

THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 34.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS —Greatest Exploiters, says Leader

Government Servants are the greatest exploiters of the public. This is the view of the Leader of the State Council who said so to a deputation of land allottees at the Anuradhapura Kacheheri, in the course of his announcement regarding the Nuwara Weva Right Bank Agricultural Scheme. The lands under this scheme were allotted to middle-class co-operators in 1942 by the then Government Agent.

The allottees consisting of both Government Servants and private individuals took up the development of these lands, and, it is learnt, spent considerable sums of money. However, the Minister for Agriculture, did not view this arrangement with satisfaction and decided to hand over the whole area to the Agricultural Corps, a unit of which is stationed at Puliyan-kulama, about 3 miles from the Anuradhapura town, to be worked as a co-operative farm. The allottees protested against this decision.

The former Government Agent and the present Government Agent are supporting the allottees in their protest. However the Minister was adamant. He told the deputation that he had decided to establish a middle class and a peasant Agricultural Scheme there, and that after taking into consideration all the facts he had come to the definite conclusion that the government servant should be eliminated from the scheme, as he felt, without any reservation whatever, that the Government Servant was the greatest exploiter of the public.

Weapons as Destructive As Atom Bomb

Sir John Anderson who, during the war, played a leading part in the development of the atomic bomb said at Cambridge that as a result of the war, weapons just as deadly as the atomic bomb, and perhaps more insidious in their effects had been developed.

These weapons, Sir John added were in the field of chemical and biological research. "I would like," he declared, "to offer a word of comfort to atomic physicists. It may not be particularly a word of comfort to the people at large. The atomic bomb whose destructive power has been so dramatically exhibited is not in that respect, unhappily unique. As a result of investigations carried out during the war other agents of destruction, in particular those belonging to the field of chemical and biological warfare, have been devised and tested which so far as human life is concerned, will be found to be at least as destructive as the atomic bomb and perhaps in their efficiency, more insidious."

Teachers' War Drums Throb

Ceylon's 35,000 teachers are to be mobilised in a campaign against candidates for Parliament who have been "antagonistic or apathetic" to the interests of the teaching profession, or who fail to give adequate guarantees that they will advance these interests.

This is part of the plan that is to be put before a conference of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers to be held this month in Jaffna. The proposal is for the establishment of a Parliamentary sub-Committee of the Union, to work as a central organisation during the general elections, with agents in every constituency.

Post Office Vagaries

Leakage of Question Papers

The Director of Education denies that there has been a leakage of the question papers set for the examination for the selection of candidates for training colleges and of probationary teachers at Centre No. 2, Ratnapura. The examination was to be held at 9 a.m. on July 20, but the registered packet containing the question papers had not been delivered to the supervising examiner by the local post office.

Questioned by a press representative the Post Office authorities said that the packet of question papers had been mislaid by a very junior clerk at the Ratnapura Post Office. The packet was, however, discovered in the afternoon at the Post Office with the sea's in tact.

Indian Visitors Depart

Messrs. E. W. Ariyanayagam and G. Ramachandran, the members of the fact finding committee deputed by the Indian National Congress left by air for India on Sunday last. They will, on the data collected while they were in Ceylon, prepare a report to be submitted to Pandit Nehru.

Price of Rubber Reduced?

The 'Ceylon Observer' understands "from informed circles" that the price which is proposed to be fixed for Ceylon rubber from October 1 is 72 cts. per lb. It is against this drastic 'cut' that Sir Oliver Goonetilleke is contending in his extended talks in London.

MR. SENANAYAKE ASSURES THE FARMERS

Relief To The Peasant His First Concern

"I am an agriculturist myself and I must publicly confess that you are the most efficient agriculturists we have in Ceylon. If I do not utilize you I shall be missing a very great opportunity," said Mr. D. S. Senanayake at a public reception accorded to him at Sirupiddy by the cultivators of Valigamam East when he inspected the irrigation and colonisation schemes in that area.

He assured the farmers that he would see that the pumping trials now carried on at Puttur and Pokkunai were properly conducted to a conclusion. "It is my earnest desire that these irrigation schemes be made permanent after the trials," he said.

