

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. LVIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1946.

NO. 44.

PEACE CONFERENCE DOOMED ?

World War III Already in Sight

The Associated Press of America correspondent writes:—

The Peace Conference appears now to be definitely doomed and people in Paris, foreigners and French, both those who know and those who only feel, are more profoundly depressed now than at any time since the last gun was fired in Europe.

They feel that World War III is already in sight. It may not come this year or next year, but there is little doubt any longer in Paris that it will come within the near future. The view is common to people in all quarters. A few days ago I spoke with the Foreign Minister of one country. He has gone home. He described himself as "a discouraged optimist worn out and hopeless."

The situation has deteriorated terribly since the Peace Conference opened and more particularly within the last week. There is no longer any doubt about the totally irreconcilable policies of Russia and the bloc of Slav nations which stand with her on the one hand, and those of the west on the other.

Contrast this with Versailles 27 years ago. There was never a day during the conference itself when French guns opened fire on the British nor was there ever a day when one ally described another as a menace to peace. If Versailles bred the second World War in 19 years how long will it take the conference of Paris to start the third?

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday Celebrations

The Charkha Sangh Colombo has decided to give cotton free of cost to enthusiastic spinners who are willing to take part in the proposed spinning competition, which will be one of the items in the programme for the celebration of the birthday of the Saint at Sevagram—Mahatma Gandhi—during the first week of October.

The spinners are expected to do their own ginning and carding.

The Sangh has made arrangements to purchase from the Research Officer, Hambantota, by the middle of September a limited quantity of cotton seeds of the medium stapled variety. This will also be available to the Public free of cost; and these interested in growing can have the seeds on application.

—Cor.

Kamban's Day

The well known Tamil Poet, Kamban's day, will be celebrated by the Colombo Tamil Kalagam on Sunday, the 2nd instant commencing at 9 a. m. at Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall Wellawatte. Mr. R. P. Sethupilla, B. A., B. L., Senior Tamil Lecturer of the Madras University and Professor A. Srinivasa Ragavan, M. A. will be among the speakers.

BRITAIN SHOULD END CHURCHILL POLITICS

That Britain should put an end to Churchill politics was demanded by Stanislaw Szwaibe, Vice President of Poland speaking before the *Chief Council of the Polish Socialist Party*. He added that friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union would be the corner stone of Polish foreign policy.

Polish newspapers continue to attack Anglo-Saxon interference in Poland's political affairs and the British retention of Polish gold until after Poland held free elections.

Politics On Co-operative Lines

Jayawardena Suggests A New Move

"The Co-operative movement has been placed in my case. I shall nurse it, strengthen it and see others are beaten."

Thus stated Mr. D. S. Senanayake in the State Council on Friday last in reply to a question by Mr. W. Dahanayake of Bibile. Mr. Dahanayake asked Mr. Senanayake what the future policy of the Co-operative movement was going to be.

Mr. Dahanayake said that there was great uncertainty about the future of co-operatives. Steps should be taken to protect and extend the movement. I should be protected from private traders who would spend money to sabotage the movement.

Mr. J. Tyagarajah suggested that the Co-operative movement should be extended to the political field as well.

Mr. J. R. Jayawardena also said that politics should be conducted on co-operative lines. He hoped that Mr. Senanayake the future premier of Ceylon would take this to heart. He did not want accusations that Government was conducted by a few for the benefit of a few.

Mr. Senanayake replying assured that the Co-operative movement would be protected and extended and made the remarks quoted above.

FAKED RELIGIOUS FILMS

THEY SHOULD BE BANNED

Under the auspices of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, a public meeting of the Hindus was held at the Saiva Mangayar Ka'agam Hall, Wellawatte on Wednesday 28th August, 1946 and the following resolution proposed by Dr. T. Naitanathan and seconded by Mr. K. V. S. Sundaram was adopted unanimously.

"This meeting of the Hindu public is of opinion that certain films purporting to depict Hindu religious themes include false and faked incidents and otherwise constitute a travesty of Hindu religion and bring it and the Divinity into disrepute and ridicule by the extremely vulgar and indecent portrayals contained therein and are detrimental to public morals. This meeting requests the authorities concerned to enquire in the public interest, the opinion of the Vivekananda Society on this matter on behalf of the Hindu public and to appoint one or more representatives of the Society to be on the Board of Censors that is in charge of the Censorship and releasing of films in Ceylon.

The films 'Sri Vali' and 'Vali

Thirumanam' have highly objectionable features and it is the unanimous desire of this meeting that these films should be banned."

Sri K. Arumuganavalar who delivered a lecture on "The Greatness of the Saiva Religion" at the meeting spoke in support of the resolution.

A second public meeting of the Hindus was held at the Society Hall, Hill Street on Thursday 29th August, 1946 and the same resolution moved by Mr. A. C. Nadarajah, Advocate, and seconded by Vidwan M. Kanagasundarampillai was unanimously adopted by those present. Sri K. Arumuganavalar spoke in support of the resolution and delivered a lecture on 'Sivam and Sakti.'

A similar resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Vivekananda Society at its last meeting.

Sanskrit Works In Germany

Efforts To Buy Them For India

There are a large number of Sanskrit books and manuscripts in Germany. These were purchased by Germans from various sources in India. The Government of India is anxious to obtain these books and manuscripts back from Germany. But the British Government has laid down that scholastic material and works of art in Germany are not to be used as reparations material and hence India cannot expect the return under this head these books and manuscripts.

Only objects looted by the Nazis may be confiscated and these must be returned to the countries to which they belong.

However the Indian Military Mission in Berlin has asked the appropriate authorities to search for any Sanskrit material and to find out whether the owners are willing to sell and, if so at what price. When a worthwhile amount of such material has been collected the Mission suggests that specialists from India be sent to Germany to examine them.

