

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 32.

THE FUTURE OF THE CEYLON TAMILS

'TEARS OF TREACHERY'

(BY S. A. NATHAN)

There appeared in this paper on 16th instant a letter on this subject by Mr. C. K. Swaminathan. He has made several misleading statements on the Ceylon Tamil Congress and its leader and on the proposed constitutional reforms in India. If they are not challenged and nailed down on the home counter of Mr. Swaminathan, the few unwary, and Mr. Swaminathan himself, may go on believing them and doing a certain amount of injury, however ineffective, to a cause which is as dear to them as to others.

One who has been more or less a liveried servant in the home of a masterful man and leader is apt to develop, as Shakespeare would have us believe, a pair of left hands and no head. And when the master has quit the stage and the servant retired by effluxion of time, the trusted habit of the servant takes him back, even though it be imaginatively, to the old family haunts to serve the progeny of the old man and leader under altered conditions. Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and his brother Sir P. Arunachalam were outstanding Tamils in British times and served the larger interests of Ceylon without betraying the legitimate interests of their race. The intricate family of Ponnambalam brothers has by changing fortunes left behind two of their progeny who are feverishly busy undoing the work of their forbears. While a wit said of one of them, a case of a mountain stream lost in mud, the other tries to buttress his opportunistic displays by snatches of a decadent philosophy of South India. It is to their service that the old servant returns with left hands and no head. The only change in the scene is the change of motif. The old servant does not and cannot see the radical change in motif but is prepared to serve the 'scions' of the family out of the habit of unintelligent gratitude.

Mr. Swaminathan makes the tacit admission that "serious attempts must be made to restore to our community the place which it held in the public life of this country" and proceeds to say that "We must adopt a realistic attitude" He does not say what this 'realistic' attitude is. Perhaps he says it by implication. It is the 'high attitude' adopted by Messrs. Mahadeva and Nadesan of supplication to Mr. Senanayake Benjy, the old servant of the Browns in the story, continued to believe to the

end of his days that no Brown, however removed from the old stock could go wrong. The shade of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan may be pictured pouring out its wide-mouthed and withering contempt on the old servant, and the new master or masters, for their antics

If supplication and genuflection is not the 'realistic' attitude of Mr. Swaminathan what else is it? What remedy does he prescribe for the total failure of the Ceylon Tamils to get adequate representation? If the Tamil Congress brought about this 'calamity', Mr. Swaminathan and his 'divinities' could not, in spite of their flunkeyism avert that calamity. Under the Soulbury scheme Tamils get increased, if not adequate, representation. To whom should the credit for it go? Had not the Tamil Congress bargained, as it did even that which is provided might have been less. Mr. Swaminathan could have exerted his pull then. But why didn't he? One who was used to act to dictation may not clearly perceive a thing before acting on it. Mr. Swaminathan should know that the Tamil Congress asked for parity not between the Sinhalese and the Ceylon Tamils, but between the Sinhalese and all others put together. In other words it asked for so sensible a thing as balance—a cardinal principle not only in government but in all activities of man. It is balance that sustains all life and activity. Balance is the creed of the United Nations Organisation. Until balance is found constitutions, however he'd together, will ultimately fail. Newfoundland Constitution failed, for balance was not preserved; Ceylon and Senanayake would fail if the theory of balance was not accepted and worked on. Mr. Swaminathan does not see behind the imperialist mind of the Donoughmore Commissioners and of the Soulbury Commissioners. They wanted deadlocks to crop up so that the high function of the Britisher might be sought and paid for. The neo-Singalese nationalism of Messrs. Senanayake and Bandaranaike may thrive for a time on their rapacity for all power fed by British subtlety for creating trouble and by the timid meekness or opportunist obscurantism of Mr. Swaminathan and of the 'scions' he delights to serve. Sooner or later all of them will have the lesson burnt into them that Ceylon

(Continued on page 3)

