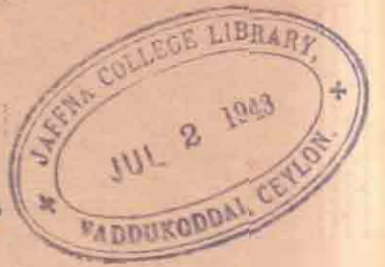


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 24.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

London-Bombay Photo-Telegram Service

The first photo-telegram service will be opened this week between London and Bombay. The service, which at present will be open only to the Government of India and a few non-official agencies is available both ways. It is expected that the first picture from India will be the presentation of the V. C. to Havildar Prakash Singh by the Viceroy.

Appointment Of Chief Examiners

The appointment of whole-time Examiners to set and correct examination papers in connection with local examinations is envisaged in a scheme submitted by the Director of Education. The Executive Committee of Education has, it is learned, considered and approved the Director's suggestion, and the estimates for the purpose will be presented with the Ministry's Budget proposals.

Gandhiji's Son Wins Appeal

The Privy Council allowed the appeal on Friday in the case of the "Hindustan Times," in which the editor, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and other persons were convicted of contempt of court by the High Court of Allahabad. The Privy Council allowed the appeal, set aside the conviction and ordered that the costs and fines be repaid on the ground that the statements made in the "Hindustan Times" did not amount to contempt of court at all.

Jap Claim Of All-Rubber Vessels

The Japanese news agency reports that the Japanese have completed tests on large ships made entirely of rubber which, on arrival at their destination, can be unloaded and the ships themselves converted into rubber products of all types. The raw rubber is stated to be treated by a special process so that it will stand up to various stresses by varying its thickness. Rubber can be used for all parts of the keel and the hull. The rubber ships are motorless and will be towed by ordinary power-driven vessels.

WILL HITLER STRIKE AT TURKEY?

TURKEY MORE PREPARED NOW THAN EVER

(BY LEONARD KIRSCHEN)

"WHAT is Turkey going to do?" must be the question that everybody is asking in the Axis camp. Turkey's main policy remains unchanged. There is a Turkish proverb: "Chase a trapped cat in a locked room with a stick, and it becomes a tiger." This cat is now German. Germany's satellites are also mad cats.

What are the chances of an attack on Turkey by the mad cats of Europe? In any case, there can be no talk of Turkish aggression and therefore, it is an Axis attack that is most likely to bring Turkey into the war. Germany is in no position to do this herself. To build up an attacking force against Turkey might take at least six weeks from now, and there is no sign of it. Decidedly, Hitler himself cannot do it. Can Mussolini do?

It is known here that Italy has, for some time, been trying to bring her own occupation armies back to Italy and leave the butchering and policing of the occupied Balkan countries to the Germans and Bulgarians. But Germany is not inclined to take all this upon herself. The returning Italian armies may also demoralize the Italian population and form the nucleus of a ferment which could lead to open revolt. Italy cannot spare more troops. She cannot send more troops to the Russian front. She cannot, therefore, spare any for an attack on Turkey.

This is the time and place to recall an anecdote which is told here of Kemal Ataturk. During talks with his friends he tried always to lay down some hard and fast rules which constitute his political testament. He once said: "If Turkey wants to become a great Power she must have war with a great Power and obtain a smashing victory. The only Power that I can see we could attack and smash is Italy." The Italians know this only too well. With the example of the Greek campaign behind them, they know

what their fate will be if they attack Turkey.

But there is Bulgaria and it is just possible that Hitler told King Boris at Salzburg to try and probe Turkish reactions and see what the chances are. Bulgaria can put about 30 divisions in the field and with German air support and technical co-operation may give Turkey a fight.

Germany is trying to give the Allies the impression that she has lost her grip on the Balkan satellites. She is trying to create the illusion that the Balkans are the weakest spot in Europe's under-belly because she knows that a successful invasion of Italy may spell disaster.