The Jaffna Assizes

P. Tharmakulasingham who was charged with the murder of V. Vinasithamby of Kayts was acquitted and discharged by Mr. Justice Carnon at the Jaffna Assizes. T. Rajadurai a witness for the prosecution was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment for perjury.

Will India Strike ?

Against Ceylon For A Anti-Indian Activities

The Madras Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" in a news message to his paper states that India is merely waiting for a suitable opportunity to take drastic measures against Ceylon for the latter's discriminatory legislations against Indians in Ceylon. He says that India is awaiting the outcome of its case against South Africa before the U. N. O. before taking some action against Ceylon, particularly prohibiting all exports of food and cloth with perhaps the complete severance of trade relations.

The correspondent further says that the Congress Government in Madras are not in the least sympathetic towards Ceylon's shortage difficulties. In fact they are looking for an opportunity to protest to the Eastern Supply Council against any exports to the Island.

It is probable that once the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Government get into their stride the export of cloth to Ceylon will be used as a lever against the Island Government to go easy on their present Indian Labour policy.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1946.

RICE PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

THE HON. MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE, is reported by the *Times* to have said in the State Council on the 5th inst. that during the last fifteen years they had provided for the cultivation of a million acres of land, and that it was a record they could be proud of.

Mr. I. J. B. Turner, C. C. S. the then superintendent of Census and Director of Statistics, says in his "Handbook of Ceylon" published in 1922 "The area under wet land paddy in Ceylon is about 800,000 acres, yielding roughly 12 to 13 million bushels per annum." According to the Census of Production in 1933 the Blue Book showed in 1934 the area under paddy cultivation as 850,000 acres.

According to the report on the Post-War Development proposals, signed by all the Ministers including Mr. Senanayake, and published this year, the present extent of as-weddumized land is estimated at 856,000 acres and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this figure. This is no doubt what Mr. Senanayake meant by his million acres.

Mr. Senanayake is rather ambiguous when he says that they (the Ministers and the State Council apparently) had provided 'for the cultivation of a million acres' during the last fifteen years. The general impression created will be that this million acre has been brought by Mr. Senanayake under cultivation for paddy and other subsidiary foodstuffs.

The whereabouts of Mr. Senanayake's missing 944,000 acres of "land under cultivation" are worth probing into by our State Councillors. Again Mr. Turner estimated in 1922 that the yield of paddy was roughly twelve to thirteen million bushels per annum in Ceylon, in other words, six to six and a half million bushels of rice. The present yield also is 6,475,000 bushels of rice according to the document signed by all the seven Ministers. Then where is the extra yield for which Mr. Senanayake is reported to have spent about 250 million rupees during the last fifteen years? When Mr. W. Dahanayake (Bibile) said that Mr. Senanayake had spent such a colossal sum on his various schemes Mr. Senanayake merely answered that the figure was not correct. Why does not Mr. Senanayake then give the cor-

A Challenge To The Tamils

By The Editor

At the first Executive meeting of the United National Party Mr. S. Senanayake devoted a good deal of his speech to the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. In fact, I was not a little surprised at his obvious anxiety about what the Tamils are going to do. The object of his speech is, of course, pretty clear. He wants the political disintegration of the Tamils. This demand is put forward on the ground that with the formation of the United National Party a united Ceylonese nation has come into being rendering it quite unnecessary for a communal organisation like the Tamil Congress to seek representation in Parliament. I do not think Mr. Senanayake himself believes in the bunkum he has been preaching, but the Tamils cannot forget what happened to the Ceylonese nation theory more than thirty years ago. The Tamils prefer to believe in the two-nations theory, and in this respect Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike is certainly on surer ground.

The most important point in Mr. Senanayake's speech is that, if the Tamils believe in the two-nations theory, they will find themselves elbowed out of the Cabinet so long as Mr. Senanayake is in power. I would remind Mr. Senanayake that a far greater man in the person of Mr. Winston Churchill lost the last general election. It would be dangerous for anybody to bank on what the electorate would do at the next opportunity. One thing is clear. The country is fed up with the Board of Ministers, and it may decide to get rid of them. If, on the other hand, Mr. Senanayake manages to obtain a majority, he will discard the constitutional conventions recommended by the Soulbury Commission at his own risk. The Tamil Congress has not so far gone to him with the beggar's bowl in its hands. The Congress has merely offered *responci e co-operation*. Such co-operation will materialise only in the event of the conditions attaching to the offer being carried out.

Mr. Senanayake is furious with

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam for calling the "patriots" who voted for the White Paper traitors. From the point of view of the Tamil Congress and its leader, if those who voted for the White Paper were not traitors, what were they? Mr. Senanayake, very unwisely I think, proceeded to tell us who the true leaders of the Tamils are. In other words, he proposes to nominate the Tamil leader himself, without waiting to see how the Tamil electors give their votes. Democracy of the non-communal variety must have come to a pretty pass when the Leader of the State Council takes up this highly undemocratic attitude. But then, I never looked upon Mr. Senanayake as a democrat or even as a farmer. Besides, the temptation to attack the Tamil Congress must have been very great. The castaways who have sought his protection must have prevailed upon the Fuehrer to do a little roaring just to frighten the Tamils.

In the face of the programme of the Tamil Congress, I wonder how Mr. Senanayake can say that Tamil Congress candidates are trying to sneak into Parliament or propose to act together as "a band of mercenaries ready to sell their services to the highest bidder." The charge is untrue and comes ill from a man whose capacity for intrigue is well-known. The only persons who are trying to sneak into Parliament are his nominees. The Tamil Congress is appealing to the Tamil masses in broad daylight. There is no secrecy about it. The reason for this is not that the Tamils are hostile to any section of the population but that they desire to keep together and put their own house in order by the time Parliament assembles.