Farmers asked Mr. Senanayake to give effect to the Jaffna Peninsula Lagoon Scheme and to continue the pumping trials at the tidal well at Puttur and Pokkunai in Urali. They also represented that the Land Development and colonization

To Return to Politics?

Mr. M. S. Aney representative of the Government of India in Ceylon is anxious to get back to Indian politics. His term of office in Ceylon ends this month.

Mr. Aney who is 66, was once a stalwart of the Indian National Congress and acted as its president in 1933.

Asked about what made him break away from the Congress he said it was all over the war issue. "I did not like the attitude Congress adopted towards the war," he said.

Mr. Aney said he would return to India and go back to public life. He has written to the Congress on this matter. "I have been in public life for the last forty years," he said. "There is so much work to be done in India now."

Cut in Sugar Ration, A Probability

Due to the delay in the arrival of a ship from Australia carrying 600 tons of sugar, a temporary reduction in the sugar ration is probable. This is the opinion of Food Supplies Director Alvapillai who told that the ship expected on August 3 will not arrive till August 10.

the poor people of your area as you are aware that the policy accepted by the Council and my Committee is that the first claim is of the poor man."

Referring to the Land Settlement Scheme in the Karachchi district Mr. Senanayake said:

"In my scheme I have made provision to spend up to Rs. 5,000 per family for the purpose of settling them down in their own farms. In order to make such a scheme attractive provision has been made to construct a road from Mullaitivu to Paranthan along side which the best soil is available for cultivation.

"In regard to Puttur I would advise you not to believe everything that is said in the newspapers. If the Director of Irrigation has met with some difficulty in regard to the scheme, surely he will not go to the editors of newspapers for consultation. What the Director of Irrigation, Rev. Father John and others are doing is to solve your problem, and, I think, it is not fair for you to suspect them in the work they are doing in connection with the scheme. Your representative in Council is also much interested in this scheme and I assure you that we shall do everything possible to make this scheme a success."

A NEW LIGHT NEEDED

"The spirit of Hindu philosophy is not dead; but on the contrary is extremely alive. The last two wars have shown the bankruptcy of Western thought. The world is therefore desperately in need of a new light and that light should be Hinduism. It is only Hinduism with its traditional superiority in the realm of pure thought that can give the world the message for which it is waiting."

—Prof. S. K. Maitra

scheme at Atchuve'y should be worked whatever the cost, because the landless peasants were willing to pay any rent fixed by the Government.

Mr. Senanayake in a two-hour speech, said he could put through the Vadamaradchey Scheme, and he felt certain that money would be released before the Budget was passed. He hoped that the project will be completed before he finished his career as Minister for Agriculture and Lands.

He further said: "You have spoken of reclaiming land at Atchuve'y. I believe you will be able to get 600 acres on that project. This and the Vadamaradchey project may bring you 3,000 acres for your cultivation. But, even then you will need more land. By introducing labour-saving devices there will be more labour available for work."

"I can tell you that any land that will be reclaimed will be given to



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1946.

MR. SWAMINATHAN AND
THE TAMIL CONGRESS

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE another letter from Mr. C. K. Swaminathan. We believe this is the third of the series which Mr. Swaminathan has devoted to the sins of the Tamil Congress and the virtues of Messrs. Mahadeva and Natesan. We have published these letters not only because Mr. Swaminathan is entitled to be heard but also for the purpose of ascertaining as fully and as accurately as possible the present state of Mr. Swaminathan's mind in regard to men and matters in the North.

In the first place, we would remind our correspondent that the 'Hindu Organ' had all along given every encouragement to Mr. Mahadeva in what was believed then to be his policy of moderation. Of Mr. Natesan this paper had always a high opinion. In these columns we even went to the length of finding excuses for those who voted for the White Paper. We did so in the hope that, by this means, the Tamils would be enabled to maintain their unity in the face of defeat and that the acceptance of the new constitution by the Tamil representatives would usher in a new era of co-operation between the Tamils and the Singhalese in working the new Constitution.

