

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 20.

LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS

Far-Reaching Changes Contemplated

POLICE CHIEF'S REPRESENTATIONS TO HOME MINISTRY

FAR-REACHING changes are contemplated in the law relating to public meetings and processions. The Executive Committee of Home Affairs is at present considering, it is learned, certain representations made on the subject by the Inspector-General of Police.

As regards public processions the Police are in a position to control them and lay down the routes along which they should proceed, but in the case of public meetings, it is pointed out, there are serious drawbacks in the way of the Police taking action to prevent the holding of meetings which are likely to result in a breach of the peace.

It is learned that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs is considering a proposal that, in order to meet such contingencies, legislation should be introduced on the lines of the Public Order Act enacted in the United Kingdom in 1936.

Effect of Recent Incidents

The proposal, it is learned, has arisen as a result of certain public meetings and processions in the recent past which led to or were attended by scenes of violence and lawlessness.

It is proposed that adequate powers should be placed in the hands of the Police to prevent meetings which are likely to result in breaches of the peace being held.

The English Public Order Act of 1936 embodies provisions which can be effectively used in such emergencies, and it is proposed to introduce legislation in Ceylon on the lines of those provisions.

It has already been decided to follow certain provisions of the Public Order Act of the United Kingdom in framing the proposed local Sedition Bill.

Prevention of Disorder

The prevention of disorder

is to be provided for by separate legislation.

The experience gained from political meetings which have so far led to disorder shows, it is stated, that one of the ways in which a breach of the peace could be easily caused is the abusive language used by speakers at public meetings.

Abuse, however, is not an offence.

Provisions of English Act

The English Public Order Act lays down that any person who, in a public place or at any public meeting, uses threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaves in such a manner as to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned is guilty of an offence.

The introduction of a similar provision into the law of this country would it is pointed out, facilitate the prevention of disorder being occasioned by public meetings.

Unlawful Assembly

The English Common Law applicable to meetings applies also to Ceylon, and no meeting in this country can be prevented so long as it does not constitute an unlawful assembly under the Penal Code.

Difficulties

It is pointed out that there are difficulties in the way of dealing with all meetings which may lead to breaches of the peace as unlawful assemblies under Section 138 of the Penal Code.

Further difficulties arise, it

Hygiene Clinic in Jaffna

Doctor's Recommendation

Colombo, June 15.

It is understood that Dr. H. C. P. Ganawardena, of the General Hospital, Colombo who was asked to report on the proposed Social Hygiene Clinic in Jaffna, has recommended that the clinic should be incorporated in the Civil Hospital of that town.

For the present, however, he suggests that the clinic should be given in charge of the Surgeon in Jaffna, who could treat these cases as part of the surgical cases.

He anticipates that such a step will cause a certain amount of inconvenience to the officers concerned and even to the patients. But a distinctive advantage is that patients, who require treatment at this clinic would be less unwilling to call.

is pointed out, in the way of dispersing such meetings.

One method, it is stated, is the application of the move-on by-law. That course, it is stated, is ineffective as each time a crowd stops moving on, it has to be ordered to do so.

Magistrate's Order

The next course to be adopted is provided by Section 114 of the Criminal Procedure Code whereby a Magistrate is empowered to make an order and serve it in emergencies on a person or persons directing him or them to abstain from an act specified in the Order.

The requisite of personal service of the Order on the persons to be bound by the Order, it is maintained, makes this procedure ineffectual.

Where an order cannot be served, there is provision in the present law to publish it in the Gazette or, when there is no time for such publication, to post it up in public places.

It is pointed out that this procedure also is not quite satisfactory.

The power to disperse unlawful assemblies is conferred by Section 99 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the five sections following it.

Under those provisions a Magistrate can command any assembly of five persons or more to disperse,

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COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION

LEGAL HANDICAPS TO BUSINESS

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERALLY that it is desirable that legislation should be introduced whereby (a) certain instruments at present in use for the purpose of obtaining finance from banks to enable commercial transactions to be carried through, will be put on a proper legal basis so as to ensure adequate security to lenders and (b) the stamp duties that these instruments will attract shall be made as light as possible, is one of the recommendations in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Commercial Legislation, issued last week as a sessional paper.

The following is a summary of the recommendations:

Specimen forms of Trust Receipt (whether for sale or for warehousing) should be prescribed and the legal effect of a Trust Receipt laid down. The Trust Receipt should be registered, and provision should be made for the keeping and maintenance of a proper index. The stamp duty should be 50 cents as at present. The use of Trust Receipt should be confined to transactions between bankers and their customers.

Pledges to banks of shares and debentures in limited liability companies should be rendered complete by (a) deposit with the lending bank of the scrip or debentures (b) lodgment of duly stamped and completed transfers in favour of the lending bank or its nominees, (c) contemporaneous execution and tender by the borrower to the lending bank of a memorandum containing irrevocable authority to the bank to sell the security when necessity arises without recourse to the courts. Provision to be made setting out the rights and obligations of banker and customer respectively upon creation and realization of the security and upon settlement of the debt by the customer, and giving the

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U. D. C. CLERK TO BE Y. C. MEMBER

ALLEGATION AGAINST COUNCIL CLERKS

CHAIRMAN TAKES MEMBER TO TASK

A CLERK of the Jaffna Urban District Council was given permission by the Council at its last meeting, to put his name forward for election as a member of a Village Committee.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy (Chairman) took Mr. C. Ponnambalam to task when he remarked that the Council's clerks appeared to have insufficient work to do.

Mr. Ponnambalam said he thought so because they were frequently seen during office hours smoking, chewing betel and chatting either by the roadside or in boutiques near-by.

The Chairman retorted that Mr. Ponnambalam would not make such an allegation if he made up his mind to visit the office for a short time and see what the clerks did.

The discussion arose over the recommendation of the Secretary that Mr. K. Kathiravelu, one of the Council's electricity bill-collectors, should be appointed Revenue Inspector.

Will be in Authority

The Chairman explained that as electricity dues were being collected by four people it was necessary that one of them should be in authority.

Mr. Ponnambalam opposed the suggestion on the footing that if he were appointed on a monthly salary there would be no incentive to collect dues as would be the case if he were paid on a percentage basis as at present.

It was suggested that one of the Council's clerks might be appointed to the post and this caused Mr. Ponnambalam to inveigh against the clerks.

The appointment of the collector as inspector was finally sanctioned.

The draft by-laws relating to the registration of barbers' shops and hairdressing saloons were adopted.

An application from Mr. Rajavallavan, a clerk of the Council, for permission to put his name forward for election as a member of the Navaly Village Committee was allowed.

Mr. C. D. Moraes, Electricity Superintendent, was confirmed in his post.

Personal

Adigar A. Naganather who left for Kandy on the 8th instant will return to Jaffna by the 25th inst.

