponnampalam Selvadurai of do, presently of Roeberry Estate, Madulsima, Battulla Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambayah Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of March 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents, and that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear on the 10th day of May 1943 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This day of April 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambayah,
District Judge.

(O. 4. 6 & 10-5-43.)

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

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NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Insolvency Jurisdiction
Nos. 196 & 197

In the matter of the insolvency of M. C. Thendanthapany and M. C. Santhirasekaram of Koddady Jaffna Insolvents.

Please take notice that a meeting of all the creditors of the abovenamed two insolvents will be held at the Office of the Assignee at No. 18 First Cross Street, Jaffna, at 4 p.m. on the 11th day of May 1943 in terms of Section 80 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1853 (Chapter 82) to consider about the sale of the properties both movable and immovable belonging to the estate of the abovenamed insolvents. All the creditors of the abovenamed two insolvents are kindly requested to attend this meeting at the aforesaid place and time and give all directions necessary to the Assignee appointed by Court.

M. K. Sangarapillai,
1st Cross Street, Assignee.
Jaffna, 30th April 1943.
(Mis. 21. 6 & 10-5-43.)

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

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

No. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

AUTHORISED AND APPROVED TO FUNCTION BY
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,
transacting every description of Banking Business such as:—

1. Accepting current and Fixed Deposits accounts; (2) Allowing loans on approved securities; (3) Granting Drafts on Colombo, Madura, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2 43—24.8.43) (M)

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