Fortunately for Ceylon, Mr. D. S. Senanayake is not the one and only leader. There are others who are in every way better qualified to lead the people. If Mr. Senanayake does not want the co-operation of the Tamil Congress and wishes to go his own way, all that I can say is: "Go and - be damned!"

Notes and Comments

Pilgrims to be Fed at Government Expense

We understand that the propaganda division of the Department of Agriculture is making elaborate arrangements to carry out a propaganda campaign at Anuradhapura today and tomorrow during the 2490th Buddhist Era celebrations. feature of the celebrations, we are told, will be free distribution of foodstuffs prepared from jak, breadfruit flour, pulses and grams to the pilgrims who attend the festival. Certainly the Buddhist public would and should feel grateful to Mr. Senanayake for this manifestation of munificence. But is it not pertinent on our part to ask the same Mr. Senanayake whether he has so far manifested this magnanimity in the case of pilgrims of other denominations? Surely, the expenditure that will be incurred in connection with the feeding of the Buddhist pilgrims today and tomorrow is not going to be borne by either Mr. Senanayake or his henchmen in the Board of Ministers out their own pockets. It is to be met from public funds contribut-

ed by Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Muslims alike. Therefore, it is not unreasonable on our part to ask Mr. Senanayake, as the minister in charge of the Agricultural Department, why he has shown this strange partiality towards the pilgrims belonging to one religion only? It is high time Mr. Senanayake is reminded of the stark truth that Ceylon is the homeland of Buddhists, Hindus, Muslim and Christians and not the exclusive property of Singhalese Buddhists only and that public funds should be spent equitably to the advantage and benefit of all communities alike. To perform almsgiving under the false garb of propaganda to the Buddhist pilgrims alone is, to put it mildly, a travesty of democratic justice.

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The Co-operative Movement

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Senanayake is determined to make the Co-operative Stores movement a success in Ceylon. But we feel, he struck a wrong note when he declared that he would "nurture the movement, until it reached the stage when it would be able to fight the private merchant." Does Mr. Senanayake seriously think that there should be no future for private traders? If Mr. Senanayake is sincere in his avowals to make the Co-operative Stores movement a success, he should stop accusing and abusing the private trader forthwith, and concentrate his attention on removing the ills which are appa ent

Nehru's Foreign Policy

In a broadcast speech on Saturday last Pandit Nehru, India's Premier outlined the domestic and foreign policy of the Government. Pandit Nehru said it was to enable a realisation of full independence that they had entered the Government to achieve full independence both in domestic affairs and foreign relations. India would henceforth take part in international conferences as any other nation and co-operate with other nations in the furtherance of world peace and freedom; declaring that the Interim Government would help the emancipation of dependent nations, Pandit Nehru said that India sought no domination or privilege over any other nation, but India claimed equal and honourable treatment wherever her nationals were. Pandit Nehru said: "If the racial doctrine is going to be tolerated it must inevitably lead to vast conflicts and world disaster". Pandit Nehru sent greetings to the U. S. A., the Soviet Union, Indonesia and to all other countries. India he said would devote herself to the formation of a Union in South Asia countries.

FAREWELL TO V. C. OFFICER

A farewell was accorded to Mr. V. C. Chanmugam, Secretary of the Uduvil Village Committee on the eve of his departure from the V. C. to take up an appointment as Investigating Officer of Village Committees, under the Local Government Department. The function, which was presided over by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam was held under the auspices of the Uduvil V. C.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam in the course of his remarks, paid a tribute to Mr. Chanmugam's honesty, industry and simplicity and added that these traits in his character had enabled him to rise to the present position.

Messrs. S. Manickam and K. Ambalavanar, also paid glowing tributes to Mr. Chanmugam's geniality, initiative and tact, and the efficiency he had always displayed in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Chanmugam suitably replied, thanking the Chairman and members for the co-operation they had given him throughout his term of office.

Light refreshments were served and a group photograph brought the proceedings to a close. —Cor.

in many of the Co-operative Stores today. He should not attempt to stifle private enterprise. He should note that the best guarantee of a bright and assured future for the Co-operative Stores movement will be greater efficiency in the management and in the administration of the existing stores rather than a system of gagging private trade. The authorities, and others in charge of Co-operative Stores should instil genuine confidence and implicit trust in the minds of the public, as to the benefits that are to accrue by reason of their being members of these stores. Unfortunately, at the present juncture, owing to the irregularities and malpractices rampant in many of these Stores, the public are beginning to lose confidence in this movement. Some of these Co-operative Stores have become the hot beds of black market racketeers. A thorough purge of all these undesirables is imperative, before Mr. Senanayake embarks upon the task of "fighting the private merchant."

EX-AUDIT CHIEF EXPOSES HOW HE WAS ELBOWED OUT!

"Victimised Because I am a Tamil"

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam who has just retired from Public Service, has expressed his pent-up feelings and stated to the "Times of Ceylon" that he had been victimised because he was a Tamil.

He further said that in the selection for higher appointments in the Public Service, there had always been discrimination and attributed this to the Constitution under which applications were referred to Executive Committees.

"It is most essential" he declared "that the public service should be kept strictly outside the purview of political interference, in the interest of good government, and the efficiency, integrity and independence of the service."

Mr. Kanagaratnam added: "I regret that such political interference and racial discrimination should have taken place on the eve of Ceylon getting a larger measure of reforms towards self-government."