Vivekananda Society Colombo

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report

THE following are extracts from the Thirty sixth Annual Report of The Vivekananda Society, Colombo, presented at the annual meeting held on the 12th inst at the Society Hall:—

The Council of Management has the pleasure of submitting a brief report on the work of the Society for the year April 1938 to March 1939. The financial statements are those for the year ending 31st March 1938, while the events dealt with are up to date.

Membership.—There are 8 honorary members and 34 life members 39 ordinary members have been elected in the course of the year under review and one ceased to be member owing to change of station. The number of members on the roll at the end of March 1939 is 762; of these, about 419 pay their subscriptions regularly.

Changes among Office Bearers.—Mr. A. Visuvanathan, one of the vice-presidents, had to leave us in November 1938 owing to his transfer to Jaffna and Mr. V. Visuvalingam was elected to the vacancy thus created.

Meetings.—Six meetings of the Executive Committee and 4 meetings of the Council of Management were held during the year.

All Ceylon Examinations in Hindu Religious Knowledge.—The examinations in religious knowledge have become very popular. Over 25,000 students from 65 schools entered for the examinations held in December 1938. The results of these examinations have already been printed and circulated. The names of the winners of the special prizes and of their schools are given on page 8. The prizes and certificates in respect of 1937 were duly issued. With the exception of the gold medal which is the first prize in the Senior Examination all prizes were in the form of books. The gold medal costing Rs. 25/- was once again as during the past six years presented by the Trustee of the Annapakkia Fund (Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan). We are thankful to all the ladies and gentlemen who contributed towards the prizes and other expenses connected with these examinations. Brahma Sri S. Cumaraswamy Kurukkal and Messrs N. Sivagurunathapillai, Karunakaya Pandianar, P. Kailasapathi, A. Sittampalam, S. Saravanapavan, K. Arumugam and Pandit K. Sivasambo, have placed us under great obligation by having acted as Honorary Examiners. Our thanks are also due to the presiding examiners and the authorities of the Schools and Colleges where these examinations were held.

Sithantha Panditha and Balapanditha Examinations.—These examinations were held in June 1938. One candidate alone passed in the Panditha Examination and none in the Balapanditha Examination. The gold medal for the Panditha Examination was won by Mr. P. Sivananda Iyer, who was the only successful candidate in that examination. We are grateful to Brahma Sri S. Cumaraswamy Kurukkal, Vidwan S. Canesha Iyer, Valayagunda Swami, Pandit S. Kana-

pathipillai and to Mr. S. Sivapadasundaram, who acted as our Honorary Examiners and our thanks are due to the authority of the Saiva Training Institute, Tinneveli, for lending their hall for these examinations. These examinations have been suspended from this year, in view of the similar examinations held in Ceylon by the Saiva Sithantha Maha Samajam, South India.

Religious Instruction to Hindu Prisoners in the Colombo Jails and to the Inmates of the Leper Asylum.—The Head Master of the Vidyalayam, Mr. K. Arumugam and the Senior Assistant, Pandit K. Sivasambo continued doing this work during this year too and we are greatly obliged to them for having undertaken this work, for, by their having done so, the Society has been able to save about Rs. 240/- annually.

Kathaprasangams.—There is still a great section of Hindus in this city to whom Kathaprasangams make the best appeal and we have not been able to secure the service of a capable preacher for work in this direction. It is hoped that at least in the coming year a person could be found for this purpose.

Study Classes.—Classes in திருக்குறள், கல்வியியல், கைவித்தாங்குதல் & மணிமேகலை were regularly held and Pandit Karunakaya Pandianar continued to be the teacher. It is very much to be regretted that these classes are not sufficiently patronised by the members of Society and it is hoped that in the succeeding year there will be a greater number attending these classes.

Vidhyalayam.—There are at present 361 pupils, 223 boys and 128 girls. Of these 15 are non-Hindus. The average attendance for the school year is 308. The school has restricted the increase in numbers for the present. The problem of accommodation has been to some extent solved by the removal of the side walls to the furthest ends of the school hall at a cost of Rs. 160/- and we are also glad to record the fact of our having been able to provide a separate lavatory and urinals for the school.

There are 11 teachers on the staff. The appointments of Messrs. K. Sabapathy and M. Arumugam have not yet been approved by the Education Department. The annual inspection of the school took place on the 26th, 27th and 28th October

1938. The inspector's remark on the work was "The number of pupils has increased and the quality of work was better than when I inspected the school in 1935."

The school is rapidly growing and we should soon decide the extent to which we can allow it to grow, as we are already faced with the problem of having to find the funds for its immediate and inevitable expansion to accommodate the excess number.

The Residential Section.—The rent collected up to 31-8-39 is Rs. 1097/- and a further sum of Rs. 142/50 was also recovered out of the arrears, leaving a sum of Rs. 60/- as outstanding. This does not include the rent due by the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabai for the room occupied by it. The expenditure on repairs to buildings was Rs. 195/- of which a sum of Rs. 115/- was spent on plastering the boundary walls. The old buildings are in need of further urgent repairs.

The Book-Depot.—This institution has grown into a very large business concern rendering very valuable service to the members of the Society and the public. Till towards the end of the year under review we were not able to find a competent person to study the question of the Book Depot and advice us in regard to its organisation. Mr. Somasundaram, one of our members who was asked to make a report on this has given us some valuable suggestions in regard to the accounting part and on the report and data furnished by the Honorary Controllers, it has been decided that a full time salesman-clerk should be employed, as at present the Controllers are overworked. A statement of accounts in regard to the Depot appears annexed.

The Library and Reading-Room.—The Books in the Library have been rearranged and classified under various sections. A new Catalogue has also been prepared and it involved no small labour to the Librarian. While preparing the new Catalogue separate lists of (1) Lost Books and (2) Books outstanding with the members were also prepared. About 300 Books are reported to be irrecoverable and the Librarian estimates the loss at Rs. 500/-. Authority should be given to write off these books. It is indeed a very deplorable fact and unless some device, like a small deposit, is taken to

(Continued on Page 7)

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(M)

IRREGULARITIES AMONG NON-PROCTOR NOTARIES

5494 Detected Last Year

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PROCTOR- NOTARIES

"It is common knowledge that many notaries do not stamp deeds at the time of their execution though the law requires them to do so. There is every reason to believe that stamp moneys paid by clients are temporarily misappropriated by these notaries". Thus observes the Registrar-General in his Administration Report for 1938.

The Report states:—

The functions of the Department include the supervision and control of notaries for the purpose of securing the due execution of deeds. As a result of the examination of deeds and the inspection of the non-proctor-notaries' offices, 5,464 irregularities were detected during the year and large sums of money recovered as deficiency of stamp duty, penalties, fines, and affidavits—

Temporary Misappropriation

It is common knowledge that many notaries do not stamp deeds at the time of their execution though the law requires them to do so. There is every reason to believe that stamp moneys paid by clients are temporarily misappropriated by these notaries. In illustration of this, it may be stated that when stamps of new denominations of 25 cents and over came into circulation during the year, 112 notaries (96 proctor-notaries and 16 non-proctor-notaries) were found to have used these stamps on deeds attested prior to the dates on which the new stamps came into circulation. These notaries were dealt with departmentally and also called upon to pay the deficiency of stamp duty and penalty under the Stamp Ordinance treating the connected deeds as not duly stamped. It is hoped that the amendment of the law which is under contemplation providing for cancellation of stamps on deeds by the executants instead of by the notaries as at present will remedy this evil.

