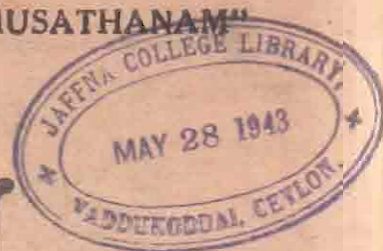


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 14.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Chinese Expect Big Drive On Chungking

A major Japanese drive on Chungking is believed by observers here to be imminent. An announcement from official Chinese quarters revealed that a big Japanese offensive to the west of the Yangtse river front is about to begin. Transports are moving troops and supplies up the river from Hankow to Ichang.

General Smuts Foresees Startling Collapse Of War

Declaring that the end of the war will come with great suddenness and with an irresistible impulse, General Smuts, in a speech at his birthday celebrations on Monday, said: "It may be some time ahead, but it is coming. I have no doubt whatever of the issue, whether it be long or short. Our boys will be returning from the war fronts to their homes and I hope to see a better world. We want to see something better than just victory."

Toll Of Axis Vessels In Mediterranean

Three-hundred-and-thirteen Axis vessels were sunk or damaged in the Mediterranean by the British naval forces during North African campaign from the Battle of El Alamein last October to the capture of the Cape Bon peninsula, according to an official statement. This total does not include U-boats or Axis ships sunk or damaged by mines. Fifty-six of the ships sunk or damaged were warships of various types. The remaining were supply ships.

Will Turkey Collaborate With Allies?

Dr. Gudmund Hatt, political commentator of the German-controlled Danish radio, referred in a broadcast to "certain signs of collaboration between Britain and Turkey." "If Turkey should be drawn into the war, it would probably be on the side of Britain," he added. "If the danger of an Anglo-Saxon naval attack against the Dardanelles should become imminent at some time and if the Axis Powers should entertain doubts, based on facts, that Turkey would not close the Straits to the Anglo-Saxon naval forces, then it might be necessary for the Axis themselves to close the Straits."

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

THE CHANGE FROM CRAFT TO SCIENCE

BY SIR JOHN RUSSELL,

(Broadcast in the B. B. C's short wave overseas service)

I WASN'T brought up to agriculture—but I took to it as a young man for the same reason as many other young men have done—because I wanted to do so—and as with many other young men against the advice of my elders and betters. At that time—it is 40 years ago now—I was lecturer in chemistry at one of our big Universities: my Professor was very annoyed about my choice "Agriculture?" he said, "why, there is no career in that—you will only waste your time and throw away the chance of a professorship if you don't keep on with your chemistry." But I was adamant or obstinate, whichever way you like to put it: a small post was going at an Agricultural College that would enable me to learn agriculture while I was earning my living, and I decided to apply for it. Another of my Professors knew all about Agricultural Colleges: he had served on the Committee of one of them, and he gave me his advice: "If you really want the job you must go up to the interview in a frock coat and a tall hat: that's the way to impress a farmers' Committee." I hadn't got either of these things, but I reflected that some day I might need them, and anyway—"Nothing venture, nothing win," so I made a very big hole in my very meagre savings, bought a tall hat and a frock coat, went up to the interview, got the job, reported to the Professor who ever afterwards remained convinced of the efficacy of tall hats and frock coats, at least for agricultural posts.

In A Bad Way

So I went down to Wye College to learn agriculture and to teach chemistry, just 40 years ago. I soon saw that my Professor had some justification for his very pessimistic outlook. For British agriculture was then undoubtedly in a bad way: for nearly 15 years wheat and meat had been pouring into the country from overseas at prices

below the cost of production here. Many farmers were just about bankrupt: wages were down: in some places only 12 shillings a week was paid: men were leaving the land as quickly as they could: even the Government saw little hope, and a high official had declared that British agriculture was dead, and the only thing to do was to bury it decently. However, people didn't want that as the Government decided to try what education would do, and they set up Agricultural Colleges from about 1894 onwards: it was to the College at Wye I went in 1901.

The great trouble in those days was the shortage of competent teachers. There were people with some knowledge of science but with no glimmering of an idea of farming: some of them were none too sure of the difference between a cow and a bullock. Others had got on moderately well by claiming to be practical men when they were among men of science, and scientists when they were among farmers. Well of course I hadn't given up a good job at the University to play that sort of a game, and I at once started in to learn all I could on the farm: I worked with the cowman and the pigman and in the dairy, and I took an allotment to learn gardening from the very good village workers. They gave me lots of good advice more than I could always profit by. There was one old man who always beat me at raspberries: do what I would I couldn't get near to him. One day he confided in me the secret of his success. "My old donkey died," he said, "and I buried him under them raspberry canes. That's what you want for good raspberries." As dead donkeys aren't easy to come by in an English village I never could test his explanation—all the same, I never equalled him as a raspberry grower.