MR. SENANAYAKE'S SWAN-SONG BUDGET

Public Debt and National Development Reserve

By G. N. DEVA RAJAN

II

As a prologue to the introduction of the Budget in the State Council on the 18th inst. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Leader of the House, reviewed the "achievements" of the State Council during the past fifteen years often comparing the figures of 1931 with those of 1946 in respect of many departments. A careful reading of the speech will reveal that he has wisely sought the help of deluding figures where they served him most and ignored them where they did not. For instance, he points out with pride that the expenditure in 193-31, just before the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution, was Rs 11,662,000 in respect of the Medical and Sanitary, Quarantine and Indigenous Medical Services and that the proposed expenditure in 1946-47 amounts to Rs. 32,665,974. Out of this total expenditure he goes on in his speech to compare the cost of personal emoluments, cost of diet, cost of drugs and the cost of anti-malaria measures in 1931-32 with those of 194-47. All these to show "with what irrepressible enthusiasm," his genial friend, the Minister of Health, is determined along with his Executive Committee, to provide with the utmost rapidity in this Island a system of medical service directed towards a hundred per cent achievement of positive health, of the prevention of disease, and the relief of sickness." But when Mr. Senanayake comes to the Ministry of Education and speaks of the "rapid strides" made "under the direction of my energetic friend" the Minister of Education, he only says that there was a "steep rise in expenditure" from about 13 million rupees spent on Education in 1931-32 and that "the estimates submitted for 1946-47 have soared to heights higher than those applied for by any other Ministry". Mr. Senanayake here not only refrains from giving any details, as in the case of the Ministry of Health but blushes to give the actual estimate for the next financial year. He is careful enough to mention that in 1931 there were 3,965 schools, and that in 1945 there were 5,680, showing an increase of 1,715 during the period of operation of the Donoughmore Constitution. He also says that the expenditure in 1945 amounted to 23 millions, but not a word about the expenditure in 1946-47. Very enthusiastically Mr. Senanayake pointed out that in

1921 only 39.9 per cent of the total population were able to read and write and says: "Since 1931, however, under the direction of my energetic friend we have undoubtedly made rapid strides." It may be noted that Mr. Senanayake hides under a bushel what the present percentage is and does not explain why the 'rapid strides' should have taken place only after 1931.

Unpre-entable Results

While Mr. Senanayake took the trouble to give so many details under the Ministry of Health, half details under the Ministry of Education and full particulars regarding the growth of Co-operative Societies for two periods, 1912-1935 and 1936-1946, he has not dared to tell the Council and the people what the output of paddy in the Island was in 1931, what the import amounted to then, what the output is now and how much was spent by the Department of Agriculture then and now, the comparative figures for Irrigation, Tank-building Food production, colonisation etc. etc. together with the total he has spent on all his pet schemes. The greater part of his speech referring to the Ministry of Agriculture was devoted to the way ships failed to bring rice to Ceylon in due time to give each person regularly a measure of rice per week and he ended with a gruse that India stopped exporting grains, pulses etc. without notice. Perhaps, if timely notice was given Mr. Senanayake would have produced all that Ceylon wanted from under his hat.

Public Debt

Another piece of jugglery was played by Mr. Senanayake in giving the figures relating to the Island's public debt. "At the beginning of the present constitution" he said "we had a nett national debt, (that is to say, after deducting the sinking fund and the unspent loan balances from the gross debt) of about 130 million rupees.....When the present House began to function the gap between debt and surplus had been reduced to 82 million rupees and we estimate we shall bridge it further at the close of the current year when we expect that it will be less than 39 million rupees". Now, why talk of the gaps? Why should not Mr. Senanayake tell us in plain language what the

(Continued on page 3)



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Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1946.

IS IT COMMUNALISM?

IN HIS EVIDENCE BEFORE the Delimitation Commission Mr George E. de Silva repeated the views expressed on an earlier occasion by his colleague, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, on the undesirability of the Commission recommending what would amount, in reality, to communal representation. It will be noted that under section 41, sub-section 4, of the Order-in-Council, if the Commission finds that in any particular area there is a "substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest, whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area", the Commission may, subject to certain considerations laid down in this sub-section, carve out an electorate in order to render possible the representation of that interest. The Chairman of the Commission rightly pointed out to the witness that the Order-in-Council definitely contemplated representation being conceded to racial minorities where such representation was warranted by the terms of the sub-section. We would go further and say that sub-section 5 in regard to multi-member constituencies was intended to achieve the same object under, of course, different conditions. Under sub-section 4 the question whether the concentration is substantial is one that has to be answered with reference to the provincial average for each electorate. In the case of multi-member constituencies, however, the only restriction on the powers of the Commission will be the impossibility of any racial or other minority, the concentration of which is not substantial in the sense in which the word is used in the earlier sub-section, securing any representation even in such a constituency. In a two-

member electorate, as pointed out by Dr. Jennings if a minority is to secure direct representation for itself, such minority must at least form one-third of the total population. We contend that these provisions were intended to make it possible for minorities to secure just and adequate representation within the scope of the Order-in-Council.