On September 5, 1945, during the last budget debate Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Auditor-General at the time, referred to him as "the blue-eyed boy in the Clerical Service whom he had handpicked from the department and promoted over 200 of his seniors" and that "he was today more than qualified to fill the post of Auditor-General"

"But," Mr. Kanagaratnam said "what happened thereafter was contrary to what these sentiments implied. An officer from abroad was brought out to fill the post despite the definite policy of Ceylonisation introduced by the present Board of Ministers on March 1, 1933."

Mr. Kanagaratnam said he interviewed the Governor on the matter and was informed that he was the best qualified Ceylonese eligible for the post but that "on this occasion it was necessary to bring out an officer from abroad".

He then explained to the Governor that so far as the duties of the Auditor-General under the new Constitution were concerned there was practically no change and that, even if any changes were contemplated as regards financial sanctions and procedure, it would not be difficult for him to acquaint himself with such new procedure if he was allowed to go to England for a few months to acquaint himself with the practice of the British Exchequer and Audit.

"But my request was turned down and even my other request to be allowed to hold this post permanently at least for one year for the glory and honour of the Public Service was turned down."

"When I was finally informed that other arrangements were being made I suggested that the matter be referred to the State Council, so that there would be a 'March' resolution in sanctioning the appointment of a non-Ceylonese to this post."

"I had complete confidence and faith in the elected representatives of the people who knew my work through my reports submitted to them. But I was disillusioned when, contrary to the principle of Ceylonisation, the resolution was passed by a large majority".

"It is significant," commented Mr. Kanagaratnam, that along with a number of Sinhalese members of Council who knew my work and spoke in my favour all the members of the minority communities voted against the 'March' resolution to import an officer from abroad. It is also significant that the members who spoke in favour of the resolution were the Chief Secretary, the Leader of the House and his son, Mr. Dudley Senanayake"

Mr. Kanagaratnam said that their case was that he should not have participated in what is now known as the "death-bed retirement of Rasanayagam" and that adverse comments had been made against him and on audit by the Kantawala Committee.

"This is mere eye-wash," said Mr. Kanagaratnam, explaining to me that if the State Council seriously meant to take action they could have removed him from office under Article 83 of the Order-in-Council. But no such action was taken. On the other hand, his reports issued in 1944 and 1945 received the fullest appreciation of the State Council and the Public Accounts Committee.

The Public Accounts Committee also considered his report on the rice irregularities in India and their report, paragraph 21 of Sessional Paper 9 of 1945 signed among others by Mr. Dudley Senanayake, records their "unanimous and unqualified appreciation of the services rendered by the Auditor-General in bringing these serious irregularities to light"

"I very much regret to have to refer to the manner in which canvassing was done to get the 'March' resolution through," Mr. Kanagaratnam told me. "The closure of debate was moved soon after the lunch interval and a member, who was to have replied to Mr. Dudley Senanayake, was prevented from entering the Council chamber, his tie being forcibly removed from his neck."

NOTICE

Wanted by the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, a Cultivation Overseer for the Iranamadu Tank Irrigation area. Minimum educational qualification is Junior School Certificate (English). The candidate selected should reside at *Ki'inochchi* and work under the immediate direction and supervision of the Village Cultivation Officer, *Kilinochchi*. The duties involve travelling, and bicycle allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem will be paid. The post is pensionable and the present annual salary scale attached to the post is Rs. 430-60/2-900. Higher salary will be paid if proposed salary scale is finally approved by Government

Only those between the ages of 21 and 30 need apply. Applications or forms to be obtained on or before the 17th instant from the Jaffna Kachcheri, should reach the Government Agent, on or before the 25th instant.

(G. 73. 10-9-46) 5-9 46.

Senanayake Appeals for Co-operation

**BUT TAMIL CONGRESS
IS TABOO**

Mr. D. S. Senanayake hopes to get a majority at the next General Election and form a Government. In forming the Government he will have nothing to do with the Tamil Congress, which to him is a band of 'mercenaries ready to sell their services to the highest bidder.'

This is the purport of the speech of Mr. D. S. Senanayake delivered by him as president of the United National Party at its first Executive meeting held on Friday last. The following are extracts from his speech.

"An effort, I gather, is being made elsewhere to form a communal party. I profoundly regret that effort. The Leader of that party championed a lost cause with tenacity and courage. If he did not know then that the cause was already lost, he now knows that it is lost. In the affairs of nations as of men, there comes a tide which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. We, the people of Lanka, are now at the flood. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and his followers seem, I fear, to want to be the flotsam."

"The true leaders of the Tamil people realized last November that, unless the Tamils wished to be thrust into the back-water, they must join the other people of the Island on the path to freedom as they had done before 1931. Those leaders would have preferred perhaps, a different constitution, but they were patriotic Ceylonese who recognised the great benefits to be conferred upon us all as Ceylonese."

"Mr. Ponnambalam is reported to have called these patriots traitors. But the traitors are those who insist on communalism when a nation is in being. There is no great harm in communalism when we are a subject people. Perhaps the benevolent despots, who then determined our destinies, could be persuaded to throw a few crumbs more to an organised communal group, but now that we are growing into nationhood, there can be no place for it."

"I do not ask anybody to cast a vote for me because I am a Sinhalese and a Buddhist, but I do ask everybody not to cast a vote against me because I am a Sinhalese and a Buddhist. That way disaster lies, and the disaster will be all the greater for the minorities. Mr. Ponnambalam appears to be trying to lead his people down the slippery slope. They have surely too much intelligence to follow him."

"I believe it has been declared that such members of the so-called All-Ceylon Tamil Congress as are able to sneak their way into the new Parliament can act together as a band of mercenaries ready to sell their services to the highest bidder. I think I speak for all of you when I say that we do not intend to bid. Let them show opposition to the United National Party if they wish, but let them not pretend that they can make a coalition with us. There are two parties to a coalition. What sort of national party should we be, if we hold truck with communalism?"