After a time I began to feel

Continued on page 3

"THE GIBRALTER OF ALLIED NATIONS"

U. S. TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

"England is the Gibraltar among the Allied nations—here yesterday, is here today and you may be sure it will be here tomorrow—unconquerable."

These words epitomised the tribute paid to this country by Lieutenant-General Devers, Commanding General of the European Theatre of Operations, in the course of a broadcast to the U. S. A. last week-end.

Of the preparedness of the British, he gave one illustration: "Last week," he said, "I watched for more than an hour as the Home Guard of this area passed in review. I have seldom seen better-equipped and more-determined soldiers. Carrying on their essential work day and night, they have given their free time to training for the past three years. They are rightfully proud of their physical condition and their ability to defend these islands should occasion arise."

He spoke reassuringly, too, of American preparedness in the European Theatre. "Last week," he said, "I inspected many American installations—they are innumerable. For more than a year the construction of these installations has gone forward—many on a 24 hour, seven-day-a-week schedule—depots, hospitals, airports, roads and troop concentration areas. All the plans have been put into execution and the installations are ample for whatever role this theatre may be called upon to play in the invasion of the Continent."

Summing up, Lieutenant-General Devers said: "We are prepared in the European Theatre of Operations, for such an expansion and—with the co-operation of our Allies—to carry out the decisions of the High Command now being formulated in Washington. This confidence is shared by every American officer and enlisted man in this theatre. The grim circumstances that confront us are known and understood. Therefore, this confidence is not born of ignorance, but from preparedness, spirit and courage. The far-reaching decisions being made

Continued on page 3



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943.

MORE LIGHT ON COUNCILLORS

ACCORDING TO MR. L. M. D. de Silva's report, the total number of Councillors against whom charges were made was 19. In some cases, says the Commissioner, these charges were based on very slender material. It is interesting to note that charges were made against Mr. George E. de Silva, Mr. C. W. W. Kannan-gara, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, and Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe. It was even alleged by a member of the State Council that "loans and other concessions were probably being received by other members from the caterers to the State Council in circumstances which suggested that they were being obtained by way of gratification." What were the "other concessions"? In view of his finding that these charges are not proved, the Commissioner is reticent in regard to some of the unsavoury details placed before him. As we remarked on Monday last the Commissioner has been very fair in his findings, and just as we expect the State Council to endorse these findings of his in regard to the persons specified in the report, one must also respect his findings in regard to the persons against whom charges were made but were not substantiated. In this connection, reference must be made to the Commissioner's definite opinion that, in addition to those members whose guilt has been pronounced, there are, in all probability, four members who have received gratifications but whom he has not been able to identify. The Commissioner says that "this is an impression for what it is worth" and that it is not as reliable as his earlier findings in regard to the eight members who were found guilty. It should be noted, however, that the Commissioner has thought it fit, in the public interest, to place this impression on record.

On a careful and detached study of the report, the conclusion becomes irresistible that bribery and corruption are more widespread in the State Council than the Commissioner's specific findings would lead one to suppose. One could hardly expect anything else in view of the notorious impecuniosity of not less than 18 members whose salaries were seized under decrees of court. "The number of seizures," says the report, "has up-to-date reached the colossal figure of 2,912—a figure almost beyond the limits

of comprehension. The range of the decrees in which the seizures were made was Rs. 11.61 to Rs. 56,200. Mr. Abeygunasekera's salary has been seized 732 times. This is the highest number of seizures of the salary of any single member." We agree with the Commissioner that it is not everyone who is embarrassed by debt that will solicit or accept a gratification. This is, however, only an exception to the rule that "financial embarrassment is frequently the precursor of the solicitation or acceptance of gratification." Proof of this is to be found in the very small amounts that were accepted as bribes in some cases.