There is, however, every reason to believe that the object of those whom Mr. Swaminathan seeks to defend is not to keep the Tamils united but to divide them, and, far from seeking to help the Tamils as a whole to co-operate with the Singhalese, these two friends of Mr. Swaminathan sought to carve out a private niche for themselves in the Cabinet that is to be formed by announcing their allegiance to the United National Party long before the party manifesto was published and long before the Tamils or anybody else knew anything about it. They even had the temerity to go about the Jaffna Peninsula in the company of their new friends reminding all and sundry of the immense financial resources of the new party. The suggestion was implied that the new party was in a position to buy up all who were available for sale and to crush those who were not.

The challenge had to be met and we are not surprised at Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's willingness to meet it. We do not agree with Mr. Swaminathan that either Mr. Ponnambalam or the Tamil Congress is seeking to unite the Tamils on a communal policy. As we have said repeatedly in these columns, there is no room for any such policy under the new Constitution, though we would have liked Messrs. Natesan and Mahadeva to have given their support to the united demand of the Tamil witnesses who appeared before the Delimitation Commission and urged that the Commission should carry out the provisions of the Order-in-Council in regard to minority representation. The rift between these two and the great body of Ceylon Tamils is thus complete and patent.

In the years to come the Tamils need representatives who can be relied upon to do their duty regardless of personal gain. On this ground alone the choice between Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and the Tamil Congress on the one hand and deserters on the other should not be difficult. Mr. Swaminathan will note that nothing is to be gained by continuing the present controversy.

Notes and Comments

Has He Failed?

Is the lucky star that has been guiding the destiny of Sir Oliver ever since he bade adieu to Lake House, on the wane now? It is, if we are to believe the reports trickling down from London in regard to his present mission there to get satisfactory prices fixed for Ceylon rubber and tea. The talks he has been having with the London authorities were not going too well and are now said to have reached so crucial a stage that he has sent an S.O.S. to his government to send two treasury officials with statistical data to strengthen his case at the other end. If Sir Oliver fails in his mission, and we have no reason to believe otherwise, the repercussions will be serious indeed. The whole Budget that is to be presented for its second reading within a few days has to be re-examined, with the possibility of fresh taxation or the scrapping of the Salaries Committee's proposals altogether, in which case the consequences, we are afraid, will be rather grave.

Muslim League Turns Back

The decision of the All-India Muslim League to reverse its previous decision to participate in the Constituent Assembly, and launch direct action against the British Government and the Congress comes as a rude shock to those who have been building high hopes on the ultimate success of the Cabinet Mission's proposals. The step the League has now chosen to take is short-sighted and calculated to advance the interests of neither the country nor the Muslims themselves. Mr. Jinnah's threats of direct action, and the renunciation of "British conferred" titles by the Nawabs and Nawabzadas are not going, we dare say, to settle the problem. It is an irony of fate that Jinnah, the creation of British imperialism designed to stop the surging tide of Indian Nationalism is today taking up cudgels against his creator. There should be a limit to threats and vilification. And India cannot but accept the challenge of the League, even if a bloody conflict has to be enacted perforce. It is high time Nationalist India cried halt to this mad Mullah's ravings and threats.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. Ponnambalam and the Northern Councillors

