

# THE Hindu Organ.

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Editor:  
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## CONGRESS Vs. ROOSEVELT

Legislature Overrides Tax Bill Veto

### CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

Widening Revolt Against White House

Washington, Feb. 26.

The Senate overrode the President's veto on the Tax Bill. The Senate vote was 72 for and 14 against.

The Senate's vote represents more than the two-third majority necessary under the constitution. The vote follows a similar vote by the House of Representatives yesterday and the Bill therefore becomes law.

The original aim of the Bill was to raise 10,500 million dollars on new revenue but Congress scaled this down to roughly one-fifth of that amount. The President thereupon exerted his veto and sent the Bill back to the House of Representatives with a scathing message that the taxation it provided was "a relief measure not for the needy but for the greedy." For the Bill to become law, despite such a Presidential veto, a two-thirds majority of those voting in both Houses is required and this has now been given.

—Reuter.

[In the House of Representatives the vote was 229 to 95]

### Widening Gap

New York, Feb. 23.

The Democratic leader in the Senate, Senator Alben Barkley, has resigned as from tomorrow (Thursday). His action is a protest against Roosevelt's veto on the Tax Bill.

The action is bound to have far-reaching repercussions on next year's Presidential election. It is regretted by most political observers who saw it as a new evidence of the widening gap between Congress and the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt in a message tonight (Wednesday) to Senator Alben Barkley urged him not to resign.

### Senator Barkley's Vehement Criticism

Senator Barkley, who resigned today as the Democratic Party leader in the Senate, severely criticised the President in the House. "The President," he said, "is seeking to belittle the amount of revenue anticipated from the Congress Tax Bill reported to be one of the most unjustifiable methods of calculation possible to conjure up." The President's veto message is a deliberate and calculated assault upon the honesty and integrity of every member of the legislature of the United States.

—Reuter.

### Senator Barkley Re-Elected

Washington, Feb. 24

Democratic Senators re-elected Senator Barkley as their leader 15 minutes after his resignation today. Barkley has accepted the re-election.

—Reuter.

## CLIMAX OF THE WAR

Greatest Military Offensive Ever

Invasion of Europe Shortly

London, Feb. 29.

All the indications go to show that the greatest military offensive the world has ever seen—the invasion of Hitler's Fortress of Europe is due to take place shortly. When the "Big Three" met at Teheran on December 6 last year, it was said that the blows would fall within 100 days. One hundred days from December 6 is March 15 this year. Here are some of these indications:

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Britain's Air Minister, told the House of Commons today: "The R. A. F. is preparing to play its part in combination with the army and the navy in the battle for liberating Europe. We have made our dispositions."

### Concentration

"We are in all probability approaching the climax of the war—a period which will demand from all the people of this country the greatest concentration of effort."

The German radio military commentator, Lieutenant-General Dittmar, said tonight: "The moment has come when the prospect of a second front and of an invasion of Europe has seriously entered the sphere of action. Preparations are concluded—this much is certain. Immense armadas at sea, in the air and on the ground are standing by."—Reuter.

## VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYAM

### OPENING OF NEW BUILDING

The new school building of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam, Vennarpappai, managed by the Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon Branch) was opened by Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired Provincial Surgeon, recently.

A public meeting followed, presided over by Mr. C. Panambalam, Chairman Urban Council. Mr. M. R. Karasingham, Proctor, President of the Parents and Teachers Association, which today raised subscriptions from the public and put up the new building welcomed the gathering.

Dr. S. Subramaniam said that religion must form part of the curriculum of studies and added that education divorced from religion and morality was not worth imparting.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam Advocate, speaking next supported the recommendation of the Special Committee that education should be given free.

The Chairman endorsed the remarks made by the previous speakers in reference to the report on education.

## LAST HOMAGE TO MRS. GANDHI

Raja Theertha Ceremony

Day of Prayer on March 5

Allahabad, Feb. 28.

The remains of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, which were brought from Allahabad on the special invitation from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, were immersed here at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna this morning.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi, who brought the ashes from Poona last night, stayed for the night at the platform. Early in the morning the ashes were put on a bier which was profusely garlanded and decorated with tricolour flags and flowers and then taken to the river.