To talk of communalism in this connection is nonsense. The adequate representation of minorities, wherever the Order-in-Council permits it, is a vital part of the foundation of the future constitutional structure of Ceylon. Once that foundation is well and truly laid—and we see no reason why it should not be if the Delimitation Commission does its duty—communalism will cease to exist as a factor in national policies. The best way of eradicating communalism is to realise that communal differences do exist and to see that they are properly adjusted. The Order-in-Council has provided one method of adjustment and we trust it will be successful. The decision of the Delimitation Commission will be final. This is one reason why the Commission, consisting, as it does, of men of high character and ability, should perform its duty without fear or favour, and we have every hope that this will be done.

It is not, however, the Minister for Health alone who is much perturbed over communalism. We have here in the Northern Province a band of gaping toadies whose chief function seems to be to take up the cry of the Ministerial group and talk airily of communalism. Even the de-cencies of a public dinner cannot prevent them from indulging in a sickly demonstration of what they are evidently disposed to regard as the true national spirit. They may rest assured that the Tamils are not fools and that the people of this province are quite alive to the realities of the present situation. In the next General Election it is not communalism that is going to contend for mastery against nationalism, at least so far as the Northern province is concerned. The struggle will be between strong, honest men who will not sell Ceylon for the Ministerial mess of pottage and those who have evidently made up their minds otherwise. The issue has already been joined. We regard it as one of fundamental importance for the excellent reason that the new Constitution can never be worked successfully by a crowd of cringing, crawling toadies who are more concerned with their own personal advancement than with the welfare of the people. Besides toadyism does not pay. Even Mr. D. S. Senanayake could not have been very much impressed by the sorry display of

self-abasement which he saw for himself during this week. He knows the Tamils too well to misunderstand their real attitude. It is an attitude of intense watchfulness and determination to make the best of the new Constitution. There is no question of communalism here. But there is a growing determination to put on end to the activities of political assassins and conspirators who can do no good to the Sinhalese or the Tamils, and who are a disgrace to the whole island.

THE NEED FOR BREVITY

We must once more ask correspondents and contributors to be as brief as possible in their communications to the "Hindu Organ". The space at the disposal of the paper is very limited, and we are afraid that it will be impossible in future to publish lengthy communications.

In publishing letters and contributions we have tried to be fair to both sides engaged in a controversy. Some of the letters received by us, however, are carbon copies of letters sent to the Colombo press. No useful purpose can be served by the publication of such letters in this paper. The writers of these letters will find themselves more at home in the columns of the "Ceylon Daily News" or the "Ceylon Observer", than in the columns of the "Hindu Organ".

One correspondent wants space to be specially reserved for his effusions. We regret we are unable to oblige him.

Delimitation Commission

No Political Decisions

"It is not for us to take political decisions. We have to carry out our duty and laid down in the Order-in-Council and we will of course avoid taking political decisions. We have to interpret our duty under the Order-in-Council in the light of the background, part of which is what you say and part of which is to be found in the report of the Soulbury Commission", said Mr. L. M. D. de Silva, K. C., Chairman of the Delimitation Commission, when Mr. G. E. de Silva, Minister of Health, on Tuesday commented on the trend of evidence in support of representation of minority interests, particularly with reference to the All-Ceylon National Congress.

Later to a remark of the Minister that the Congress gave no evidence before the Soulbury Commission and that those who did were not au fait with political ideas, the Chairman made the rejoinder: "If an element has crept into the Order-in-Council because the Congress did not give evidence, we can't rectify it."

The Minister pointed out that communal representation would militate against the development of parties and finally urged that the interpretation of its duty by the Delimitation Commission was to put the Cabinet system of Government under the new Constitution on the right road.

The Minister appeared before the Commission with Messrs. Ratnayake, W. A. B. Soysa and E. A. Nugawela, all members of the State Council.

PERSONAL

Mr. C. Loganathan, Agent, Bank of Ceylon Jaffna will be on leave for about five weeks as from the 20th instant and Mr. E. C. G. Wickremasinghe will be acting for him during this period.