Sir,—The Soulbury scheme of reforms is a settled fact, and nobody proposes to renew the fight for fifty-fifty scheme of representation: where is then the need for Mr. Ponnambalam to carry on his quarrel with his council colleagues when the need of the hour is unity on a common platform? The suggestion that his failure was due to the action of the three Northern members in voting for the acceptance of the Reforms is belied by all known facts. The Commission on which he had entirely relied gave a patient hearing to his long and elaborate exposition of his demands, but never encouraged them. It did not consider the fifty-fifty scheme as a practical proposition. This was made clear to the deputation from the Jaffna Association, which was forced to give up its demand when it gave its evidence. Mr. Ponnambalam failed to make any impression on the commissioners, and they gave their unanimous award against him. The Secretary of State heard him fully in England, but could not see his way to modify the Commissioner's recommendations. He gave his final decision in the White Paper against the fifty-fifty scheme, stating that the demand came only from the Tamils. The Secretary of State went further and made it clear to all that he was not prepared to reconsider his decision on any point by discarding even the provision that Reform proposals could be accepted by a three-fourths majority of council members. The Muslim, Burgher and European members had decided to vote for the proposals. The Tamil Members of the Eastern Province were also in favour of acceptance. The members from the North were placed in a difficult position. There was no use in continuing the fight. They as representatives of the people, had to make a decision beneficial to the future of the Tamils, and they resolved to bury the hatchet by accepting the reforms along with the other minorities. Can anyone say that they betrayed the interests of their community or that the Secretary of State would have reversed his considered decision if the three Northern members had voted for rejection of the proposals?

Nallur, Yours etc.
29-7-46, C. K. Swaminathan.
[We Comment Editorially
—Ed. H. O.]

A Visitor's Thanks

Sir,—On the eve of my departure, I feel it my duty to express my heartfelt thanks to you for kindly announcing my visit and publishing the programme of my lectures, throughout the Peninsula.

My thanks are also due, to my host, Dr. S. Subramaniam, for his kindness and hospitality, the management of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha and the various colleges for organising my lectures, and to the people for attending them in large numbers, and which I hereby express through the medium of your esteemed journal.

I may assure some of my friends, whom I had to disappoint owing to my preoccupations that in case after finishing my programme elsewhere in this Island, I can conveniently pay a second visit to this place, preference will be given to them all.

I wish your journal, the brightest prospects, the people of this Peninsula all-round progress, and you, peace, prosperity and happiness.

Yours etc.,
S. D. Acharyaswamy
Founder
Universal Brotherhood Mission
Bombay.

MUSLIM LEAGUE ON WAR PATH

Rejects Proposals; Launches Direct Action

The Council of the All-India Muslim League has finally rejected the Cabinet Mission's long term proposals and has decided to launch direct action against the British Government and the Congress if necessity arises. This decision was made by the Muslim League at its special session held during the last week.

As a preliminary to the direct action which the League Muslims have decided to launch, some prominent League members have voluntarily renounced their British-conferred titles.

The League Council has decided that it would not take any more part in constitutional talks unless and until the principle of Pakistan and parity representation both in the Constituent Assembly and in the Interim Government is conceded in advance.

What the nature of the direct action to be launched by the Leaguers will be, has not been disclosed yet by the League High Command. The withdrawal of the League Ministries in Bengal and Sind is not contemplated, as the League fears that such action will only tend to weaken its position in the two provinces.

The action of the League is strongly condemned by all progressive bodies in England. It has cast a gloom over Government circles. Reuter states: It is to be noted that the League at first accepted the Cabinet Mission's proposals *in toto*, and decided to enter into the Constituent Assembly. However, recent events in India were a disappointment to the League which gradually realised that it will have to lose its identity, if it entered the Constituent Assembly.

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(Mis. 133. 2)

TEACHERS DEMAND REPRESENTATION IN SENATE

At the 31st Annual General Meeting of the Northern Province Teachers' Association a resolution demanding adequate representation of Teachers in the Senate under the New Constitution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution empowered the Executive Council of the Association to make such additions and alterations as are necessary to make the rules of the association conform to the requirements of the Trade Union Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation. Four other resolutions were also passed.

Mr. K. Pooranampillai, the outgoing president in his address referred to the inequitable scale of salaries recommended for teachers. He said: "There is a popular fallacy that teachers are not true to the noble traditions of their profession when they agitate for higher salaries. This fallacy requires exposing. In early days, in the West, teaching was done by monks who asked for no pay; in the East, the teachers were either ascetics, or persons of private means who gave instruction to a few, the sons of the rich, and who rewarded their instructions in kind, without stipulation. Often the remuneration was great, in proportion to the wealth of the parent.