At the same time a new conflagration in the eastern Mediterranean might help to postpone any Allied plans for the rest of Europe. That is why the possibility of Bulgaria attacking Turkey is not excluded from Turkish calculations. Of course, they all know that the game is up, but all the satellite countries are so firmly in the grip of the Axis that they cannot move and cannot fight without their help, without German arms and without the Luftwaffe behind them or, as the case may be, against them.

None of these diversions are likely to make either the United Nations or Turkey go out of their set course. From here, we cannot say what the Allies intend doing after Tunis, but we know that Turkey is not likely to change her active policy in the next few weeks. It all depends, of course, on what Turkey's neighbours will do.

But one thing is certain, and that is that Turkey is now more prepared than ever. Nearly £ (T) 500,000,000 are in the ordinary budget and as much in the extraordinary expense budgets which will be voted on during the year. This means that Turkey is now spending more than £ (T) 2,000,000 a day on her army,

HIGHER TRAIN FARES

INCREASED COSTS OF MATERIAL

Passenger fares and goods rates on the Railway are to be increased soon.

The passenger fares are proposed to be raised by one-seventh of the existing fares and the goods rates by an all-round ten per cent. The increase in passenger fares will be accompanied by a corresponding rise in the cost of season and zone ticket fares.

At present the Railway charges on an average 2½ cents per mile per third class passenger. According to the proposed increase this fare is to be raised to 2¾ cents per mile.

All Material Dearer

The reason given for the increase in rates and fares is the heavy rise in the cost of transport material. Coal, oil, firewood, spare parts for locomotives and coaches and all other necessities for rail transport have increased considerably in price although no additional burden on this account has up to now been passed on to the passenger.

FRESH PAPER IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

FOR MATRIC CANDIDATES IN CEYLON

A fresh paper in English Literature on the books prescribed for the June matriculation examination is to be set in Ceylon and the answers sent to London for correction. This has become necessary in view of the fact, that the Matriculation Literature paper set by the London examiners contained questions on books that the candidates had not studied.

navy and air-force. Before attacking Turkey, King Boris will have to consider these figures and if by chance he comes to the wrong conclusion and attacks, Turkey will be ready, and, who knows, perhaps Turkey's contribution will help to finish the war a few days earlier.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943.

THE RICE POSITION

MR. K. VAITHIANATHAN, Commissioner of the Ceylon Government's Department of Supplies in India, has arrived in the island to discuss the present position of food supplies from India with the Civil Defence and Food Commissioner. Mr. Vaithianathan is reported as having informed the representative of a Colombo paper that in India supplies of rice are becoming more difficult to obtain. In spite of the Indian official view that there was very little or no shortage of production, the fact remained, according to Mr. Vaithianathan, that rice was not coming, for instance, into the Bengal markets. At Delhi he himself had to buy for his own consumption rice at 54 cents a measure. Mr. Vaithianathan is definitely of the opinion that price levels in India are generally on the increase and that Ceylon is in a more fortunate position as regards the price at which it is able to obtain its supplies. Another interesting information given by Mr. Vaithianathan is that the rice now being supplied to consumers in Ceylon at 36 cents per measure was actually costing the Government 42 cents.

Regarding the food position in India one has only to turn to the Indian papers to confirm Mr. Vaithianathan's view. In Malabar, for instance, there is much distress, and the authorities there have just sanctioned an additional monsoon quota of 10,000 bags for each of the affected taluks. At Nellore, the Grain Purchasing Officer is continuing to requisition stocks from villages. A correspondent of the "Hindu" reports that at Anantapur the rice position is not free from anxiety unless the town receives a large supply of rice from other places. Even cholam is being rationed in some places. It is quite obvious that at least for some time to come India herself will need all the food produced by her.