We shall do nothing of the kind". Mr. Senanayake after branding the Tamil Congress as a "band of mercenaries" stuck a not of appeal to the people of the North and said:—

"We admire the people of Jaffna, and we want their help in the building of a great Ceylonese nation. We admire and need their capacity for hard and continued work, their intelligence and enterprise and their high educational attainments. We regard their long and glorious history as part of our national history."

"We recognise not only their desire but also their right to maintain and develop their civilisation, their language and their social conventions. These matters are not in controversy. They are irrelevant to politics because they are agreed. They do not justify communal parties. The nation has marched on and communalism is as dead as the Dodo."

Paying a tribute to those who had in the present century laid the foundation of the present Reforms, like George Wall, Charles Ambrose Lorencz and Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam by making common cause with the Sinhalese leaders, Mr. Senanayake said that none could say with truth that the production of the new Constitution had been due exclusively to Sinhalese initiative. It had been a movement in which all communities had taken part. That all communities in the Island, save one, voted for the White Paper was indeed a fitting termination to the efforts of the past and a happy augury for the future.

Antidote to Atomic Bomb

According to the United Press of America, Dr. Luigi Ighina, an Italian scientist who announced his week that he could neutralise atomic explosion now claims that his atomic radio transmitter can melt metals at any distance. Dr. Ighina's theories are based on a concept opposed to all present physical theory, that the atom vibrates and does not oscillate.

WANTED

Wanted an English Teacher with S. S. C. qualification, from 1st October 1946, for the Vivekananda Vidhyalayam, Colombo. Salary according to scale. Apply before 20-9-46, forwarding copies of two recent testimonials, to the Honorary Vidhyalayam Secretary, Vivekananda Society, 34 Hill Street, Colombo. (Mis 168. 10-9-46).

NOTICE

No. E. G. A. 45
Mannar rice bran is available for sale at Rs. 8-50 per cwt. at the Forage Store, Jaffna to bona fide cattle owners. Applications for the bran should be addressed to the undersigned.

M. SriKhanta,
A. G. A. (E), Jaffna,
Jaffna, 2nd September, 1946,
(G. 71. 10-9-46)

CEYLON GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON

(Communicated)

A supplementary vote of Rs. 240,000 was passed by the State Council a few weeks ago to meet the cost of providing the Ceylon Government Representative in London with a furnished residence. Out of this amount Rs. 90,000 is to be devoted for purchasing the lease of a house and garden for twenty-six years, and Rs. 150,000 for the decoration, furnishing and upkeep of the house and garden. This vote is in addition to that of Rs. 170,667 already provided for in the current year's estimates and relates only to the residence and not to the office of the Representative. Again the remuneration already provided for him is a salary of Rs. 30,000 and an entertainment allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum together with a reimbursement which will make up the difference between Ceylon and English Income-Tax. Further there are the salaries and allowances of the staff of Civil Servants, clerks and peons and the cost of passages for all of them and their families, to be met by the Ceylon Government. A heated debate took place, in the Committee stage, at which Messrs. J. Tyagaraja, C. J. Black, Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, H. W. Amarasinghe, W. Dahanayake, Susanta de Fonseka, V. Nalliah, B. H. Aluwihare, A. F. Molamure, R. S. S. Gunawardene and G. G. Ponnambalam passed scathing criticisms. The Chief Secretary and the Leader of the House were the only two who spoke in defence of the motion. Mr. Molamure's amendment to reduce the vote of Rs. 150,000 for decorations to Rs. 25,000 and Mr. Amarasinghe's amendment to refer back the motion to the Board of Ministers for further consideration were both defeated by 23 votes to 7; and the original motion of the Chief Secretary was passed by 20 votes to 3, seven members not voting as either side.

Decided By Whom?

What transpired in the debate is interesting. The necessity for the appointment does not seem to have been debated by the Council at any time. The Chief Secretary says in his *Observations*: "The Board of Ministers have decided to appoint a Representative of the Ceylon Government in London in the near future. One of the terms of the appointment agreed upon is to provide the Representative at the expense of the Government of Ceylon, with a fully furnished house in a suitable residential area in London". It is clear therefore that it was the Board of Ministers and not the State Council which made the decision. When Dr. A. P. de Zoysa and Mr. W. Dahanayake opposed the motion on this ground the Chief Secretary gave the excuse that the fact that provision is made in the current year's estimates for a Ceylon Representative in London made him assume that the principle of having a Ceylon Representative in London had already been accepted by the House a year ago. The Leader of the House then paraphrased the above excuse thus:

"The House will recall that the vote for a Trade Representative in England was included in the Estimates of the Minister of

Labour, Industry and Commerce some time ago. The House will notice the change in title, and that the vote has been transferred to the Chief Secretary. *It must therefore have been quite apparent* to anyone that in future the person appointed was not going to be a Trade Representative—as contemplated previously—working under the Ministry of Labour.....The vote was passed under the Estimates of the Chief Secretary and *it can therefore be taken for granted* that the Council had agreed to appoint not a Trade Representative but a Ceylon Government Representative under the Chief Secretary. When the Council did that, they undoubtedly contemplated something different to the practice that had obtained in the past".