"With universal education, the school-master has lost his prestige and with it the compensations. Further the work of the teacher is no more the teaching of the 3 R's only, but the more difficult one of preparing the pupils to adapt themselves to a complex and fast-changing world. After spending on his education in school and university, the teacher has to keep himself abreast of developments in thought, the sciences and the arts. He has to be member of a library, subscribe to one or two good magazines, buy a few books himself, go to the pictures often with his wife and children, own a radio set, pay anything from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 25.00 for a performance by Uday Shankar or Copinath or Subbuluxmi, — unless he is to be an illiterate in the eyes of his pupils, of educated parents who

may have taken their children.

"Once at least in his life-time, he should go to the centres of learning abroad to refresh his mind and spirit, if he is not, to let the vision splendid fade into the light of common day.

"All these require hard cash, and a teacher cannot live up to his ideals without something more than a mere living wage. The nature of his calling and the circumstance require that he fights till his rights are granted. And thanks to the organisations we have built up, we have made ourselves heard. The baby that cries gets milk, and we must keep on fighting. One of the causes of the inequitable salaries allowed to us is the absence of teachers on the Salaries Committee. We must keep asking for, and secure the appointment of a body like the Burnham Committee in England to safeguard our salaries. Another right we must secure is the representation of our interests in the Upper House of Ceylon's Parliament."

The following were elected as office-bearers of the N. P. T. A. for 1946-1947.

President: Mr. C. Subramaniam, B. A., Principal, Skanda Varodaya College.

Vice-President: Mr. A. E. Tamber, B. Sc., Jaffna Central College.

General Secretary: Mr. T. Seenivasagam, Vaideswara Vidyalaya, Jaffna.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. C. S. Ponnudurai, Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai.

Treasurer: Mr. M. A. Thangarajah, B. Sc., Hindu College, Chavakachcheri.

The members of the Executive Council will be the elected representatives of the different Branch Associations.

PERSONAL

Lieut Rajan Kadirgamar, C. R. N. V. R., who went in command of the Naval Unit Ceylon Contingent, Victory Parade, London returned to the Island with the Contingent by the S. S. Almonzora on the 25th ult.

Price Control Dept.—A Hotbed Of Corruption

FALSE PERMITS ISSUED

A very serious charge has been levelled against the Department of Price Control (Miscellaneous Articles) by some Colombo merchants who allege, according to the "Times of Ceylon", that the permit system has been grossly abused, and that certain officers of the Department have amassed a mint of money on the sale of permits. The merchants are prepared to prove that the Department is a "hotbed of corruption."

A merchant who has been in the glass trade for many years alleged that certain people who had never been known to be in the glass trade got permits for large quantities of sheet-glass. As he was unable to get a permit from the Department he was forced to patronise the black-market in order to live. He declared: "The black market has been kept going by the Department."

The "Times of Ceylon" has received two documents which threw more light on the allegations made against the Department's officers.

One of these documents (and the more important of the two) is a telegram. It reads: "Glass going short passed another 600 come immediately with money." The name of the sender is on the telegram. It has been sent from Colombo and also bears the date stamp of the outstation receiving post office.

The staff officer of the Department to whom these two documents were shown declared: "This is terrible. It is a matter for police investigation."

He told that his department had received numerous complaints about the issue of permits for sheet glass. In fact, one inquiry, he said, was completed only a day or two ago and an officer involved in the matter had been sent away.

When asked why he had sanctioned the issue of three permits in one month for varying quantities of glass to a certain outstation firm, he expressed surprise and denied having shown preferential treatment to any individual or firm.

In order to check the numbers of certain permits alleged to have been issued by him by referring to the duplicates filed in his office, he called for the file and the registers. The search provided another shock for the staff officer. In two cases the originals were missing from the file. In the third, the registers revealed that the permit was for a very small quantity of glass issued to a totally different party.

It is now understood that Mr. C. F. Ingledew, the Controller of Prices (misc. articles) has decided to place the whole matter in the hands of the police. He has also given instructions that all applications for glass should be put to him personally and all permits should hereafter be signed by him personally.

All dealers have been told not to issue glass on permits except when they are signed by him in person.