Ceylon has, therefore, to accelerate her own production of paddy and food grains. This is the only prudent course of action, as Mr. D. S. Senanayake himself has indicated more than once. Under the Karachehi Irrigation scheme the authorities have done wisely to supply cultivators with artificial manure on the condition that for every hundred weight of manure supplied the cultivators should sell to the Government three

bushels of paddy at the rate of Rs. 4 per bushel. This is a step in the right direction and we hope that every effort will be made to popularise these manures which are already producing excellent results. There is, however, one difficulty which has been repeatedly referred to in these columns and which the Government has hitherto failed to meet: it is the shortage of labour which is seriously affecting production and which is standing in the way of the extension of paddy cultivation. In view of the very high wages demanded by labour—the wages have gone up to as much as Rs. 2 a day—we are unable to see why the Government should persist in selling at 36 cents a measure of rice which costs 42 cents

WORLD CURRENCY STABILISATION

By A. THIAGARAJAH, M.A., M.LITT.

[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

Pre-1914

The rehabilitation of International Trade has been a vexing problem with almost every nation since the last Great War. Even in very normal times fluctuations in exchange rates, caused by several minor factors acting conjointly, impose a severe handicap both upon international trade and finance. The gold standard served two functions: it controlled the volume of currency within a country and preserved the stability of foreign exchange rates. Both these functions were very efficaciously performed until 1914, not because, as many believed, of any inherent virtue in the gold standard but owing to fortuitous circumstances that preceded the century leading to that date. The conflict between the two functions the gold standard was called upon to perform became apparent with the progress of the twenties as with the thirties. In that era of gold standard price levels, output of gold currency expansion, employment, industrial activity, foreign investments, all synchronised in the rate at which they moved. The gold standard was not man-made; it evolved quite unconsciously. But this fortunate trend of events ceased with that war and subsequent maladjustments were of such magnitude that despite human efforts a complete collapse in international trade was bound to prevail, the like of which could be compared with depressions of the same type in the same way as the present war stands to those that went before.

1914—1931:

After the last Great War and the hectic boom and slump which followed it, the Gold standard was restored in nearly every country of the world. Nations desired to re-

turn to normality and to avoid the calamitous chaos produced in Europe by the wild post-war inflation. But different countries had to face different problems in their attempt to reinstate gold. A failure to do so led to the collapse of the standard during the great depression. Factors that caused maladjustments in the international field may be mentioned here. Most countries either over-valued or under-valued their currencies in fixing the exchange ratio in relation to the U. S. dollar which, but for a short interval, kept to the gold standard. Consequently countries like England that over-valued their currencies could not adjust their internal price structure in consonance with their external value, for wages obstinately refused to adjust themselves downwards. Further the heavy War Debts and Reparations payments, undesirable movements of short-term capital, phenomenal stock market speculation in New York, competing tariff walls that hampered the free flow of goods, the concentration of gold with the U.S.A. and France where gold was piled up, the wide use of cheques and deposits which did not allow for the mathematical expansion or contraction of money with the influx and efflux of gold, and more important the stress laid by countries to stabilise internal price levels in preference to stabilizing their external values combined with one accord to wreck the gold standard machinery. An orgy of currency depreciation and increased tariffs by nations followed the failure of the standard; for, nations hankered after a favourable balance of trade. But its futility was soon realised.

Pre-War

The Tripartite Monetary Agreement between England, America and France was concluded in 1936 wherein they agreed to co-operate to prevent excessive fluctuations and to effect large changes by agreement. The Agreement lasts to this day at least formally. We must here note that there have been several methods of exchange management in the absence of the gold standard. The Exchange Equalisation Account of England and the numerous methods of exchange restrictions and exchange clearings have filled the history of international trade since 1931 that it would be out of place to recount their story here. The Lend-Lease has considerably eased the present international trade situation in a way.