It seems to us that the art of bribe-taking has been reduced to a system. Very often the bribe-takers have a leader who is approached first. He writes down on a piece of paper the names of those who should be paid, taking care to specify the amount against each name. The total amount is paid into his hands and is distributed by him. Bribes have been solicited so brazenly and openly that one feels that the culprits never expected to be brought to book. An instance of this is mentioned by the Commissioner. It appears that the Principal of a College, who was also a candidate for nomination to an Urban Council, visited a member of the Committee of Local Administration, in the company of a proctor, in order to press his claim for nomination. "When this was being done, the Councillor abruptly interrupted the candidate and his friend and told them that another candidate was spending lavishly. Both the candidate and his friend have stated on oath that from the tone and gesture of the Councillor they inferred without hesitation that a suggestion of a gratification was being made. Both of them came to this conclusion without consultation and immediately, so much so that they did not proceed any further but took their leave of the Councillor and moved away". We have referred in these columns to the visit of more than one member of this particular Executive Committee to provincial towns in connection with the nomination of members to Urban Councils. Nomination has now been abolished and there is every hope that this scandal will not be repeated.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Mr. Abeygoonesekere Has Done it!

The three nominated European members of the State Council who were found guilty of having received gratification have resigned their seats. It was expected that the four Ceylonese elected members would follow suit. This seems to be a vain expectation. It is heartening to find that Mr. E. W. Abeygoonesekere, member

for Nuwara Eliya, has taken courage to sacrifice his legislative career—a lucrative one at that according to the Bribery Commissioner. He has done it already and calls upon the others found guilty to do likewise. Up to the time of writing this, the other three "guilty" ones do not seem to have appreciated Mr. Abeygoonesekere's step. They do not agree with the findings against them of the Commissioner and therefore do not obviously want to respect it. These and Mr. Abeygoonesekere think it prudent yet to protest their innocence and want the public to believe them as against the Commissioner. We wish to hope it were possible. But is it not too much to expect of a public which has been fed to the full with rumours of bribe-taking by Councillors? And that after a properly constituted and impartial Commission has confirmed the suspicions so openly expressed both in and out of the State Council. It would be supremely foolhardy on the part of these "guilty" Councillors to try to convince the public to the contrary. The only course open to them is to resign and not subject themselves to the indignity of being ejected from the Council Chamber. Mr. Abeygoonesekere, has chosen the wise course, as he says, out of patriotic motives which, we hope, will also impel the others to follow in his footsteps.

Reforms Despatch Out

The Political Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" writes in yesterday's paper:

A Reforms despatch from the Secretary of State has arrived and will be tabled in the State Council today at 4.30 p. m. by the Leader of the House, Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Practically all the demands of the Board of Ministers have been granted, except Defence which is to be treated as a reserved subject.

The main feature is the introduction of the Cabinet System. Consequently, therefore, the three Officers of State will disappear. Two more Ministers will be added, for Finance and for Justice.

EMPIRE DAY MESSAGE

The following Empire Day Message has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"I send you on this Empire Day a message of confidence and good cheer. This last year has had its hardships of which the peoples of the Colonial Empire have had their share. But it has also brought a steady improvement in our fortunes and prospects. We have just won a great battle in Africa. We have still to pass through many dangers and the end will not be yet, but we can now see more clearly the road to victory. Just as we have fought together, worked together, and together made sacrifices demand of us, so we shall rejoice together when the day of victory comes—victory which though it has still to be fought for cannot in the end be denied to us."

BRIBE-TAKING BY COUNCILLORS

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT THE PRECURSOR

"There is a current belief that in the matter of the election of Ministers and acting Ministers by members of Executive Committees gratifications have been paid by candidates to their fellow-members of the same Committee", observes the Bribery Commissioner, Mr. L. M. D. De Silva, K. C. in his report. "Such gratifications" he adds would have been paid in circumstances which would admit of the observance of secrecy and would, consequently, be more than usually difficult to discover. The incidents would have taken place among people thrown together frequently in the course of their work and consequently with ample opportunities of contact and approach. No direct evidence has been placed before me of such gratifications and such evidence as has been given was based on rumour and amounted to nothing more than hearsay. While I am unable to discover any specific instance of the payment of a gratification for the purpose mentioned and unable even to say with definiteness that such gratifications have been paid, I nevertheless, think it likely that the nine (excluding the European members) members, to whom I have made reference in paragraph 16, would have accepted gratifications for this purpose if they had been approached. The general influence of their presence and behaviour would have made itself felt in this matter also both in the Committees of which they are members and in the minds of the general public. The notions entertained about them have led, I think, to beliefs out of proportion to the facts. It is possible that on one or more occasions candidates, not necessarily the successful ones, have paid gratifications to the members mentioned.