Unhealthy Competition

Notwithstanding the restriction of the number of offices of a notary to two, imposed by the amending Ordinance No. 10 of 1934, to prevent unhealthy competition among notaries, complaints are frequently received that proctor-notaries violate this requirement. It is difficult to procure the necessary evidence in such cases for departmental action or prosecution. A proctor-notary of Kegalla District was prosecuted for holding unauthorized offices and was

convicted on his own plea and fined in the Police Court, Kegalla.

Sixty-one prosecutions (of which thirty were in respect of failure to deliver duplicates by due dates) were entered during the year by the Department for offences under the Notaries' Ordinances.

1211 notaries (992 proctors and 219 non-proctors) were practising in the Island at the end of 1938.

A proctor-notary was suspended from the office of notary for a period of one year under the provisions of section 20 (2) of Ordinance No. 1 of 1907.

Proctor Notaries Increase

The new appointments include the first woman who, as a proctor, S.C., was issued a notarial warrant. The number of proctor-notaries shows an increased of 33 over the number of the previous year, and the number of non-proctor notaries a decrease of 4. The number of non-proctor notaries is decreasing annually and it will only be a matter of time before this class will cease to exist. This is to be greatly deplored as they are efficient in their work and serve a very useful purpose. They enable the villager to get his deeds written in his own language, and generally attend to their work with greater care than many proctor-notaries. The Government Agent, Uva (Mr. N. J. Luddington), recently observes that he has had occasion to examine thousands of deeds and that the deeds of village notaries were instruments of precision, with boundaries and shares of lands carefully and accurately stated. His experience was that the deeds of village notaries were, almost invariably, greatly to be preferred to those of proctor-notaries. The decrease in the number of non proctor-notaries is due to the very severe strain of competition which they have to face against proctor-notaries—mostly new entrants to the profession—who itinerate in the villages for work or have offices run by their clerks in the villages. If the non-proctor-notary is to be saved from extinction and the villager spared the danger of unsatisfactory deeds, an amendment of the law restricting the issue of notarial warrants to every proctor of the Supreme Court is imperative.

An examination for admission of candidates for notarial apprenticeship was held during the year. 178 candidates sat for the examination to fill 10 vacancies. For admission as notary under section 5 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1907, 1 candidate—a Sinhalese—presented himself for the examination, held by the Council of Legal Education, and failed. Two candidates—both Sinhalese—sat for the examination with a view to their appointment as notaries under section 6 of the Ordinance and failed.

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN ON MAHATMA GANDHI

"No Better Doctrine than Gandhiji's"

London, June 5.

"I don't think anything better has ever been taught or practised since the world began," said Sir S. Radhakrishnan yesterday, concluding an exposition of the religious faith of Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting held under the auspices of the Hindu Association of Europe.

The chairman, Mr. K. M. Pandey said that Gandhiji would leave an indelible mark on the history of the world because unlike the other leaders of the present time he would rather see his nation perish than win the struggle he led by unethical methods.

Sir Radhakrishnan said that he had chosen to speak on Gandhiji because in 1939 our national leader would reach his seventieth year. The world knew Mahatma Gandhi as a great political figure but the man himself always said that he was a religious man assuming the garb of a politician.

People who kept religion and politics in separate compartments usually misunderstood both. It was well-known that the values of politicians were often irreconcilable with the values of the religious faith they professed. This could not be said of Gandhiji. He did not degrade the ideal to the level of the actual but sought, on the other hand, to raise the actual to the plane of the ideal.

At the present time, half the world was denying the worth of religious belief but even the destruction of churches and priests, said the speaker, could never erase the idea of God from the heart of man. So long as man was different from the rest of the animal world, he would possess the feeling of awe before the mystery of the universe and persist in his aspiration towards divinity. For the gift of rationality that man possessed marked him as distinct from animals which died without asking the ultimate questions as Buddha had asked them when confronted with the problems of sickness, suffering and death. Further, man had also the power to isolate himself from his fellow beings. This power, when it made him selfish, produced a discord in his personality which was absent in animals. Thus man alone was faced with the fear of death: he was troubled by self-will and suffered from mental conflict. He had therefore to win harmony at a higher level.

"A Universal Religious Faith"

The scriptures of the great religions all pointed out the truly religious man must cast out fear. The religious faith of Gandhiji was of his universal sort—it had nothing to do with denomination and sect. In fact, he had once said that intolerance was irreligion. Though born a Hindu, Gandhiji recognised that the paths that lead to the mountain-top of self-realisation were many.

How were we to attain the supreme goal? Gandhiji's advice to

us was to pursue the truth, to free ourselves from delusion and violence and to destroy our old selves. But Hinduism recognised that it was not necessary for everyone to be a sannyasin—your Benares could be the whole world. Gandhiji exaggerated a bit (and would probably admit it) when he generalised his asceticism.

Reviewing the story of Gandhiji's life, the speaker said that he had always defended the cause of those millions who, to him, were the images of God on earth. In Africa he had found Church and State using undemocratic methods and had opposed them. In India, he had felt it his duty to fight a priesthood that supported untouchability. He found it necessary to attack a British Government that had encompassed the enslavement and poverty of millions of villagers. But he did not hate the persons whom he thought it his duty to oppose.

Again and again, Gandhiji had refused so exploit the difficulties of his adversaries. When the Great War broke out, he had advised the Congress to stop agitation; after the Amritsar massacre he had thrown oil on the troubled water. He had himself said that he wishes to be a citizen of the British Empire but not a subject of it, and to-day he was the one figure that stood between an impatient India and an obstinate Britain.

"I am seriously alarmed," said Sir Radhakrishnan, "by the fact that at the present time Gandhiji's services are not being used". The method of non-violence had been criticised but it was forgotten that it had been proved to be the highest form of resistance. Gandhiji had once said that violence resistance was better than cowardice but that non-violence was better than violence. Now, twenty years after the Great War, Christians here were faced with the same problem as in 1914. Should they be unquestioningly loyal to the State, as the Nazis were trained to be, or should they refuse to employ armed violence? To Gandhiji, civilisation was not worth saving by means that would sacrifice the eternal values. India had seen the ruins of many civilisations that had perished by force. Dedicated to truth and non-violence, Gandhiji's whole life had been consistent and reasonable because he was unworldly. No better doctrine than Gandhiji's had been taught or practised by anyone ever since the world began. (Hindu.)

Jaffna Hindu College Y. M. H. A.