Two Recent Proposals

The last few months have seen a renewed effort in profitable thinking about post-war currency and exchange stabilisation in the world. Two proposals have been out to the

public. One, the American White Plan, has, for its agency, a Currency Stabilisation Fund to which Allied nations and others could contribute and hold voting power according to contributions with a maximum of 25% for any single nation and requires the assent of 4/5ths of its members for any decision. The unit of measurement would be known as a Unita, equivalent to the gold contents of ten dollars. The other, the Keynes Plan, visualises an International Clearing Union managed by a Board to which membership shall be according to the relative importance of the foreign trade of each nation, and the unit of currency would be the Bancor in terms of gold. But the Bancor would vary if occasion arose, while the Unita would be more rigid. They have the merit of having gold as a means of settling international balances, of adjusting the rates from time to time in accordance with the need of each country, of compelling countries to receive goods from other countries whenever they have a foreign surplus, and of requiring countries not unnecessarily to exclude from their market the products of other nations.

Many Pitfalls

But all these schemes might appear well on paper. Many pitfalls have to be avoided. We are in the midst of a conflagration and are experiencing an accentuated economic di-equilibrium. After the war economic rehabilitation of all countries would consume the energies of all the thoughtful economists in the world. There would be countries in all stages of economic development, and whatever policy would be seen good enough for advanced countries may not be palatable to backward and potentially rich countries. Considerable internal adjustments, and readjustments after external contact, must precede international stabilisation. Certainly, it would be ruinous to drag in and link the currencies of weaker nations with those of the advanced ones as though the newly determined parities would be permanent. India, for example, would have to secure internal stability before she could find her parity with, say, the sterling. If any such untoward thing happens it would work havoc. Indians with one voice do not want the Rupee to be linked to the sterling. Yes America and Britain are interested parties. As somebody has said, the U.S.A., as the world's greatest holder of gold, and the British Empire, as the world's greatest producer of gold, have an interest in maintaining its value. The joke is not over. The White Plan seems to look forward to the domination of the dollar in the world's money markets, while the Keynes Plan seems to aim at retaining for sterling its position in the sterling area. May be a Dollar Sterling standard may dominate international trade and finance. But we must probe deeper for the economic malaise of the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PROMISED CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Sir,—May I take the liberty to suggest through the medium of your paper that the dissolution of the present State Council should be insisted on as a condition precedent to our submitting proposals for reform of the constitution? There are cogent reasons to seek to secure the condition. For one thing, the Council has long outlived its allotted span of life. For another, the Board of Ministers, an oligarchical group, which snatched power by use of artful devices subversive of the democratic purpose of the Donoughmore Constitution, can, by no means claim to possess the confidence of the minorities, and, therefore, the task of formulating a reformed Constitution at once honest and just or one that would be acceptable to all the communities should not be entrusted to it. For a third, the country should be given an opportunity to express its judgment on the doings of the Council in the last 7 years, and also to state whether or not the new constitution should be different on the basic principles from that of the present. And for a fourth, the loss of reputation of the Council which it has recently suffered has robbed it of its claim to respect by the public. As the strength of a chain depends on the weakest link, so the reputation of our State Council depends on the character of the least reputable members. And the number of members who had come under the adverse comments of the Commissioner (Mr. L. M. D. de Silva K. C.) are not a few. The results of new elections should serve as an index as to whether the illiterate and poverty stricken masses to whom the gift of franchise was an un-understandable thing has since received light as to its true purpose or inwardness.

Yours etc.
R. C. P.

20-6-43.

THE TEXTILE CONTROL

Sir,—This system which purports to regulate the prices of textiles has only enriched the petty trader by giving him scope to make ample profits. The Controller of Textiles has knowledge of this fact and he in a recent utterance has made it clear that he will have to reduce the prices of certain Textiles. Why give this warning? The moment the reduced prices come into force one would find empty show-cases, and there would have come into existence a man-made scarcity. Is the system so fast and rigid that it may be assumed no one is duped? Do the dealers ever exhibit their scheduled prices notice in a language easily understood by the man-in-the street? Do the authorities ever take the trouble of finding out the stock in hand when they go to check the prices? The way the dealers had wink the authorities can be easily gauged by the fact that last month's goods may fetch the same price as this month's. The bills are so prepared and presented as to leave no clue for suspicion. When there is no call for a return of stocks since April last from many of the dealers then it is no surprise to find this amount of profiteering going on. Here is an instance where I was victimized by a certain trader. I asked for a banian and