Earlier, Mr. Ingledew said that allegation had been made that "permits for glass had been wrongfully issued." He said: "Exhaustive inquiries were held and as far as we could we tightened up control."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 317 PT
In the matter of the intestate estate of Arumugam Kandavanam of Polikandy.
Deceased
Kandavanam Vaidelu of Polikandy
Vs
Petitioner.

1. Kandavanam Chelliah of do
2. Kandavanam Kandasamy of do
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal

Conservative M. P. On Minority Question In Ceylon

The London Correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News" in an account of the proceedings of the debate in the House of Commons over the Labour's colonial policy writes:—

Though several speakers touched obliquely on the minority question in Ceylon, it was left to Squadron-Leader Donner the Conservative member for Basingstoke, an earnest young man who devotes much time to the study of Colonial affairs, to refer to it at any length. Squadron-Leader Donner's sympathies lie with the Tamil minority and he contended that they had good reasons for their fears in view of the attitude of the Sinhalese majority towards them during the last decade. He asked for an assurance that the situation in Ceylon would be closely watched. "If I were a Tamil in Ceylon," Squadron-Leader Donner went on, "I would prefer to trust the administration and sense of justice of the Colonial Secretary rather than that of the Sinhalese majority."

In his winding up speech Mr. Creech Jones went out of his way to allay the doubts of Dr. Morgan and other Socialists with the same views and to justify Labour's Colonial policy as something more than a mere continuation of the work of the previous administration. First of all he pointed out that the Coalition Government had been diluted to some degree by Socialist Ministers and now he claimed there was a difference in tempo and in emphasis, in economic conceptions and in the attitude to racial relations. The Labour Government, Mr. Creech Jones maintained, had lived up during their short term of office to the principles of Colonial administration they had previously advocated.

NOTICE

Owing to delay in the arrival of flour, the current week's issue of flour is being issued to the wholesale dealers from to-day onwards for distribution to the authorised distributors. All consumers are requested to draw the current week's flour ration from their respective authorised distributors not later than Saturday the 3rd August, 1936.

M. SRIKANTHA,
Kachcheri. for D.F.C. Jaffna.
30th July, 1946.
(G. 48. 2)

Before E. Wijeyawardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of July 1946 in the presence of Messrs Rajaratnam and N. d. Rajanudram, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 12th July 1946 having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner as heir of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene.
Drawn By Addl. District Judge,
Rajaratnam & N. d. Rajanudram.
Proctors for Petitioner.
O. 42, 30 & 2.

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

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 561

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sittampalam Sinnadurai of Ipoh, Malaya.

Deceased,
Chellamma widow of Sittampalam Sinnadurai of Vadukodai West.
Vs. Petitioner

1. Sinnadurai Rajadurai of Ipoh, Malaya. 2. Sinnadurai Vadive n. 3. Sinnadurai Manoranichitbam. 4. Sinnadurai Buvaneshwary. 5. Sinnadurai Selanayakie. 6. Sinnadurai Rajeswary. 7. Sinnadurai Nalainathan. 8. Sinnadurai Sivagnanam and Karthigasu Sittampalam, all of Vadukodai West.

Respondent

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of June 1946 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehangaram, Proctor of the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad Litem over the minors 2nd to 8th Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the Estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his legal widow unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 6th day of August 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 17th day June 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge

(O. 46, 30 & 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 560

In the matter of the estate of the late Sithamparapillai Ariakutty of Sandilippai late of Kuala Lumpur.

Deceased,
Saraswathy widow of Sithamparapillai Ariakutty of Sandilippai
Vs. Petitioner,
Minor 1. Ariakutty Navaratnam of Sandilippai
2. Sithamparapillai Vethavanam of Uduvil.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of June 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Sivagnanam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad item over the minor the 1st respondent and letters of administration to the above estate be issued to the Petitioner as the legal widow of the deceased, unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary on the 6th day of August 1946.

This 15th day of June 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge
Drawn by
S. Sivagnanam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 38, 30 & 2)



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

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[Mis. 243. a, 12/1--12/9] F

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