Cases of Suspicion only

There has been evidence relating to incidents upon which I cannot, in justice to the members concerned, hold that they have accepted gratifications but upon which there is room for strong suspicion.

Another factor which enters into the general consideration of the questions before me is the number of seizures of the salaries of councillors which have taken place since the present Council came into existence. The number of Councillors whose salaries have been seized is 18. The number of seizures has up-to-date reached the colossal figure of 2,912—a figure almost beyond the limits of comprehension. The range of the decrees in which the seizures were made was Rs. 11.61 to Rs. 56,200.

Mr. Abeygunasekera's salary has been seized 732 times. This is the highest number of seizures of the salary of any single member. Mr. D. D. Goonesekera's salary has been seized 617 times. Seven members have had their salaries seized over a hundred times.

It is, of course, not every person who is embarrassed by debt that will solicit or agree to accept a gratification. But there can be no doubt that financial embarrassment is frequently the precursor of the solicitation or acceptance of gratifications. It is a matter of

Continued on page 3

MR. C. PONNAMBALAM'S RESIGNATION

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

In tabling the papers regarding the resignation of Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Member for Ward No. 4, the Chairman, at a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on the 21st inst., observed that he was surprised to read in the papers two versions of the cause that prompted him to resign. The first cause that was made known by the member at the time he sent the letter of resignation was that he was dissatisfied with the delimitation scheme for 12 wards as passed by the Council and accepted by the Minister.

The second cause that was announced to his constituents of Chiviattheru at a meeting got up, presumably by him, was the alleged maladministration of the Council by the present Executive. This is unnatural as it was belated and an afterthought intended to give effect to some diabolical scheme of the member against the Chairman.

The Chairman went on to say:—
"Well, Gentlemen - I may at once tell you that very few outside his ward take Mr. Ponnambalam seriously and are confirmed in the view that it is his second nature to attack persons who hold responsible positions in life if it suits his purpose. His amusing comic dances in the council chamber and his habit of persecution and backstabbing of conscientious officers of the Council are matters of common knowledge. He must remember this hard fact that his short-lived Chairmanship is eloquent testimony to his unpopularity and failure as Chairman who was known chiefly for his partiality for his own ward and for a few chosen friends of his leaving other wards starved and severely alone. He is a slippery comrade in politics and lets down many a trusted friend to serve his ends. In these hard times and under trying conditions, I am doing my best to steer the Council's affairs as smoothly and efficiently as possible and satisfactorily to all parties. I invite your individual and collective co-operation without embarrassing the administration at a time of grave crisis."

VESAK DAY CELEBRATIONS AT RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

The Vesak Day was observed with due solemnity, at the Ramakrishna Mission, Wellawatte, on 19th instant, from 5-30 to 8 p. m. Pirith chanting, devotional music and talks on the Life and Teachings of Lord Buddha formed the items of programme. Pahalammulle Priyadasai Thera of Dhammodaya Pirivena, Wellawatte, along with three other monks conducted Prayer and Pirith chanting. Dr. T. Nallainathan, Mr. E. Gray of Rosicrucian Brotherhood, California, U. S. A. and Mr. A. B. Perera, Principal, Ananda College, spoke on the Life and Teachings of Lord Buddha. All the speakers emphasised on the fundamental unity of religions and on the message of love, fraternity and equality preached by Lord Buddha. Swami Siddhatmananda who presided over the function said that the troubled world of today needed most at this hour Lord Buddha's message of love, sacrifice and service. The function terminated with a song of Tagore which speaks of the Brotherhood of Religions.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

more confidence in going about among farmers and helping them out of their difficulties. Many of them were splendid craftsmen who knew their job thoroughly well, but unfortunately they knew only one kind of farming. They were excellent at doing things as father had done them, but the trouble was that the women folk weren't content to do as mother had done, and they had no more use for mother's ways than for mother's frocks. The world was changing rapidly, and some of the farmers were getting left behind. The men who were quick-witted enough to spot the changes and adapt themselves to the new conditions—they began to prosper, and that was where the new education proved so useful: it made the young men more elastic minded: quicker to size up a situation and find some way round the difficulties.