Seeming Contradiction

But Mr. Susanta de Fonseka pointed out that when the House approved of the vote last year it had in mind the fact that the total expense of the Representative in London as then anticipated was only Rs. 170,000 and whether at that time the Council would have approved a Ceylon Government Representative being appointed on the present very expensive footing as now contemplated was another point. To this the Chief Secretary said frankly: "It is perfectly true that last year what was in contemplation was something in the nature of a Trade Commissioner's appointment. I should like to assure the House immediately that what is now in contemplation is something much more than that of a Trade Commissioner". Why did he then say a few minutes earlier that he "assumed" that the principle of having a Ceylon Representative in London had already been accepted by the House a year ago? This is how votes are smuggled in by changes of "title", as Mr. Senanayake would call them, without drawing the special attention of the Council to the implications, and how later on the Chief Secretary "assumes" and the Leader "takes for granted" such conclusions as suit them best.

Functions Not Known

There is no clear idea yet as to what the status, functions, duties and responsibilities of this officer are going to be. Mr. Amarasinghe wanted to know whether the Representative was meant to be a liaison officer between the Ceylon Government and the British Government and whether he would purchase at least a portion of the goods now bought by the Crown Agents for the Ceylon Government. Mr. Aluwihare wanted to know whether this was a step taken by the Ceylon Government to gate-crash into the Dominions Conference. Mr. Aluwihare further reminded the house that the Soulbury Commissioners suggested that, under the new Constitution, all communications should pass direct between the Prime Minister and the British Government but the proposal was categorically turned down by the Secretary of State in his White Paper which said that all communications must, as heretofore, be between the Governor and the Colonial Office. What were then the functions of the Representative in London and what

THE CEYLON INDIANS AND THE CITIZENSHIP OF CEYLON

BY P. N. THIRUNAVUKARASU

IT has appeared to me that the policy behind the ejection of the Knavesmere Estate labourers and the refusal of these labourers to quit have not received a full press, even if it was not a sympathetic press. Even a worm will turn runs a saying. But definitely the worm does not turn to kill or hurt. It just turns in agony and helpless suffering before its existence is snuffed out.

The refusal of the labourers of the Knavesmere Estate to quit and their suffering is just the case of the worm turning. The labourer of this class is not aware of the importance of numbers in a democracy; he does not know of the economic factor in the movements of labour. He is not given to a study of the statistics of population. Nay, he is not interested in the standard of living. He is just worried by the cost of living and dopes himself with dreams of a better world hereafter. If such simple folk defy a Government and face suffering it cannot be because of mere cussedness or sheer joy in the fight or mere glory in his ability to pit his strength against that of the Government or his employers. May it not be rather that he feels he is the victim of injustice and oppression. And passive resistance being the only weapon available to the lowliest and the weakest, he takes to it. It could well be that his judgment was wrong and his decision to resist the orders of the proper authority is also wrong. It may also turn out that his point of view had not been heard or appreciated; and resistance such as his was not counted on or even discounted. His suffering raises many questions and lifts them out of the arena of law into the higher plane of morality.

Fundamental Issues

I write to make clear what I consider to be the relevant and fundamental issues that emerge from the whole story of these "Indian" labourers on plantations in Ceylon of which the Knavesmere Estate trouble is always the evidence and now in experiment by the two parties to the dispute the Government i.e. the Board of Ministers and the labourers. Over and above the question of sympathy with suffering, it cannot be doubted by any one that this matter is pressing for solution and demands attention and that the elucidation of all issues will help towards a solution of the problem. The most important issue is that the good relations between the Government of India and the peoples of India and the Government of Ceylon and the Singhalese are being endangered. India is in a bitter mood over the ill-treatment of Indians settled in the various parts of the British Empire. The Government of India and the people of India have ever been united on the question of Indians abroad. They are united and ready to fight in every possible

way on behalf of people ill treated because they are "Indians".
Shame
It was in a mood of bitterness and resentment that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he flew to Ceylon a few years back to make representations to the Government of Ceylon and report on the plight of Indians in Ceylon—settlers or others, commented that it was hard when in the British Dominions the white people there persecuted the Indian settlers who had become citizens of those lands but it became unbearable and intolerable when, nearer home, people of her stock—Indians in all things and Indians only to the rest of the world—are also taking a hand in adding to the cup of humiliation. It is a shame, indeed not the less so because here large sections of the people—Tamils, Singhalese and others,—do not approve of the actions of the Board of Ministers in the matter.

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The Strange Part of the Quarrel

Fully alive to the ramifications and implications of this matter I shall strive to state the rights and limitations both of Ceylon and India in relation to the matter in dispute. Ceylon has an absolute right in law, morality and international law and practice to control immigration into Ceylon or even emigration of her nationals. Ceylon has the further right to refuse her citizenship to persons who accept or retain citizenship elsewhere. That is to say a citizen of Ceylon cannot be the citizen of two states. The strange part of the quarrel is that these two points are not in dispute nor are the two governments at variance over them. The case of India, even of the Government of India, is that Indians have been brought into Ceylon after an arrangement between the two governments that the Indian labourers should be given equal rights with the Ceylonese. The Singhalese who deny such rights feel that this arrangement has helped to plant a stranger and in this case a Tamil to boot on his soil and is totally unacceptable—all pleas notwithstanding. Only neither the Singhalese who deny these settlers their rights nor the Indians who claim them are responsible for the existence of the problem. Actually the existence of this problem is like the weather explicable only as a caprice of fate. But like the weather though one may grumble at it, it has to be accepted. Similarly this addition to the population has to be accepted and from no standpoint can be discriminated against.

(To be concluded)

Ceylon Government Railway. NOTICE

The Railway Level Crossing at 63 miles 65 chains, between Ratnapura and Tiriwanaketiya - K. V. Line, will be closed to Vehicular traffic from 9.0 p. m. on Saturday, 21-9-46 to 4.0 a. m. on Sunday, 22-9-46 for effecting repairs.

During the period of closure, road traffic will be assisted over a temporary crossing provided for the purpose at site.