the price he demanded was Rs. 1-75. I asked him for a receipt and he made a reduction of ten cents and he failed to give the receipt. Later when I enquired at other shops the price of that banian was Rs. 1.50. Who knows how many others were duped in a similar manner? A shop-to-shop stock-taking and then the reduction of the prices of textiles would greatly benefit the public.

Yours truly,
'ARGUS'

MANNAR - MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir,—The Public of Jaffna is very much perturbed by the attitude taken up by the Saiva Paripalana Sabha in authorising Mr. R. Sivagurunather, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Sabha, to send a message of "good-will" in support of the candidature of Mr. Gnanamuttu in preference to Mr. C. Suntharalingam.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., is reported to have presided at a meeting in support of Mr. Gnanamuttu's candidature and had made capital out of this message. This gives the impression that the Hindu Public prefers a Catholic in preference to a stand-out Hindu.

Will the Honorary Secretary of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha through the columns of your esteemed journal kindly inform the public whether the Sabha is supporting the candidature of Mr. Gnanamuttu and has authorised Mr. R. Sivagurunather to send the message of good-will.

Yours etc.,
V. V. KARUNANITHI,

PANNAI CAUSEWAY

Sir,—It is reported that the Executive Committee of Communications and Works has unanimously agreed on the principle of the construction of the above causeway and requested the D. P. W. to produce at the next meeting to be held on July 12 estimates for the three alternative schemes he has prepared. The three schemes referred to were considered at a conference of the people of Jaffna and the Islands held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on May 18, under the presidency of Mr. M. Prasad, the Government Agent, and the following resolution was passed:

"This Conference is unanimously of the opinion that Scheme No. 3, is the most suitable. It provides for the full requirements with a through road and a swing bridge with 2 openings of 30 feet each and the span bridge of 20 feet is also included."

I was present at the Conference as the representative of the Kayts Association in Colombo. The estimated cost of Scheme No. 3 is about 7½ lakhs and this sum spread over 5 or 6 years cannot be considered prohibitive. As the work is an urgent one it is hoped that the Executive Committee will favourably consider the matter and allow the Minister to bring a loan resolution to the House or include the item in the next Budget to start the work at an early date.

P. Q. CHRISTIAN,
Jaffna, 26-6-43.

RICE PROBLEM ACUTE IN INDIA

LITTLE PROSPECTS OF SUPPLY TO CEYLON

The view that it was likely that Ceylon might get very little rice from India during the next two or three months as the general rice problem there was as acute as in Ceylon was expressed by Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Commissioner of the Ceylon Government's Department of Supplies in India, who has arrived in the Island to discuss the question of food supplies from India with the Civil Defence and Food Commissioner.

Mr. Vaithianathan told a "Daily News" representative that in India supplies of rice were becoming more difficult to obtain. The Indian official view, however, was that there was very little or no shortage of production but the fact remained that rice was not coming, for instance, into the Bengal markets.

He said that a few days ago he bought at Delhi, for his own consumption at 54 cents a measure, medium quality rice similar to what Ceylon had been recently importing from India. The price levels in India were generally on the increase and Ceylon was in a more fortunate position as regards the price at which it was able to obtain its supplies.

Mr. Vaithianathan added that the rice now being supplied to consumers in Ceylon at 36 cents per measure was actually costing the Government 42 cents.

GIVE UP COUPONS

CONDITION FOR ISSUE OF TICKETS TO INDIA

Instructions have been issued to all railway stations not to issue any tickets to stations in India from Thursday unless every applicant submits a certificate from a Deputy or Assistant Food Controller.