I stopped seven years at Wye, and served a very useful apprenticeship there. Then I went on to Rothamsted, first as an assistant, then as Director. The place was very famous, but small and badly equipped, and I have had thirty years of building it up so that it can now fairly claim to be the best equipped agricultural experiment station in the Empire. And we've got a first class staff. Our job was steadily becoming clearer. Townspeople were getting more money and demanding better quality and more varied food: more milk, more eggs, more vegetables and fruit and potatoes, more meat, especially young and tender meat. And scientists had to show farmers how they could produce these things economically and efficiently. I took the line that the soil is the basis of all agriculture, and that proper and efficient soil management and crop production is the key to the farmer's difficulties. So at Rothamsted we studied every branch to crop production: soil improvement, the efficient use of fertilisers, reduction of wasting the losses, ways of dealing with insect pests and crop diseases of all kinds. It has been extraordinarily interesting work, and it has succeeded because we have always been able to attract very competent young people, highly trained men and women, to find out all they could about the soil or the crop and then we have tried to put this knowledge into a form in which farmers and experts could use it. That has always been the line at Rothamsted. We began our work 100 years ago this year—but John Bennet Lawes, who founded the place, had already been experimenting for about five years before that. He was the first to make and sell superphosphate. We neither make nor sell fertilisers, but we do make large numbers of experiments with them, and with other aids to production to give farmers information on the basis of which they can improve their farming. It is literally true that the surest way for a farmer to improve his farm is to begin by improving himself; to study his problems as closely as he can. Our farmers have recognised that, and for a generation now they

BRIBE - TAKING BY COUNCILLORS

Continued from page 2

common knowledge derived from experience in the courts that many a person held in high esteem has, in circumstances of financial embarrassment, descended to criminal misappropriation. Precise details of the number and nature of unsatisfied decrees against members of the Council are not known to the public but there is already sufficient knowledge on the subject as to give rise to public anxiety and misgiving.

I have found that, in all probability, nine Councillors, (in addition to the three European members) come within the terms of reference. The actual number may be eight or ten, but not more. There is a widespread belief that it is much greater. One witness went so far as to suggest that the practice extended through the whole length and breadth of the Council's activities. Mr. Francis de Zoysa, now unfortunately dead, on May 15, 1941, suggested guardedly in Council that current belief left untouched only "20 or 30" members (vide Hansard of that date). On a consideration of the evidence given by the witnesses on a reading of the debates in Council and of articles in the press, I have no doubt that for the larger part these beliefs are honestly held. But strength of belief, apart from other considerations, is not a test of truth.

Executive decisions are taken after weighing up a number of factors, some in favour of a decision, some against it. In the eyes of interested persons the factors in their favour loom larger than those against them. Many disappointed persons honestly think that a decision against them is a perverted decision and surmise that a gratification has prompted it. There are still other persons less honest who, though they do not believe that a decision is perverted, attack it on all available grounds, including the ground of gratification, merely because it happens to be a decision against them. These factors tend to make popular belief out of proportion to the truth. Leavened by a certain amount of truth it swells to an inordinate size.

FOR SALE

Halsbury's Laws of England, Volumes 31 and Supplements from 1928 to 1931. Good condition. Rs. 350/-

Apply to:

Edwin R. Joseph,
Auctioneer,
Chundikuli.

(Mis. 43. 27 & 31-5-43.)

have been raising their standards of efficiency, and done it so well that before the war the output per man on the farms of Great Britain was higher than in any country in Europe.

Fifty years ago agriculture was a craft; now it has become a science. This change from a craft to a science has involved an enormous development of mechanisation on the farm which means that the farm worker has had to develop a machinery sense. There has also been a great swing over to artificial fertilizers and balanced rations and this means that the farmer has to develop a scientific sense. Science and machinery are lightening the day's work and making the harvests more certain.

PANNAL FERRY TRAGEDY

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 5 MONTHS' R. I.

The case was concluded on Saturday after 15 days' trial before Mr. Justice Cannon at the Northern Assizes in which Nagamuttu Kurunathy, the driver, and K. Ponniah, the tindal, of the boat that plied between Pannai and Allaipiddy, stood indicted with having caused the death of S. Sutherlingam by rash and negligent act by conveying the said Sutherlingam in an overloaded boat.