J. E. S. Bodger,
Actg. General Manager,
26th August, 1946.
(G. 72 10/9 45)

(Continued on page 5)

Ceylon Government Representative in London

(Continued from page 4)

His Majesty's Government and under consideration in Whitenall as well as in Colombo." Mr. Senanayake's explanation was that they were trying to get for themselves the right to appoint a Representative in England to look after their interests since "the tendency in England to-day was to recognize a sort of partnership between us to admit that we have equal rights." He therefore anticipated that the present procedure of allowing Ceylon Government Representatives to negotiate, over the head of the Governor and even over the head of the Secretary of State, with the authorities in England in matters of food rubber, tea, copra, plumbago, etc. would be extended and "it was in the hope of that happening they wanted to have their Representative there properly housed with decent office accommodation."

Terms of Appointment

The Chief Secretary, in his observations, has stated that "one of the terms of the appointment agreed upon is to provide the Representative, at the expense of the Government of Ceylon, with a fully furnished house in a suitable residential area in London." Between whom were these terms "agreed upon"? No one knows. Messrs. Tyagarajah and Nalliah persistently asked two or three times what the other terms were if the above term was one. No answer was given whatever either by the Chief Secretary or the Leader of the House. Thus the whole affair abounds in mystery. Messrs. Amarasuriya and Ponnambalam expressed their apprehensions in strong terms with regard to passing the motion without further consideration. Mr. Ponnambalam's cross-examination brought out the information that the house was a bombed one and that most of the furniture was to be made in Ceylon and shipped to London. Swadeshi goods perhaps! Mr. Amarasuriya cried himself hoarse three or four times asking for details regarding the three items—decoration, furnishing and upkeep. At last the Chief Secretary said "I am afraid to be disappointed. I cannot tell him how this sum of Rs. 150,000 is apportioned."

A Luxury

Still, at a time when it is found difficult to pay adequate salaries to Public Officers and Teachers in these days of high cost of living, as the country is not yet out of the woods, the Council has, by twenty votes to three, with half the number absent on the day, passed the vote. Otherwise a defeat of a financial measure brought forward by the Board of Ministers, will end in the dissolution of the Council. Dr. de Zoysa aptly pointed out how the two Trade Representatives we had in England before disastrously failed, as they had nothing to do there, and proved a burden to Ceylon. Mr. Dahanayake and Dr. de Zoysa also questioned whether these appointments were made by patronage and opined that probably next year certain members not wanted here or meant to be kicked up would be sent to Washington and Soviet Russia as Representatives of the Government of Ceylon. The only answer such questions evoked was Mr. Senanayake's wit that if that was the intention Mr. Dahanayake would be the first to be approached. Well did Dr. de Zoysa declare: "This, Sir, is a sign of what is to come when we get our Cabinet System of Government."

Local Muslims Threatens "Direct Action"

Because the Delimitation Committee had altogether disregarded the claims of the Muslims, the latter should resort to direct action just as their compatriots in India had decided was the purport of speeches made by speakers at a meeting of the Galle Moors Association on Thursday last.

The meeting wholeheartedly endorsed the action of Mr. Jinnah in India and offered him the support of all Muslims in Ceylon.

NEHRU VISITS ARMY H.Q.

Pundit Nehru in his capacity of Acting Defence Minister paid an official visit to the Army General Head Quarters. He was introduced to the Deputy Commander-in-Chief and to all high ranking officers.

Vacancy — Asst. Supt. of Food Control Guards

Wanted application for one post of Asst. Supt. of Food Control Guards, salary Rs. 75/- plus war allowance. Application close on 14-9-46. For details Please see Govt. Gazette of 6-9-46.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for deputy Food Controller.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 2nd September, 1946.
(G. 70. 10.)

Foreign Liquor Tavern Sale Mannar Town 1946-47

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern in Mannar Town, will take place on 11th September 1946. Tenders should reach the Kachcheri, Mannar before 10.00 a. m. on that date.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

Assistant Government Agent,
The Kachcheri, N.
Mannar,
September 2, 1946.
(G. 69. 10.)

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(Mis. 248. 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.)

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Mis. 250. 19-3 to 19-9-46) T

AUCTION SALE

Land Under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme
Rich Alluvial Soil
Excellent irrigation Facilities

Under instructions received from the Secretary of the Naddu Porul Apiviruthi Co. Ltd, I shall offer for sale by public auction on the spot, on Saturday the 12th of October 1946, the land belonging to the Company, situated at murasumodai in the Karachchi Division in one Block or in lots as described below.

	A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Lot 79 A ²	10 2 08	Fully improved Sirupokam Land	9 0 0
Lot 79 A ⁰	10 2 09	Developed for Kalapokam Cultivation	1 2 08
Lot 79 A ²	9 2 31	Fully improved Sirupokam Land	6 0 0
Lot 79 A ²	9 2 31	Developed for Kalapokam Cultivation	3 0 0
		In re-grown Jungle	1 2 09
		In re grown Scrub Jungle	

The land is in one block with a Road reservation separating A² & A⁰ from A² and A⁰ bounded on the East, by Crown land reserved for the Murasumodai Colonisation Scheme, South by reservation for Hill Road extension, west by Lot 79A² and a natural Stream, and north by 79A²

1/4 of the purchase price should be paid on full of the Hammer. If the balance is not paid within a month the 1/4 amount paid will be forfeited.

Further particulars may be had from Mr. V. Somasundaram, Secretary Nadduporul Apiviruthi Co Ltd, Thirunelvely Jaffna.

Koddady
7-9-46.
(Mis 169. 10.)