This applies not only to those who are in possession of rice coupon books but also to visitors to the Island. In the case of a visitor to the Island the certificate should state that he (or she) is not the holder of a coupon book while in the case of those who hold coupon books the Deputy or Assistant Food Controller should certify that they have surrendered their coupon books. The only exception made is with regard to those travelling on service tickets.

MAHAJANA ENG. SCHOOL FOUNDER'S DAY

The Founder's Day celebration of the above school came off on Thursday, the 24th ultimo. The chief event of the celebration was a largely attended memorial meeting held in the school hall under the presidency of Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, District Inspector of Schools. The meeting commenced at 7-30 p.m. with the singing of Thevaram. The Chairman paid a glowing tribute to the departed Founder in the course of which he spoke with great feeling about the selfless services rendered by the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai in the field of education and other spheres of activity for over four decades.

Mr. Nesiiah delivered a very instructive address on "The Responsibility of parents in the education of their children" He stressed on the importance of a

C-IN-C. INSPECTS JAFFNA A. R. P.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF VOLUNTEER WORK

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during his visit to the North inspected the Jaffna A. R. P. Services. Hours before the Parade, the Esplanade, the venue of the Parade, was a sea of heads. At 3-30 p. m. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Report Centre and Control Room at St. John's College, Chundikuli. The A. R. P. Controller Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam received His Excellency and introduced him to the Officer in Charge of Communications, Mr. S. Ratnasabapathy, District Inspector of Telegrams. H. E. was keenly interested in the arrangements in the Control Room. He spent more than twenty-five minutes questioning the personnel and satisfied himself with the signalling system, the emergency lighting arrangements, the large scale map of the peninsula with the Wardens' Post, First Aid Posts etc. Addressing the Staff and the Volunteers, His Excellency said that he was glad to see that the Centre was well organized. He exhorted them not to grow slack but to keep themselves ready. The possibilities of a Raid could not yet be ruled out and he hoped that if Jaffna had her testing time, they would all rise to the occasion and give a good account of themselves. While the Central Room was being inspected the various Services had taken up their positions on the Esplanade. Jaffna had never witnessed such a mammoth parade and thousands had flocked to the grounds. 2449 persons took up their positions under their various services. It was a grand demonstration of volunteer work to note that out of this large number there was only a nucleus of about 60 paid personnel. His Excellency took almost forty-five minutes to go round. He questioned a large number of men and was interested to hear that Services had professional men, farmers, pensioners, especially Malayan pensioners to whom His Excellency had a special word of encouragement and hops. After the Parade, the Services were served with tea on the Central College grounds. (Cor.)

TO LET

"Ambihai Buildings"

4 spacious airy upstairs new rooms. Centre of business quarter, K. K. S. Road.

Apply:

R. Sivagurunather,
37, Brown Road,
Jaffna.

(Mis. 72.1 & 3-7-43.)

well-ordered home and well disciplined parents, if a child is to have the right kind of education and benefit by the training given in the school.

A few songs from "Keetharasa-manchary", a garland of moral songs, composed by the founder were then sung by Mr. V. Sangarapillai of Sir Kanagasabai Vidyasalai. Mr. P. Sivapiragasam then spoke in Tamil on "மதனவாதி உலகம்" touching on the kind of pupils we now have in our schools and the nature of the training to be given to them, if they are to lead a life as useful citizens.

The Jaffna College Alumni Association

The Alumni Day Celebrations

and the

Annual General Meeting

will be held

on Saturday, 3rd July, 1943

at

Jaffna College, Vaddukodai

You are cordially invited.

R. C. S. Cooke,
Hony. Secy, J. C. A. A.
Mahesa Bahwan, Jaffna.

19th July, 1943.