The above association will celebrate the Gurupooja of St. Manickavasakar in the J. H. C. Tamil School Hall on Thursday, the 22nd instant commencing at 4 p.m. Mr. S. Krishnapillai of the Kopay Government Practising School will deliver a lecture on the life of St. Manickavasakar on the occasion. The public are cordially invited.

NOTICE

Sweep Tickets of the Galle Gymkhana Club can be obtained through me.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM.
Sivapragasam Road,
Ayanarkoviladi, 16-6-39.
(Mis. 67. 19-6-39.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939

THE PRINCES REJECT FEDERATION

THE STATE RULERS' CONFERENCE which met last week at Bombay has virtually rejected the final draft of the Instrument of Accession as unsatisfactory and unacceptable, though it has not slammed the door on future negotiations. A committee presided over by SIR AKBAR HYDARI the Prime Minister of Hyderabad has reported the terms of the Instrument of Accession as regards Treaty rights, internal sovereignty, and finance as fundamentally unsatisfactory and, unless these objections are removed, the Princes will not enter the Federation. For the past four years the Princes have been trying to wring concession after concession from the British Government, which has gone to the utmost limit to placate them, regardless of the progressive opinion of British India. Any further concession to their nervousness will not merely stultify the Federal Scheme, but also intensify the opposition of the Congress and other progressive bodies in India. The British Government should take the Princes at their word and not tolerate further shilly-shallying. The Congress opposes Federation because reactionism will be entrenched at the centre through the power sought to be given to the Princes. The Princes on the other hand are nervous to enter Federation because their autocracy will be considerably affected by Federation. The Muslim League is opposed to Federation because the Federal Government in its opinion will be a Hindu Raj and not a Muslim Raj. Thus Federation finds itself between the devil and the deep sea. The Princes' decision is thus the most serious setback which Federation has so far met with.

As the "Manchester Guardian" characterises it, the

Princes' decision is short-sighted. They cannot be long in possession of their medieval autocratic powers. Already a strong ferment towards democratic government is noticeable in most States. Unless they move with the times, a violent revolution might sweep away their autocratic power and even their sovereignty. Their contention that their Treaty Rights cannot be extinguished by the unilateral action of one party is meaningless, as the Paramount Power has on many occasions modified and even extinguished the sovereign rights of Princes when such action suited its purpose. When India gets self-government the rights of the Paramount Power over the Princes will naturally revert to the Federal Government, and their autocratic powers will have to vanish then or at least be profoundly curtailed. At present the Princes are an anachronism. None of them allow reasonable political freedom. Excepting a few, the rest are too small to give their subjects any civilised system of Government and have no ground for existence. It is only the Paramount Power's indifference to democratic principles and the serviceableness of the Princes as allies of Imperialism that have tolerated such a state of things.

But the Raj cannot allow things to drift for ever. Very soon some action must be taken to complete the Federal structure. An autonomous government in the Provinces and irresponsible power at the centre cannot get on for long. The facts have to be faced squarely. The situation envisaged in the White Paper has already risen. "If causes beyond the control of the British Government should place obstacles in the way of this programme, they will take steps to review the whole position in consultation with Indian opinion." Besides the Princes' action, there are other circumstances demanding such a review. Provincial autonomy has now been worked for two years and has demonstrated the capacity of Indian Ministers and legislatures to shoulder responsibility. The Congress which carries on the government in eight provinces has made no secret of its opposition to the Federation scheme contained in the Government of India Act. Without the co-operation of the Congress, even the accession of the Princes is bound to be unavailing to bring Federation into effective operation. Unobsessed by any notion of Imperial prestige or short-sighted self interest Britain must realise that the time has already come for a review of the whole question of Federation so as to make it acceptable to progressive Indian opinion. Britain is as much on her trial now as the Princes themselves.

"NAZI METHODS" IN CEYLON

ANTI-INDIAN MEASURES CONDEMNED

INDIANS IN JAFFNA PROTEST

LAST Saturday, about a thousand people of all denominations, both among Indians and Jaffna Tamils, attended a meeting at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, convened by the Jaffna Indian Association, to protest against repatriation and other anti-Indian measures of the Ceylon Government. Most of the Indian shops in Jaffna were closed in the evening, and Indians mustered in their hundreds to record their protest against the acts of the Sinhalese Ministers. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the spirit of cordiality that prevailed between Indians and Jaffna Tamils. The Secretary, the Treasurer and certain leading members of the Jaffna Association were present by invitation, and one of them, Mr. V. S. Karthigesu, moved the resolution on the treatment of Minorities by the Sinhalese Ministry. Dr. M. O. Chatterjee, the President of the Association, took the Chair.

The Secretary read messages sent by Dewan Bahadur I. K. Pereira, Messrs. S. P. Vaitilingam, K. Natesa Iyer, S. Natesan, and G. G. Ponnambalam, all members of the Ceylon State Council, and by H. Nellish, editor, the "Veerakesari", wishing the meeting all success...

Repatriation—a Political Stunt

Moving the main resolution on the Nazi methods of the Sinhalese Ministry Mr. T. N. Subbiah asserted that repatriation was brought in as a vote-catching measure and such drastic and unjust enactments would never have been tolerated in any democratic country. The Ministers have out-Hitlered Hitler in their ruthless drive against Indians who have made Ceylon the beautiful and prosperous Island she is to-day. It was not surprising that H. E. the Governor had failed in his duty to protect Indians in Ceylon. Indians knew the old imperialistic game in which the lives and liberties of Indian subjects in British Colonies were treated as a mere pawn.

The Value of Imperial Citizenship

Mr. M. M. Buhari seconding the resolution, denounced the nonchalance and supineness of the representatives of Britain in the Island, and read out extracts from Royal instructions dated 22nd April 1931:—Section IV. (1) "Except in accordance with the provisions of the second sub-clause of this clause, the Governor shall not assent in our name to any bill falling within any of the following clauses:—

Clause 13. Any bill whereby persons of any particular community or religion are made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other communities or religions are not also subjected or made

liable or granted advantages not extended to persons of other communities or religion.

Clause 14. Any bill diminishing or prejudicing any of the rights and privileges to which at the date of these our instructions, persons emigrating, or who have emigrated, to this island from India may be entitled by reason of such emigration.

These extracts explained themselves and Indians should consider what Whitehall and its representatives in the island had done to implement them.

Indian Life Dirt-Cheap

Moving the resolution on mischievous propaganda in the island, Mr. A. Seetharaman observed that the Sinhalese politicians were trying their best to provoke Indians to rioting and assault so that they (the Sinhalese) might have an excuse for vying with their co-religionists in Burma. Indian lives were in danger and the Sinhalese Ministry deliberately connived at these attempts to subvert law and order. Indians were insulted and assaulted in the streets of the metropolis, and one would like to know what the custodians of law and order were doing to prevent a racial conflagration. Indians knew full well what His Excellency would have done if a single European Planter or Trader had been subjected to the disgraceful treatment which Indians were putting up with, all these days.