After the address to the Jury by counsel for 1st accused the question of law was raised and argued for two days regarding the meaning of the word "unseaworthy" in the indictment. His Lordship gave the ruling against the defence holding that overloading by itself could make the boat unseaworthy.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. The Jury had to retire twice to reconsider their verdict in the light of further explanation His Lordship gave on the law involved in the case. The third time the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilt and added a rider recommending mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

"THE GIBRALTER OF ALLIED NATIONS"

Continued from page 1

in Washington should not be confused with the plans for carrying them out. These plans, made with vision months ago, covered many eventualities and the decisions now being reached have to do with the selection of the most effective plan and essential modifications. The Allies have not waited until this late hour to lay the foundations for unconditional victory. Strategy and detailed plans have been in process of being perfected during the past year and are sufficiently elastic to cover the ever-changing conditions of this global war."

WANTED

A clerk with Matriculation or equivalent qualification and knowledge of accounts and typewriting.

Apply in handwriting enclosing copies of certificates to the Manager, "Hindu Organ", before 3rd June.

Salary Rs. 480/- per annum with prospects for increment which depends entirely on efficiency.

NOTICE

The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Thursday the 10th June, 1943, for transport service and supply of materials for the Financial Year 1942-43.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained. A deposit of Rs. 10/- should be made in any Kachcheri and a receipt produced before tender forms are obtained.

J. R. SINNATAMBY,
for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.

Jaffna, 21-5-43.
(G. 6. 27-5-43.)

AUCTION SALEIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

No. 17161

Thangamma daughter of Aruna-
sala Kurukkal of Trunelvely East,
Jaffna Plaintiff.

vs.

Muthusamy Kandiah and wife and
11 others Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Com-
mission issued to me in this case I
shall sell by public auction the under-
mentioned property on Saturday the
19th day of June 1943 at 4 p. m.
at the spot.

Property Referred to:

Land situated at Tirunelvely East
Jaffna called Aruwakallady in extent
according to deed 5 Lms V. C. and
5½ kls. but according to survey 5
Lms. V. C. and 7 kls with houses
well and other appurtenances and
bounded on the East by Manikam
wife of Mr. Sivakolunthu and others,
on the North by road, on the West
by the property of Kanagasabai Kan-
diah and shareholders and on the
South by the property of Sinnam-
mah wife of Thambiayah.

The whole hereof excluding half
share of the well standing thereon
with right of way and watercourse
five feet wide in a straight line from
the Eastern boundary of this land
up to the well.

Jaffna, V. A. DURAYAPPAH,
22-5-43. Commissioner.
(Mis. 42, 27-5-43.)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 18 T.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Nallathamby Sinniahpillai
of Pungudutivu West

Deceased

Packiam widow of Nallathamby
Sinniahpillai of Pungudutivu
West presently of Vannarponnai
East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinniahpillai Balachandra of
Vannarponnai East
2. Sellachchi widow of Nalla-
thamby of Pungudutivu West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
Petitioner abovenamed praying that
the abovenamed 2nd Respondent
may be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem
over the 1st Respondent and that
Letters of Administration to the es-
tate of the deceased abovenamed be
granted to her coming on for disposal
before George Crossette Thambyah
Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the
10th day of August 1942 in the pre-
sence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam
Proctor on the part of the petitioner
and her affidavit dated the 10th day
of August 1942 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd Respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-Litem over the minor
the abovenamed 1st Respondent for
the purpose of watching her interests
in these Testamentary proceedings
and that letters of administration to
the estate of the deceased above-
named be issued to the petitioner as
widow of the said deceased unless the
Respondents shall appear before this
Court on the 4th day of September
1943 and show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

The 10th day of August 1942.
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Extended for 21-5-43,

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. V. K. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 8, 17 & 31-5-43)**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
JAFFNA**SIXTH FORM ENTRANCE
SCHOLARSHIPS

An examination for admission to
the University Entrance, Pre-
Medical, H. S. C. and London
Intermediate in Arts and Science
classes will be held on Wednesday,
June 2, at 9-30 a. m. Three
scholarships (one reserved for a girl
student) are awarded on the results
of the above examination. Last
date for receipt of applications,
May, 31. New classes commence,
June 7.

J. T. ARULANANTHAM
Principal.
(Mis. 40, 24 & 27-5-43.)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 94.

In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of the late Mr. Kandar
Aruliah Thambu of Nunavil.

Deceased.

Violet Sellammah widow of K.
A. Thambu of Nunavil.

Petitioner.