PROGRAMME

Saturday, 3rd July 1943

3-00 p. m.	Annual General Meeting
5-00 p. m.	Principal's Tea
6-00 p. m.	Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
7-00 p. m.	Oratorical Contest
8-30 p. m.	Annual Dinner *

*For subscribers only

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Life Membership Subscription	Rs. 20.00
Annual Membership Subscription 1943	Rs. 2.00
Jaffna College Miscellany Subscription 1944	Rs. 1.00
Alumni Annual Dinner—Fee: Member per head	Rs. 3.00
" Lady guest	Rs. 2.00
" Men guest	Rs. 3.00

Please remit the Membership Subscription and Dinner Fee before 30th June 1943 to the Hony Treasurer:—

Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah,
Chundikul, Jaffna.

(Mis. 62. 24, 28 & 1-7-43)

Sale of Arrack Rents 1943—1944, Vavuniya District

The sales of the rents of the undermentioned arrack taverns for 1943—1944 will be held on the respective dates and places shown against each tavern.

2. Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice published in Government Gazette No. 9141 of June 25, 1943.

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, 21st June, 1943.

S. M. DUFF,
Assistant Government Agent.

List of Taverns referred to:

Serial No.	Division	Local Area (within which Tavern may be sited)	Date and time and place of closing of Tenders.
1.	Mullaitivu Sanitary Board Town	Within Sanitary Board Limits of Mullaitivu	July 26th, 1943, at 10 a. m. at the Vavuniya Kachcheri
2.	Vavuniya North	Within the Village of Mankulam	do at 10-15 a. m.
3.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town	Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya	do at 10-30 a. m.

(G. 13-1-7-43)

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,
S'roff.

(Y. 154. A. 21-11-41—20-11-42.) (T's)

NAVY REMEMBRANCE DAY

A telegram has been received by the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that Sunday, July 11th, will be observed in all churches throughout Great Britain as a day of thankful remembrance of work of the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy, to whose courage and vigilance we owe our preservation from want and the safe conduct of our Forces to so many parts of the world. All congregations in Great Britain will therefore be asked to remember them especially in their prayers and all church collections on that day will be sent to the King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Minister for Home Affairs joins with His Excellency in commending a similar observance of the day to leaders and members of all religious bodies of every creed and denomination in this Island and in reminding the public that all subscriptions to and collections for the King George's Fund for Sailors should be sent to the Bank of Ceylon, 41, Bristol Street, Colombo, who are the Honorary Treasurers of the local branch of the Fund.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for loading rice, etc." on the left hand top corner of the envelope will be received up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 7th July 1943 by the Deputy Food Controller N. P. for loading into and unloading from Railway Wagons paddy, rice or other foodstuffs and carrying and stacking same in the Warehouses and Godowns at Kankasanturai, Jaffna and Kodikamam for the financial year 1942—1943.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, N. P. from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

A deposit of Rs. 10/- should be made at any Kachcheri and a receipt produced before tender forms are obtained.

S. N. SINNATAMBY,
for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.

Jaffna, 23-6-43.
(Mis. 71. 1-7-43)

NOTICE

The Koddudai Murugamoorthy Temple at Vaddukodai has been declared a common temple under the Trust Ordinance and a Board of Trustees composed of 5 members has been appointed to administer the affairs of the temple. The Board of Trustees has taken charge of the temple and its temporalities and has appointed Mr. M. Appar-samy Mailvaganam, one of the Trustees, as its Manager.

M. Sabaratnasinghe,
Chairman,
Board of Trustees,
Vaddukodai Murugamoorthy
Temple.

Vaddukodai,
23-6-43.

(Mis. 64. 28-6 & 1-7-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 114

In the matter of the estate of the late Theivanapillai wife of T. Muttukumaru of Uduvii.

Deceased.

1. Thamocharampillai Muttukumar and wife
2. Sinnatankachipillai both of Uduvil,
Petitioners

vs.

1. Thamar Kanagaratnam and wife
2. Muttupillai both of Siruppiddy
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the above-named petitioners be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to them accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of June 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of May 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge

(O. 15. 1 & 5-7-43)

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

Subscription Rates

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

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

Single Copy Cts. 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, JULY 1, 1943.