Leakage of Examination Papers

Candidates Stage Walk Out

Examination papers for the selection of Probationary Teachers and the Government Training College Entrance for Centre 2 at Sivali Vidyalyaya, Ratnapura, were, it is reported, not received at that Centre when the examination was scheduled to start at 9 a.m. last Saturday.

It is reported that the Supervisor obtained a paper from Centre No. 1 (also in the same building) and wanted to dictate the questions to the candidates in Centre No. 2, but some of the candidates objected and walked out of the examination hall.

It is stated that the questions have thus leaked out to candidates presumably through the candidates in Centre No. 1. The Supervisor is in communication with the Education Department in Colombo. Meanwhile, about seventy candidates who walked out are stated to be demanding a fresh examination.

On inquiries at Colombo it was learned that the examination papers concerned were received by the supervisor at Centre 2 only at 4.30 p.m. from the postal authorities.

The education authorities have not yet decided what action should be taken regarding the examination.

"Gloomy" Situation Regarding Flour

The situation was definitely gloomy and a 'cut' in the flour ration was quite likely if the expected shipment from Australia did not arrive in time said Mr. K. Alvappillai Director of Food supplies, on Tuesday referring to the flour situation in the island.

They had just enough flour to maintain the present ration till the end of this month, added Mr. Alvappillai.

The shipment referred to is a consignment of 8,500 tons on board the steamer Garigour scheduled to leave Australia for Singapore and destined for that port which it has been found possible to divert to Ceylon.

A Reuter message in this connection says: "After the help given by U.N.R.R.A. to Malaya with the diversion of the flour ship, Berwin Victory from Shanghai to Singapore, it has been possible to help Ceylon. Steamer Garigour with 8,500 tons of flour on board which was scheduled to leave Australia for Singapore has been diverted to Ceylon. It is hoped that arrival of this ship early in August will enable Ceylon to maintain her cereal ration on the present level".

According to the latest information said Mr. Alvappillai, the steamer Garigour will arrive in Ceylon later than expected and a cut in the flour ration is quite probable. The supply position of rice however remains fairly factory, he added.

Paper Control Decision Next Week

It is learned that the question whether paper control should be abolished altogether is expected to be discussed by the Board at its meeting next week.

So far no decision has been arrived at by the Board on this matter.

It is learned that the Board's earlier decision to allow all importers to import paper was in keeping with their decision that all import controls should gradually be relaxed.

But, Sir Keith Murdoch, the Australian publisher who was Chairman of the Australian delegation to the recent Imperial Press Conference in London, forecast on Tuesday last at Montreal, that there would be no relief from the present newsprint famine for three years.

Jaffna's Contribution To Co-operative Movement

LEADER ON HOW HE WOODED AND WON

One of the greatest achievements of the Co-operative Movement in Jaffna was the saving of the tobacco industry from ruin declared Mr. D. S. Senanayake on Wednesday when he formally opened the Annual Conference of the Co-operators of the Northern Division at the Regal Theatre Hall.

Nearly a thousand delegates from the various Societies attended the Conference.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, President Northern Division, in inviting Mr. Senanayake to declare the Conference open said that under the fostering care of the Minister the Co-operative Movement had grown from strength to strength.

Continuing the speaker said that he took that opportunity to place before Mr. Senanayake and the Co-operators the dangers that threatened the movement and the measures that have to be adopted to protect it. The danger from without was not so great as the danger from corruption within.

Mr. Veerasingham stressed the necessity of guarding against concerted action by the foreign profiteers to kill the Co-operative Stores when controls were removed by the formation of Co-operative Import Unions, and Shipping Societies.

Mr. Senanayake speaking said that it always gave him great pleasure to come to Jaffna and especially to attend conferences of that nature. That Conference attracted him for more than one reason—the most important reason being that there could not be a surer foundation for the prosperity of Ceylon than the establishing of Co-operative Societies. No part of the Island had made more progress in that direction than Jaffna.

The Minister continuing said "I might tell you that I was like a maid growing old and with no one to woe me when I came to Jaffna. I was sighing all the time for some supporter; I was always a believer in Co-operation. So when I came to Jaffna, in Jaffna I found a supporter."