The other resolutions, one on Trade-talks and the other appealing to the Indian Government, the Indian National Congress, and all sections of the Indian people to take immediate steps to safeguard the rights and interests of Ceylon Indians by immediate imposition of prohibitive duties on all articles imported from Ceylon (except Jaffna Tobacco) were moved from the chair and unanimously passed.

The Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

1. This meeting of Indians in Jaffna strongly condemns the Nazi methods adopted by the Sinhalese Ministers to exterminate Indians from Ceylon and also the indifference, in this connection, of the representatives of Britain in the island.

2. As this meeting is emphatically of opinion that repatriation and other anti-Indian measures of the 'homogenous Board of Ministers' are a deliberate and sinister move to crush the minorities in the Island, it appeals to all minority groups to form a united front against Sinhalese domination.

3. This meeting emphatically condemns the mischievous propaganda against Indians started and encouraged by Sinhalese Politicians for election purposes, and entreats their Indian brethren all over the Island to adhere strictly to the policy of non-violence even under the gravest provocation and not to play into the hands of riot-mongers.

4. This meeting urges H. E. the Governor of Ceylon to take immediate action against mischievous news-sheets, articles of rowdies etc., calculated to incite a breach of the peace in the island, and authorises the Secretary to communicate this resolution by wire to His Excellency.

5. This meeting of Indians implores all Indian leaders and associations in Colombo to sink their differences and close their ranks at this hour of trial, in the interest of the National cause, and records its emphatic opinion that there is no need

(Continued on page 5)

JAPAN REJECTS BRITISH APPROACH

Protest Against Britain's Pro-Japan Policy

DEVELOPMENTS LEADING TO THE GRAVE SITUATION

Tokyo, Saturday.

THE Japanese Commander at Tientsin states that the British Concession authorities sought an interview with him, but he rejected all approaches, because he "saw no use in the proposed interview now that things have come to such a pass."

The situation, the Commander added, had developed into a full protest against Britain's pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy and was no longer a local issue. Settlement would be difficult unless Britain abandoned that policy.

An economic blockade, the Japanese commander added, would be impossible without the participation of the United States, and this was extremely problematical.

Commander-in-Chief Yarnell of the American Asiatic Fleet will arrive at Tientsin in a war ship on Tuesday, reports the Domei News Agency.

Developments in Tientsin

London, Friday.

THE developments leading to the present grave situation at Tientsin have been so rapid as hardly to give an opportunity for a just appreciation of the issues raised by the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions.

The position, as it appears to British official circles, was restated today, and it was pointed out that, in certain eventualities, the British Government would be compelled to consider immediate and active steps to protect British interests in China.

It was recalled that the present situation at Tientsin has come about owing to the Japanese demand for the surrender of four Chinese, alleged by the Japanese authorities to be implicated in the murder of another Chinese in the British Concession on April 9th. The standpoint of the British authorities has been that, so far, sufficient evidence has not been forthcoming to establish a prima facie case which would justify the handing over of these four men, at present in detention by the Municipal Police of Tientsin, to the local District Court, and it should be noted that the Japanese authorities have consistently refused to furnish evidence.

British Offer

As has already been clear, however, the British authorities have agreed to submit this aspect of the question to the judgment of an Independent Advisory Committee of three reputable persons under a neutral chairman. The Japanese would have been represented on this Committee and the American Government has agreed to nominate a member.

The purpose of the proposed Committee was to advise whether in their opinion, the evidence available against the four accused was, in fact, adequate to justify their being handed over for trial.

The British Government was prepared to bind itself beforehand to accept whatever conclusion this body might reach. But even this proposal did not find favour in the eyes of the Japanese authorities in Tientsin who decided to proceed with their plans for imposing a blockade on the British and the French concessions. It is emphasised that the British offer to submit evidence against the accused to this Advisory Committee has not been withdrawn.

Graver Issues

Meanwhile, far graver issues have been raised by the statements emanating from the local Japanese authorities in China. Recently, it may be recalled, the British, the United States and the French Governments had found it necessary to make representations in Tokyo regarding statements by spokesman of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 24th, which seriously threatened the treaty rights of Foreign Powers in China. Such statements have recently been sharpened in a threatening manner by the Japanese spokesman in Tientsin.

It is clear from these statements that the surrender of the four accused men is no longer regarded as the reason for the imposition of blockade measures against the British Concession.

What is demanded is that the "British authorities should co-operate with the Japanese in the construction of a new order in the Far East by abandoning their pro-Chiang Kai-shek attitude, suppressing the anti-Japanese and Communist elements, ceasing to support the Chinese dollar, ending the connivance at the use of wireless by lawless elements and refusing permission to use anti-Japanese school-books."

The Implications

While, therefore, the position regarding the four arrested Chinese remains as described above, British circles cannot but take a most serious view of the further demands which have been made and which raise the widest issues affecting the rights of all those Powers which have treaty rights in China.

They would mean the abandonment, under threats of force, of the policy the British Government has followed in the past, which is the same as that of the other Great Powers with interests in the Far East.

It is still hoped that the Japanese authorities may not maintain their refusal to give further consideration to the proposals which have been made to localise the incident. But in authoritative

SAVINGS RECOMMENDED BY COMMISSION

More Than 5½ Millions So Far

Colombo, June 17.

It is learned that the Retrenchment Commission submitted their 7th Interim Report yesterday to the Governor.

This, as in the case of the previous Interim Reports, deals with a section of Government Departments.

It is understood that the total savings recommended by the Commission now exceed five and half million rupees, an appreciable portion of which is realisable in the next financial year if the Commission's recommendations are given effect to.

The Retrenchment Commission, it is learned, is now engaged in an investigation of the Legal Department and their report on this Department will be the eighth and last Interim Report dealing with Departmental economies.

After this report has been submitted which the Commission expects to do in the course of a few weeks, they will get down finally to the formulation of proposals as regards the salaries and allowances of Public Servants.

Obituary

MR. P. K. PONNUSWAMY CHETTIAR

Information has been received here this morning of the death yesterday at Palni, S. India, of Mr. P. K. Ponnuswamy Chettiar, Manager, Sivan Temple, Vannarponnai. The deceased was ailing for sometime and went to S. India for a change. He was 62 years old.

Mr. P. K. Vaithilinga Chettiar, brother of the deceased is at Palni, having left Jaffna on Tuesday last.

Our condolences to the bereaved family.

Cancellation of Attorney Power

It is hereby notified that the Attorney power granted to Mr. Ponnampalam Thamboo of Kaithady North by Mr. A. Elankiar and wife Sithamparam on 3rd August 1928 has been cancelled this 14th day of June 1939.

A. ELANKIAR.

Kaithady North,
14-6-39.
(Mis. CO. 15 & 19-6-39.)

quarters in London, it was left in no doubt that if, unhappily, the new demands foreshadowed from official Japanese sources in North China should be persisted in, then an extremely serious situation will have arisen and the British Government will have to consider what immediate and active steps it can take for the protection of British interests in China.