On the way the car carrying the bier was stopped at the residence of Pandit Malaviya, who put a wreath on the remains. At "Bandh" a procession was formed which followed the bier to the Sangamam.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi, after bathing at the confluence, immersed the remains and then recited some slokas from the Gita.

Brahmachari Prabhudatta conducted the "Basthi Nikshep" (Immersion of Bones) ceremony. A large number of people collected to pay their last homage to the late Mrs. Gandhi.

### March 5 As Day Of Prayer

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement to the Press: "As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, who died as a martyr, I appeal to my countrymen to observe Sunday, March 5, 1944, as a day of prayer. I suggest that memorial meetings be held throughout the length and breadth of India and that resolutions of sorrow and sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi be passed. I further suggest that steps may be taken to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, and that an all-India memorial be raised for the purpose worthy of her sacrifices for the freedom of the motherland."—(Associated Press)

### BENGAL RELIEF FUND

A sum of Rs. 32,816.21 has so far been collected for the Bengal District Relief Fund started by the Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda Society. The above includes a sum of Rs. 250/- contributed by the Tamil Recreation and Dramatic Club, Wellawatte out of the proceeds of a play staged by them.

## Military Science At 'Varsity

Course Instituted At Madras

Honours Degree In Oriental Learning

The University of Madras has made provision for a four-year course in Military Science.

Regulations toward this end were passed at a meeting of the Academic Council of the University last week.

### Military Science Courses

A Special Committee was appointed by the Syndicate to report on the syllabus and rules for the conduct of examinations for certificates 'A' and 'B' relating to Military Science, on a communication received from the Army General Headquarters. The Committee met and resolved to introduce the subject of Military Science and that teaching of the subject should be limited to four hours per week. The subject of Military Science could be taken either as a fourth additional subject under Part III Intermediate, or as one of the subjects of Part III Intermediate.

Under the scheme, certificates 'A' and 'B' comprise a four-year course, 'A' certificate being taken during the Intermediate and the 'B' certificate during B. A. or B. Sc. course.

The necessary alterations in the regulations and syllabuses governing the Intermediate B. A. and B. Sc. Degree courses were approved. The regulations will take effect from the examinations of 1945.

### Honours Degree in B. O. L.

Mr. S. Govindarajulu Naidu moved that it be a recommendation to the Senate that a Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning (Hons.) be instituted in the University. He also moved that the Council do accept regulations and rules framed for the purpose.

He said that the revision of the regulations of B. O. L. Degree was thought necessary for some time past as it was felt in some quarters that the B. O. L. Degree was somewhat inferior to the other degrees. These changes would remove such misapprehension. The revised rules make it clear that the languages had been made to stand on a par with other subjects. The institution of the Honours courses would prove of great help in the preservation of the old culture of India.

Dr. Haq seconded the resolution. Dewan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Mr. C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, and Mr. V. Ramasathan supported the motion after which the resolutions were passed.

### SIR C. V. RAMAN

Bangalore, Feb. 23.

Sir C. V. Raman, it is understood, has accepted the invitation of the Royal Society of Arts of London to deliver Sir George Birdwood Memorial lecture for 1944 on "Progress of Science in India". —A. P. I.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944

### PRESIDENT CLASHES WITH LEGISLATURE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. A., Mr. Roosevelt, has come to a sharp clash with the Legislature over taxation proposals. Some five months ago the Treasury submitted to Congress a Finance Bill intended to raise 10,500 million dollars as revenue from new taxes. The taxes were designed to reverse inflation by absorbing surplus purchasing power. It was proposed to place the main burden of the additional taxation on incomes above two thousand dollars. American organisational thoroughness was set in motion by powerful interests, both capitalist and political, and the decision of Congress to scale down the Budget to roughly one-fifth of the figure aimed at by the Executive was the result. The President, on whose responsibility Budgets are submitted to Congress, thereupon used his suspensive veto and sent the Bill back to the House of Representatives with a message that the taxation it provided was "a relief measure not for the needy but for the greedy". The House and the Senate were stung to the quick and the two chambers have now re-voted the Bill as they originally passed it by more than the requisite statutory majority.