Mr. Senanayake stressed the need for the working of societies on sound business lines, if they wanted to capture a good part of the trade in Ceylon. In the past few years, owing to the scarcity of food, they had to get money on some excuse or other from the Government. That time was now past. Getting money on principles other than business principles would be the ruin of co-operative activities. And getting money on charity would more than cut at the foundation of their movement.

The Minister emphasised that the private trader served his own individual interest, while the co-operative served the interest of the public. He warned them not to be lead away by false propaganda against the movement.

The speaker recalled the time when he was looked upon as the worst enemy of the Tamil community. Since then the co-operative movement in the North had made enormous strides. As Minister in charge of the movement he was entitled to some credit for that progress. One of the greatest achievements of the movement was the saving of the Jaffna Tobacco industry from ruin. That industry was in an almost helpless state and was threatened with extinction. Their best customer, Travancore, was against them. If public-spirited gentlemen like Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam had not come forward, that industry would have crumbled. Today that industry was

The Future of the Ceylon Tamils

(Continued from page 1)

cannot be a happy democracy until the theory of balance is accepted and acted on. The Tamil Congress and Mr. Ponnambalam will then stand vindicated in their attitude.

Even Rip Van Winkle woke up from his slumber. Mr. Swaminathan yet comfortably sleeps, for he does not know that the Tamil Congress, the dynamic body that it is, does not sit down to weep over the cussedness of men like him, but has marched on to another mile post to secure the unity of Ceylon Tamils only to return to the base of Balance and to battle for it under new conditions. Mr. Swaminathan and fellow sleepers must wake up to see that the caravan moves on and does not now worry about the camps abandoned. Very, very few shall be the Tamils who will be diverted by the tales of superannuated servants who had not the freedom to think in their prime and who cannot therefore think now in old age. But blind gratitude can be a danger to the family and to the country.

"Difficult To Answer," Says A. G. A.

Mr. A. K. J. Henderson, Assistant Government Agent, giving evidence last Friday at Kegalle in one of the Knavesmire Estate "criminal trespass" trials, said: "If an Indian labourer, having all the necessary qualifications, including residence, were to apply to me for an allotment of land under the village expansion scheme, I would not allot him, but would ask for instructions." But if the man were a Muslim, Mr. Henderson said, he would get an allotment.

Mr. Stanley Suraweera, defence proctor: "If he were a Jaffna Tamil and had all the necessary qualifications, would you have allotted him?"

Mr. Henderson: "As such a case did not arise, I do not know what I would have done."

Mr. Suraweera: "What would you do today?"

Mr. Henderson: "I have not given thought to it. It is difficult to answer that question."

Mr. Henderson also stated in cross-examination that even a Sinhalese villager having all other qualifications but resident on Knavesmire for the required time, would not have been given an allotment. Residence on the estate was not considered by him as residence in the village. It was true that Knavesmire was situated in the village.

able to pay a rebate of 160% to the cultivator. There was one cultivator who got a rebate of Rs. 50,000. If he had not been a member of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society, that amount would have gone into the pockets of a private trader.

Mr. G. de Soyza, Commissioner of Co-operative Development and Mr. E. J. Cooray, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Cooray sprang a surprise on the delegates by addressing a few minutes in Tamil.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its deep appreciation and thanks to His Majesty the King for conferring the honour of O. B. E. on Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, J. P., U. M., for his outstanding services to the Co-operative Movement.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, CHULIPURAM

Annual College Day Celebrations August 1946

Programme

7th, Wednesday

7-00 p. m. THAMIL PLAYS
(Admission by tickets obtainable at the College Office.)

8th, Thursday

8-30 a. m. Oriental Music — Vocal
10-30 a. m. Thamil Elocution
7-00 p. m. English Plays.

9th, Friday

3-30 p. m. Inter-House Sports Meet.
6-00 p. m. Public Meeting.
6-30 p. m. Distribution of Prizes.
7-00 p. m. Variety Entertainment

Old boys and well-wishers are cordially invited.