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Mis. 71. 4-6-46 to 4-11-46,

T

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 546
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Aiyadurai Sundarampillai of Vannarponnai East. Deceased.
Chelliah Velauthavilli of Vannarponnai East. Vs Petitioner.
1. Annapooranam widow of Sundarampillai, 2. Sunderampillai Pasupathy, 3. Sudarem illai Balambigai, 4. Sunderampillai Karanambikai, 5. Sunderampillai Satkunana darajah, 6. Sunderampillai Isyanandarajah all of Vannarponnai East. The 2nd to 6th respondents are minors appearing by their g-a-l the 1st respondent.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 6th respondents and that probate be granted to the petitioner coming on for disocsl before Earle Wijewardene Esq District Judge on the 17th day of April 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd to 6th respondent and that the Last Will and Testament be and is hereby deceased proved and that Probate be issued to him unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 27th day of August 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

This 23th day of July 1946.
Sgd R. R. Selvadurai.
District Judge

Time to show cause
extended till 1.10.46
Inted. R. R. S.
D. J.
(O. 67. 10 & 13)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 585
In the matter of the estate of the late Murugesu Ponnambalam of Karainagar West, Jaffna, late of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. Deceased.

Sivakkolunthu widow of Ponnambalam of Karainagar West.
Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Laelathevi daughter of Ponnambalam, 2. Ponnambalam Ariaratnam, 3. Swathiradvi daughter of Ponnambalam, 4. Kavapathiopillai Nagamuttu all of Karainagar West.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the legal widow of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on or before the 12th day of September 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the minors be produced in court on the 12th September 1946.

This 23rd July, 1946.

(Sgd) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge,

(O. 64. 6 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 397
In the matter of the estate of the late
Ramalingam Nallathambay of
K. rainagar West Deceased.
Annammh widow of Nallathambay
of Karainagar West Petitioner.

Vs
Minor 1. Sivayokam daughter of
Nallathambay of do. 2. Arumugam
Kandiah of do Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal
before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire Dis-
trict Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of
May 1946 in the presence of Mr. A.
Arumugam, Proctor on the part of
the petitioner and the affidavit of
the petitioner dated 2nd May 1946
having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd respondent be appointed Guardian
ad litem over the minor the 1st
respondent and that the said peti-
tioner be declared entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the es-
tate of the said intestate issued to
her unless the respondents or others
interested shall on or before the 30th
day of July 1946 appear before this
court and show cause to the contrary
to the satisfaction of this court.

The 28th day of May 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai.

21-8-46 District Judge.

Time to how cause tendered to
19-9-46.

Intd. R. R. S.

(O. 65, 6 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
No. Testy 507

In the matter of the Last Will and
Testament of the late Kanthappu
Appathurai of Araly South

Deceased.
Muttukumaru Subramaniam of Araly
South Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Parameswari daughter of
Sampanthar of Araly, minor 2
Sampanthar Mahalingam of do,
minor 3. Sivanesam daughter of
Sampanthar of do

appearing by their guardian ad
litem the 4th respondent

4. Velautha Muttukumaru of do,
minor 5. Nagaratnam daughter of
Sithamparepillai, minor 6. Siva
packiam daughter of Sithampara-
pillai, 7. Kanthappu Tharmali sam
of do

The 5th and 6th respondents are



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(Mis. 185, 31-12-31-12-46)

Minor 8 appear by their guar-
dian ad litem the 7th respondent
8. Kanthappu Navalineam of do
9. Po-nammh wife of Subraman-
niam of do 10. Nacamuttu widow
of Kanthappu of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner praying that the 4th res-
pondent be appointed guardian ad
litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd res-
pondents and the 7th respondent be
appointed guardian ad litem over the
5th and 6th respondents and that the
Last Will filed of record be declared
proved and that the petitioner be as
executor named therein declared en-
titled to Probate coming on for dis-
posal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq
District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day
of January 1946 in the presence of
Mr. V. Navaratnam Rajah Proctor on
the part of the petitioner and on
reading the affidavit and petition of
the petitioner.

It is ordered that the 4th and 7th
respondents be appointed guardian
ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd
and 5th and 6th respondents respec-
tively, that the last will filed of re-
cord be declared proved and that the
petitioner be as executor named
therein declared entitled to Probate
unless the abovenamed respondents
shall show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the con-
trary on the 11th day of February
1946 at 10 a.m.

This 5th day of February 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Extended to 12-9-46.

Intd. R. R. S.

D. J.

(O. 66, 6 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 575
In the matter of the Last Will and
Testament of the late Veluppillai
Sivapiragasam of Araly East.

Deceased

Chellamma widow of Veluppillai
Sivapiragasam of Araly East

Vs. Petitioner

1. Sivapiragasam Tharma 2 Siva-
piragasam Ganeshan, 3. Sivayoga-
ralar daughter of Sivapiragasam 4.
Thanaledsumy daughter of Sivapira-
gasam all of do 5. Manakiyakaresi
wif of 6. Thampu Ratnasigbam of
Po and present'y of F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire Dis-
trict Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of
July 1946 in the presence of Mr C.
C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part
of the petitioner and on reading the
affidavit and petition of the peti-
tioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
1st respondent be appointed guardian
ad litem over the minors the abovenamed
3rd and 4th respondents and that
the Last Will and Testament of the
abovenamed deceased dated 12th November
1945 and attested by C. C. Somasegaram N-try

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[Mis. 05-9-7 to 9-10-46]

public order No. 2757 and filed of
record in this case be declared
proved and Probate the cof issued to
the petitioner as the Executor named
in the said will, unless the respon-
dents abovenamed appear before this
court on or before the 21st day of
August 1946 and show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this court to the
contrary.

This 5th day of July 1946
Sgd. F. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

The above Order Nisi.

extended for 12-9-46.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai.

D. J.

(O. N 6 & 10)

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

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(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41-20-11-46.) (T's)

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