ISLAND-WIDE MOTOR STRIKE

BUS AND LORRY OWNERS DECIDE

THEIR GRIEVANCES AGAINST ORDINANCE

A general strike of all buses, lorries and motor-vans throughout the Island if their grievances with regard to the operation of the new Motor Ordinance are not redressed, was decided upon at a largely attended meeting of bus and lorry owners held on Friday at the Buddhist Theosophical Society Headquarters, Pettah.

As a part of the strike program, it was decided to leave buses and lorries on the streets in Colombo blocking the roads and thus creating a general paralysis of traffic.

The details of the organisation of the strike were entrusted to an executive committee of about fifty members, who were also empowered to take all steps to see that the provisions they objected to in the Bill were removed.

The strike, it was stated, was to be the last resort after representations had been made to the Board of Ministers and the Members of the State Council.

In the meantime pending the redress of their grievances, the meeting decided to give notice to the various licensing authorities that they did not propose to license their motor vehicles from July 1 till the end of the year.

Mr. H. Sri Nissanka presided over the meeting, which was under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Bus and Lorry Owners' Union.

"Nazi Methods" In Ceylon

(Continued from page 4)

for more than one Central Association in the island.

6. This meeting requests the Central Government of India, and the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin to insist on statutory safeguards being provided for Indian Nationals in Ceylon as a condition precedent to the commencement of the Trade talks between the two countries.

7. This meeting appeals to the Indian Government, the Indian National Congress and the people of India to take immediate steps to safeguard the rights and interests of Ceylon Indians by immediate imposition of prohibitive import duties on all Ceylon articles, except Jaffna tobacco.

Matrimonial

PONNAMBALAM—ADCHALINGAM

The marriage of Mr. M. Ponnambalam of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, and son of the late Mr. P. Mannicam, Udaiyar, Maravanpule, with Sow. Mahaswari, daughter of Mr. S. Adchalingam, Manager, "Hindu Organ", took place on the 13th instant at 1 a.m. at the bride's residence at Vannarponnai East. A largely attended reception was held at the bride's residence on Tuesday. A reception was held at the bridegroom's residence at Maravanpule on Thursday, when a presentation was made to the new couple by the officers of the Fiscal's Office.

THEIR MAJESTIES' FAREWELL TO CANADA

WARM SEND-OFF AT HALIFAX

THE QUEEN'S BROADCAST MESSAGE

Halifax (Nova Scotia), Thursday.

A CROWD of 150,000, shrieking "goodbyes" and singing "Auld Lang Syne", gave Their Majesties an uproarious send-off when they sailed for Home in the Empress of Britain this evening. Tributes to the success of their 8,000-mile tour are heard on every hand. The prospects for the homeward voyage are much better than for the outward trip.

The King as well as the Queen broadcast farewell messages to the people of Canada and the United States. The King spoke in both English and French and paid a tribute to the friendly relations existing between Canada and her great neighbour to the South "a pattern to all men how civilised nations should live together." The Queen wound up a touching speech with: "God be with you! God bless you! Au revoir!" and "Dieu vous benisse!" (May God bless you!)

Their Majesties arrived at Halifax this afternoon and disembarked for the last time from the royal train. The King was wearing the uniform of an Admiral-of-the-Fleet and appeared somewhat tired. Lord Tweedsmuir met the royal train at Truro (Nova Scotia) and travelled here with Their Majesties.

In French as well as English

The following is the full text of the farewell speeches of the King and Queen to the North American continent:

"Our minds and hearts are full. We leave your shores after some of the most inspiring and illuminating weeks in our lives", declared the King in a farewell broadcast to Canada. The King said: "You have given us a welcome, the memory of which will always be dear to us. We hope we made many friends amongst you. We also had the opportunity of crossing your border and paying an all-too-brief visit to Canada's great and friendly neighbour to the south."

Canada's Future

Then, speaking in French, His Majesty added: "My first duty is to thank you all from the bottom of my heart. In a very short time you have enabled us to see many things. We have to thank you not only for your personal kindness but for the perfection of your arrangements."

Proceeding in English, His Majesty said, "I return to England with a new sense of the resources and the responsibilities of our British Empire. I am confident that Canada has before her a development far beyond the most optimistic dreams of her pioneers. Her growth in material wealth is fully assured for her sons and

daughters. I wish her an even greater growth in stature of mind and spirit.

"I go home with another thought which is a comfort and an inspiration. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Tropics to the Arctic lies a large part of the earth where there is no possibility of war between neighbours, whose peoples are wholly dedicated to the pursuits of peace—a pattern to all men of how civilised nations should live together."

"It is good to know that such a region exists, for what man can do once he can do again by God's grace. Yours may yet be an example which all the world will follow."

"Time Cannot Dim"

The Queen also broadcast a farewell message thanking all the people of Canada for the "wealth of affection you have offered us throughout these unforgettable weeks."

The Queen added: "Seeing this great country, with all its varied beauty and interest, has been a great delight to me, but what warmed my heart in a way I cannot express in words is the proof you have given us everywhere that you were glad to see us and, in return, I want particularly to tell the women and children of Canada how glad I am to have seen so many of them."

"This wonderful tour of ours has given us memories that the passage of time will never dim. To the people of Canada and to all the kind people of the United States who welcomed us so warmly last week, to one and all on this great and friendly continent, I say: 'Thank you! God be with you and God bless you! Au revoir! Dieu vous benisse!'"

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 12898.

Ponnampalam Ratnam of Urum-paray.

Vs.

Plaintiff

Sinnappu Eliatharby Rajaratnam of Kokkuvil East.

PROPERTIES

1. Land situated at Kokkuvil, Nallur Parish Division and District of Jaffna in the Northern Province called "Koorthy Oday" in extent 11 Lms. V. C. of this on the Western side an extent of 9 Lms. V. C. together with well, cultivated and spontaneous plantations and share in the Margosa tree standing on the Southern boundary and bounded on the East by the property of Sanmugam Thambiah, North by the property of Ponnampalam Appathurai, West and South by lane. The whole land hereof and appurtenances thereof.

2. Do Land situated as aforesaid called "Maithoray" in extent 12½ Lms. V. C. together with palmyrabs and spontaneous plantations and bounded on East and West by lane, North by the property of Sellammah wife of Sinnathurai and Sinnammah wife of Nagalingam and South by the property of Marugamoorthy Temple of Kokkuvil of the whole hereof an undivided 7½ Lms. V. C. and appurtenances thereof.

In terms of the conditions issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 12898, I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Wednesday the 12th July 1939 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner,
Van. West.

(Mis 63, 19-6-39)

Patient Commits Suicide

Insufficiency Of Attendants At The Jaffna Hospital

Jaffna, Friday.

The present arrangements with regard to the number of attendants detailed for night duty at the Civil Hospital, Jaffna, were characterised as "unsatisfactory," by the Inquirer into Deaths, Jaffna Division, in the course of a rider attached to his verdict on the death of a 65-year-old patient whose body was found hanging at midnight from the railing of the staircase above the Male Surgical Ward.