1. Muttiah Samuel Thambidurai
2. wife Annah Arulammah of
Nunavil
3. Thambu Jeevanayagam of Nuna-
vil presently of 115, Jeelan
Langar Alor Star, Kedah
4. Thambimuttu David Selvanaya-
gam of C. G. R. Maho
5. Wife Ruthu Rasamani of
Nunavil
6. Thambu Tiruchelvam of Nuna-
vil presently of 150 Sang
Peng Road, Pudu, Kuala-
Lumpur
7. Mary Pongodi of Nunavil
8. Thambu Eanesan of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying (a)
for an order dispensing with the
personal service of processes on the
3rd and 6th Respondents (b) For an
Order allowing substituted service
of Processes on the 3rd and 6th Res-
pondents by affixing the same to their
last known place of abode: i. e. their
house situated at Nunavil called
"Thambu Vasa" (c) For an order de-
claring that the 1st Respondent be
declared Guardian-ad-litem over the
8th Respondent who is a minor for
the purpose of enabling the Petition-
er to obtain Letters of Administration
(d) For an Order declaring that Let-
ters of Administration to the Estate
of the said Deceased be issued to the
petitioner abovenamed as widow of
the said deceased coming on for dis-
posal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna, in the presence
of Mr. S. K. Thiravianayagam, Pro-
ctor for Petitioner on the 22nd
day of February 1943 and the affi-
avit and the Petition of the Petitioner
having been read:

It is ordered that (a) the personal
services of the processes on the 3rd
and 6th Respondents be dispensed
with and substituted service of Pro-
cesses on the 3rd & 6th Respondents
may be had by affixing processes to
their last known place of abode that
is their house situated at Nunavil
called "Thambu Vasa" (b) that the
1st Respondent be and he is hereby
appointed Guardian-ad-litem over
the 8th Respondent minor (c) that
Letters of Administration to the Es-
tate of the said deceased be issued to
the Petitioner abovenamed as widow
of the said deceased, unless the
abovenamed Respondents shall ap-
pear before this Court on or before
the 12th day of April 1943 and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.
20-3-43.

Extended for 31-5-43.

Drawn by

(Sgd) S. K. Thiravianayagam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 9, 27 & 31-5-43)**BASEL MISSION
CALICUT TILES**

First in the field, first ever
since. Unrivalled for strength
and absorb the least quantity
of water during rain.

Stocks of New Model Double
Grooved Tiles, Single Grooved
Tiles, Flooring Tiles & etc.,
are available.

Order your requirements
early.

William Mather & Sons

Sole Agents, Jaffna.

Mis. 36. 20-31-5-43.

WANTED

An Account and Correspon-
dence clerk in English and
Tamil at a monthly salary of
Rs. 40/- is wanted by the
Mullaattivu Co-operative Stores
Ltd., Mullaattivu. Application
closes on 30-5-43.
(Mis. 41. 24-6-43.)

**VANNARPONNAI CENTRE
CO-OPERATIVE STORES**

Mr. A. S. Perayiravar, Assis-
tant Registrar of Co-operative
Societies, N. D., declared open
the Vannarponnai Centre Co-
operative Stores at 372, Chetty
Street, Vannarponnai.

At the entrance Mr. Perayira-
var was garlanded by the Hony.
Secretary Mr. V. Sivasubra-
maniam, Proctor.

Mr. M. R. Karalasingham,
Proctor, the President of the
Society, in calling upon Mr. Pera-
yiravar to open the Stores said
that the Society was very fortu-
nate in having a very enthusiastic
committee and also in having
engaged the services as Manager
of Mr. N. K. Namasivayam, for-
merly of the Hindu Organ Office.
Mr. Perayiravar said that all
the house-holders should rally
round co-operative societies and
obtain the benefits of such
societies which stand for the bene-
fit of the consumers.

**THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND LTD.**

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly
instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn
Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period.
Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed
at 1% per annum on the average monthly
balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and
12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and
6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to
Colombo and the Principal cities of India.
Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special
arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest
charged at 9% per annum (Part payments
accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41-20-11-42.) (T's) Shroff.

"THE HINDU ORGAN"**Subscription Rates**

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

Town Delivery : ... Yearly Rs. 6 50
Inland & India, Etc. ... Yearly Rs. 9 50

Single Copy Ctr. 7.

Advertisement Rates

	Rs.	Cts.
Government Advertisement	1	75 per inch
Sale Notices	1	00 " "
Casual Advertisements	1	25 " "
Pawn Broker's Advertisement		35 per item
Order Nisi for 2 publications	5	00

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at
Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the
Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press,
Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943.