P. G. Thambiappah,
Principal.

(Mis. 130. 26)

TENDER NOTICE

The Assistant Government Agent (Emergency), Polonnaruwa, will receive tenders (under sealed cover) up to 12 noon on 31st July, 1946 for the supply of commodities specified in the schedule below to the Wholesale Depots at Hingurakgoda and Polonnaruwa for a period of approximately six months commencing from August, 1946 with the possibility of an extension for a further period of six months. Delivery is to be made at the Wholesale Depots or at the Railway Stations at Hingurakgoda and Polonnaruwa, whichever is convenient to the successful tenderer. The quantity specified in the Schedule is the approximate quantity required to be supplied monthly at each depot. Tenderers may quote for one or more items.

2. Every tender should be accompanied by a Money Order for a sum of Rupees Ten (Rs. 10/-) as a deposit. This sum will be returned on application to the unsuccessful tenderer, or to the successful tenderer on completion of the agreement.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish in cash a sum of Rs 300/- as security and also enter into an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. The Asst. Govt. Agent (E), reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Further particulars may be obtained at the Polonnaruwa Kacheri.

SCHEDULE

	Hingurakgoda	Polonnaruwa
Arecanuts, Karunga graded	5 cwts.	5 cwts.
Tobacco chewing No. 1 (8 lbs. per 100 leaves)	1000	1000
Cigars, Diamond, No. 1	5000	5000
Beedies, Sokalal	50,000	50,000
Coconuts, over 12" girth	25,000	25,000
Mats, reed (size 6' x 3')	150	150
Mat bags, 13" long x 8"	150	150
Goraka	1 cwt.	1 cwt.
Dried Fish, local variety, large & small	20 cwts.	30 cwts.

V. M. Abeysekera,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E),
Polonnaruwa.

July 18, 1946.

(G. 46, 26)

Mr. Senanayake's Swan-Song Budget

(Continued from page 1)

present debt is? Is it not true that our Public Debt amounted to over Rs. 300 million two years ago? Was not a loan of a 100 million rupees raised in 1937, followed by a 100 million War Loan 50 million Home Defence Loan 125 million National Loan and a further 200 million National Development Loan—all within the last ten years? Why should not Mr. Senanayake speak in clear terms and say what the present debts amount to and how the loans were utilised?

National Development Reserve

The surplus balances have been transferred to this Fund from the year 1943 onwards thus: 20 millions in 1943, 40 millions in 1944, 49 millions in 1945, 4 millions from the War Risks Insurance Fund and, with a surplus balance of 37 millions proposed to be transferred this year, the total will amount to 160 millions. But the various proposals of the different Executive Committees for post-war development would require 1,739 millions in the course of the next few years. Mr. Senanayake does not tell us how this amount even if slightly reduced, is to be raised. He was good enough to spend some time to tell the country in the course of his Budget speech that provision has been made in the Budget to supply Sinhalese, Tamil and English typewriters to the Kacheris and D. R. O's offices as if that was a matter of great importance to the people and to posterity. But he does not say anything regarding the ways and means to find about 1,500 millions, for post-war development and as to how we are to find our food and clothing to live to see the post-war developments in our time.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Temporary Jurisdiction No. 400.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Murugesu Rasiah of Pungudutve who died in Colombo

Deceased.
Kamalaratnam widow of Murugesu Rasiah of Pungudutve

vs
Petitioner,
1. R. Rajeswary daughter of Murugesu Rasiah of Thunavv Vadukodai, 2. Maheswary daughter of M. Rasiah of do, 3. Rasiah Paramsothy of Pungudutve West, 4. Murugesu Muttiab of Pungudutve East, presently of 5th Cross Street Pettah Colombo Respondents.

His matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schockman Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of June 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavits and Petition of the Petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the above-named 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minors 1 to 3 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this administrative proceedings and that Letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as widow of the said deceased unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of July 1945 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 19th day of June 1945.
Sgd. S. J. C. Schockman,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to
31st July 1946
Int'd. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 45, 26 & 30)

KANKESANTURAI SEAT (Valigamam North)

At the request of numerous people of the above constituency, I have decided to stand as a candidate for the above seat at the next general election for the new Parliament of Ceylon.
 'Thopu Valavu' N. Arulampalam
 Irupalai, Kopay- President,
 North Ceylon
 Samooga Seva Sangam.
 (Mis. 122. 19, 23, 26-7-46)

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[Mis. 105. 9-7 to 9-10-46]

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[Mis. 248. 15-3-46 to 14-7-47.]

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(Mis. 71, 4 6-4-11-46)

(F)

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(Mis. 154 3-12-45-30-11-46, F)

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