The inquest was held by Mr. S. F. X. Annasampillai this afternoon at the Civil Hospital.

Dr. S. A. Bartleet, House Surgeon, said that the patient, Sinnaddy Vellayan, was admitted to the hospital at 9.45 a.m. on the 5th instant. The man complained of pains on the side of chest which he said was of two weeks' duration. Witness was of opinion that the deceased was suffering from intercostal neuritis and neurasthenia.

The Discovery

Mr. C. G. Ferdinands, Jail Guard, Jaffna Prisons, said that at about mid-night he woke up the second duty officer for a change of duty. There were two prisoners in their custody in the Male Surgical Ward, namely Anderson and Arumugam. Anderson wanted to go out for a call of nature. Witness therefore left prisoner Arumugam in charge of Jail Guard Antony Perera and escorted prisoner Anderson to the lavatory.

While the man was inside the lavatory, witness happened to look about and saw a body hanging from the ceiling of the staircase which was above the lavatory.

Witness straightaway informed Guard Anthony Perera about this and later attendant Chelliah. At that stage Dr. Vythilingam also came up to the place and removed the body.

Dr. W. Wickremasinghe, acting J. M. O., also gave evidence.

Dr. Vythilingam, Acting House Officer, in the course of his evidence said on night duty there were two male attendants, two female attendants and one Sister for the whole hospital.

The Inquirer returned a verdict of death due to heart failure, debility and asphyxia due to hanging from the railing of the staircase above the lavatory.

The Inquirer added the following rider:—

"I find that one Sister, two male and two female attendants are on duty for the whole hospital which is an unsatisfactory arrangement for such a large hospital like this."

"I therefore suggest that each of the wards should have one attendant on duty throughout the night."

Karainagar Saiva Mahasabai

A meeting of the Karainagar Saiva Mahasabai was held in the Saiva Mahasabai hall on the 4th instant commencing at 6.30 p.m. with Srimat S. Subramaniya Desikar in the chair. After the Chairman's introductory speech, lectures on சைவசமயபரிபாலகம் and எந்தக் கடவுள் "பணிசெய்து இடப்படுதே" were delivered by Messrs. V. Thirugnanasambandhan and M. Myvaganam. Remarks were passed by Messrs. S. Vythilingam, R. Nagalingam and Muhandiram K. Mutukumar. (Cor.)

GATE MUHANDIRAM N. CANAGANAYAGAM FELICITATED

Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent C. P., during the course of his speech, referred to the unflagging spirit of service which always characterized the social activities of Gate Muhandiram Canaganayagam. Speaking of his father, Adigar Naganathan, whom he referred to as the laird of Kopay, he suggested that the theories of the father with regard to the ancestral connections between Sinhalese and Tamil families had obviously some effect on the son, in that he had won the favour and respect of all the communities of the place.

Sir Cudah Ratwatte in wishing him more honours congratulated him on the double promotion that had been granted to him from the rank of Muhandiram to that of Gate Muhandiram.

The Very Rev. Fr. D. L. Hyde dwelt on the simple ways and the extreme affability of Gate Muhandiram Canaganayagam and made special reference to his readiness to be of service to others irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

Mr. George E. de Silva, Dr. G. W. Karunaratne, Muhandiram Abdul Rahman and Mr. Velupillai also voiced their appreciation of the honour conferred on him and wished him prosperity and yet more honours to come.

Mr. Sumanasekera, the editor of the "Baudha Balaya," next read an address in Sinhalese.

Gate Muhandiram Canaganayagam then replied suitably thanking the speakers for their expression of such kind sentiments, and hoped that in the future at least he would try to deserve all that had been said of him that evening. He further said that his claim to be one with the Sinhalese and the other communities of the place was all the more justified because he was told that within near memory he was the only Tamil to be invested with the rank of Gate Muhandiram which had hitherto been bestowed only on the Sinhalese. Among those present were:—

Adigar A. Naganathan, Messrs. G. Crossette Thambiah, District Judge, Kandy; V. E. Itajakarier, H.D.J., Kandy; C. M. W. Davies, Vice-Chairman, Planters' Association; J. P. H. Gardiner; A. Vitalai; R. S. S. Goonewardene; J. Jamieson; Very Rev. Fr. Robert Perera, O. S. B.; Mudaliyar N. Wickremaratne; Muhandiram Suraweera; Muhandiram A. A. de Alwis; Balasubramania Kurukkal; H. Melder; Mudaliyar P. B. Abeyakoon; A. Paul Raj; H. A. C. Wickremaratne; U. R. H. Premachandra; W. B. Soysa; A. C. L. Ratwatte; A. Mawilmada; P. B. Talwatte; B. H. Duruwille; M. A. S. Marikar and H. Haleem Deen.

INDIAN TO MEET SINHALESE LEADERS

Coming To Ceylon For Personal Contact

New Delhi, Wednesday.

Mr. C. L. Patel, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Overseas Central Association may go to Ceylon to study the conditions of Indians there on the spot and to establish personal contacts with leaders there particularly those of the Sinhalese community.

The Indians Overseas Central Association has made representations to the Government of India requesting it to give the Association an opportunity of being consulted when the Indo-Ceylon trade negotiations take place. The negotiations will include the question of determining the status and the future position of Indians in Ceylon.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 748.

In the matter of the estate of the late Karthigesu Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai East Deceased.
Ramaalingam Annamalai of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivakolanthu daughter of Karthigesu Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai East
2. Veluppillai Sivasubramaniam of do
3. Siramatkaiyathkarasi daughter of Karthigesu Veluppillai of do
4. Veluppillai Thanikasalam of do, presently of Raub in F. M. S.
5. Veluppillai Selvarajah of do, presently of Bentong in F. M. S.
6. Veluppillai Rajaledchumy of do
7. Karthigesu Murugasu of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor respondents 2nd to 6th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of June 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. Ganapathy Pillay Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of June 1939 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 2nd to 6th respondents and that the petitioner as the cousin of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 19th day of June 1939 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of June

Sgd. R. R. Nalliah,
Act. District Judge.

(C. 18. 15 & 19-6-39.)

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY COLOMBO

(Continued from page 2)

ensure the return of books drawn, the Library will continue to lose many more of its valuable volumes. Books to the value of about Rs. 200/- have been ordered for the year under review. The new Catalogue has not been printed for want of funds and it is hoped that in the coming year, funds will be found for this purpose.

Finance.—The financial statements of the Society and the Vidhyalayam are appended hereto. The total payments of the Society exceeded the total receipts by the sum of Rs. 289/16. A net sum of Rs. 504/39 has been advanced during the year to the Vidhyalayam and a sum of Rs. 350/- was paid from accumulated funds to supplement the contribution of Rs. 250/- by a member towards the cost of the new lavatory for the school. No payment of interest on loan was made as it was considered that the liquid funds in hand should be reserved for any unforeseen calls of the unclaimed debenture loan which should have priority over all other liabilities. It would be well to find out the would-be claimants of the undischarged debenture shares and arrive at a settlement with them either by getting them to donate the amounts to the Society or by effecting payment of the claims. The amount shown as due from the defunct A. R. A. R. S. M. Firm is an irrecoverable asset. Certain dividends were received from the Liquidators about three years back and nothing has been heard thereafter. It is therefore to be presumed that no further payments will be made and the amount should be written off as a bad debt.

In conclusion we appeal again to all members to associate themselves more closely with whatever activities that may be undertaken by the Society and help the furtherance of the cause for which the Society exists.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 684.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Thampapillai Sarayanamuttu of Chundikuly Deceased.

Thampapillai Sarayanamuttu of do Vs. Petitioner.

1. Pathmarathy daughter of Thampapillai Sarayanamuttu &
2. Ponnamma widow of V. M. Nagalingam of do. The 1st Respondent is a minor by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of December 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her husband unless the Respondents or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 3rd day of February 1939 and state objection, or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

20th December 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended
for 23rd June 1939

Sgd. C. C.

D. J.

(O 19, 19 & 22-6-39)

Broadcasting

AKASH-VANI, MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 19th June 1939

6 p.m. Lavani Recital
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music

Tuesday, the 20th June 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music
7 to 7-20 p.m. Everyday Economics: II "Economic Planning for India" by Prof. V. L. D'Souza, M. A., B. Com. (Lond.)

Wednesday, the 21st June 1939

6 p.m. Nadaswaram
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Vidwan K. S. Deshikachar, accompanied by Vidwan Subrahmanyam, (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah, (Mridangam)

Thursday, the 22nd June 1939

6 p.m. Film Hits.
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 to 7-20 p.m. Popular Science: "Conquest of Air" by B. M. Sivaramiah, Esq.
7-45 p.m. Telugu Drama: "Nala Damayanthi"

Friday, the 23rd June 1939

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-45 p.m. Hindusthani Music
7 p.m. A Short Story in Urdu: "Kamre-Ka-Qadi" by Mr. Abdul Rahman Sheriff
7-30 p.m. "Quirat"

Saturday, the 24th June 1939

6 p.m. Flute
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Mrs. Lalitha Venkatakrishnan, accompanied by Vidwan Subrahmanyam, (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Sunday, the 25th June 1939

No Broadcast

"Iron Lung" Saves Baby's Life

Jaffna, Thursday.

Jaffna hospital's "iron lung" one of the four gifted to Ceylon by Lord Nuffield saved the life of a new-born infant the first time it was used here.

The child when born showed no trace of breathing; the doctor tried the usual methods to bring the infant to conscious life, but failed.

Dr. Siriwardene, D. M. O., and his colleagues then placed the infant in the "iron lung".

Within fifteen minutes the child showed signs of life and when removed some time later was breathing normally.

The "iron lung" was worked by hand, as the electric fittings were not ready.

The Galle and Kandy "iron lungs" have each saved a life so far. The other "iron lung" is in Colombo.

Commercial Legislation

(Continued from page 1)

lending bank rights of sale conferred by the memorandum without reference to the courts, over shares and debentures registered in the names of its nominees. Stamp duty on memorandum Rs. 5.50 and on each transfer, whether executed upon creation of the security or release thereof, Re. 1.

In order to realise shop goods hypothecated with a bank, the bank to have the right, by summary *en parte* application to court, to obtain without the tender of security an order from the court placing the security under the control of the Fiscal or a Receiver or an auctioneer, for realization in such manner as the court may think suitable; to make statutory provision for the taking by banks of letters of lien or letters of hypothecation, of goods, mainly produce for export, to secure the repayment of advances made by banks and give the lending bank the right to take possession of the goods at will. Stamp duty 50 cents. Having regard to the diverse nature of the transactions that fall under this head, no form should be prescribed, the parties being left to have the instrument construed by a court of law in the event of dispute.

Legislation for the recognition of a "mortgage by deposit of title deeds" is not recommended under present conditions. The matter might be reconsidered after a scheme for registration of title to land in at least some of the principal towns is established.

The mortgagee of a life policy should be given power—as a mortgagee in England has under section 101 (1) of the Property Act of 1925—when the money due under the mortgage has become due and payable, to recover the money due to him by sale of the life policy without having to institute proceedings in court. The stamp duty chargeable on the mortgage of a life policy should be calculated on the amount advanced or to be advanced. Stamp duty on a bond not requiring registration.

A general assignment to secure to the lender book debts, &c., existing at, and coming into existence after, the execution of the instrument to be made enforceable in law provided such an instrument is registered within a prescribed period.

A mortgagee to secure money advanced against growing crops should be protected by provision being made to protect the lender against fraudulent disposal by the borrower of crops, when gathered, and the seizure of crops by other creditors in execution proceedings.

Ramanathan College

Of the four students sent from Ramanathan College, Miss Sivakolunthu Chinnathamby and Miss Vethanayaki Kanapathipillai have passed the University Entrance Examination and will proceed to the University College next term,

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 461.
In the matter of the estate of the
late Kanapathippillai Kcylayana-
than of Changanai West

Deceased
1. Asaippillai Kandasamy and wife
2. Sionammah both of Changanai
West

Vs. Petitioners
1. Kanapathippillai Kandasamy
and
2. Sinnappillai widow of Moota-
tamby Kanapathippillai of
Changanai West.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for dis-
posal before C. Coomaraswamy Es-
quire District Judge, Jaffna, on the
23rd day of March 1939 in the pre-
sence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor
for the Petitioner and the affidavit
of the Petitioner having been read.
It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd Respondent be appointed Guar-
dian-ad-litem over the minor 1st
Respondent for the purpose of pro-
tecting his interests and of represent-
ing in these Testamentary proceed-
ings and that Letters of Administra-
tion to the estate of the abovenamed

Law Relating To Public Meetings And Processions

(Continued from page 1)

he can disperse them by the use of
civil force with the assistance of
the Police.

Use of Firearms

If there is further difficulty, the
Government Agent, a Magistrate
or the Inspector General of Police,
who may be present at the spot,
may disperse an unlawful as-
sembly by the use of military
force, i.e., by the use of firearms.
One suggested improvement in
the present procedure is that when
action is taken under Section 114
of the Criminal Procedure Code,
a police officer may be allowed to
obtain a Magistrate's order under
that section and read it out to a
meeting which it is desirable to
disperse.

deceased be granted to the 2nd
Petitioner as one of his heir and
sister of the deceased unless the
abovenamed Respondents appear be-
fore this Court on the 17th day of
May 1939 and state objection to the
contrary.

The 24th day of March 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomarasamy,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended
to 21-6-39

Id. C. C.
D. J.

(O 17 15 & 19-6-39)

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Y. 131, 1-4-39 to 30-9-39. [M]

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[Y. 103, 22-7-38 to 21-7-39.]

[M.]

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai,
East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana
Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai
Jaffna, on MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939.