There the deadlock stands. The President will doubtless give time for popular opinion to crystallize before he makes his next move. Mr. Roosevelt has not had the sympathetic co-operation of Congress during the three terms of his presidency. His unprecedentedly long tenure of office has created for him much opposition in his own party. His rigorous policies, especially in the social field, and firm handling of sectional groups have progressively antagonised influential sections of Congress to a degree more than is usual in American politics. There the Legislature always looks upon the Executive with suspicion for the reason that the latter is not responsible to the former. It is ever on the alert to see that the Executive does not dictate to the Legislature. Mr. Roosevelt's own penchant for catchy phrase-making may have aggravated the "agin the government" mood of the Legislature. The United States never before allowed any man to be President for three terms consecutively and the fact that Mr. Roosevelt had to be chosen a third time

still rankles in the minds of the legislators including members of his own Democratic party. On top of this psychological position comes the probability of his running for the fourth term and the nation, in spite of deep-rooted objection to such an election, being compelled by the war situation to let Mr. Roosevelt continue to conduct American affairs. Such is the background of the political opposition that may have in part caused the present conflict.

Apart from this, the Tax Bill debacle may also be traced to a constitutional drawback. The framers of the constitution were mindful of making the rights of Congress unassailable and considering that finance is the very breath of all government planned to make Congress control over the national finance effective and perhaps succeeded in making it too effective. The above conclusion is not drawn from the stray case of the present Roosevelt Tax Bill being mutilated by the Legislature and being re-enacted in the mutilated form in the teeth of the Presidential veto. An examination of the whole process of financial control will lead to it. In the American practice there is no unified responsibility in matters of finance, for though the President submits a Budget plan it is mutilated first in the committees and then in the chambers, the changes being made without much relation to the needs and policies that the Executive may have had in view; for it must be remembered that the framers of the Budget have no place in the Legislature and they are thus prevented from justifying or explaining their proposals. Further, unlike British Parliamentary practice, both in committees and in the chambers members have the right not only to reduce proposed items of expenditure and revenue but to increase them and even add new ones. It will be readily seen that the complexity of policies and principles involved in the Tax Bill of a large state cannot be adequately explained in "messages" however competent the President's financial advisers may be. Neither will long-distance negotiation succeed better. Thus the practice of the framers being allowed to explain and defend their proposals from the floor of the Legislature seems to be the more practical procedure.

From the point of view of Mr. Roosevelt's political future the Tax Bill clash reveals a precipitous drop in his hold over his party. The Democratic party in the Legislature is split. Out of 235 Democrats in the Representative House only 95 voted for the President. In the Senate Mr. Barkley, the Leader of the Party, had denounced the Presidential veto as an insult to the Legislature. He resigned the leadership of

## RUSSO-POLISH CRISIS

### The Historical Background

By "Historians"

Speaking recently at the House of Commons the British Prime Minister while expressing his sympathy and support for the mighty Russian people in their attempt at readjusting their frontier with Poland said, "that it was his opinion that all questions of territorial settlement and readjustment should stand over until the end of the war and that the victorious powers should then arrive at a formal and final agreement governing the articulations of Europe as a whole". In thus seeking to postpone the final decisions regarding frontiers till after the end of the war the British Premier was evidently endeavouring to reconcile the two conflicting positions of seeking to satisfy on the one hand his great ally who is bearing the brunt of the war against Germany and on the other hand Poland to whom his government is bound by solemn obligations to safeguard her territorial integrity implied in the Anglo-Polish agreement of mutual assistance signed in 1939. But how far he will be successful in thus avoiding a breach in the ranks of the United Nations, the events of the next few weeks will reveal.

#### Century-old Extinction

Meanwhile a brief review of the events leading up to the crisis will be helpful in understanding its significance. The Poles had suffered political extinction for a little over a century when in 1919, at the end of Great War I they were guaranteed the creation of an independent Polish State to include the territories inhabited by indubitably Polish populations. The Poles who in spite of the ruthless attempts made by Russians, Prussians and Austrians, among whom Poland was parcelled to obliterate Polish culture and nationalism, had preserved their Nationalism and unity now sought to revive the ancient glory of Poland when under her soldier-kings she had rolled back Turkish invasions into Europe.

#### Poland Attacks Russia

In 1920, while at Versailles, experts were busy determining a boundary line between Russia and Poland, eliminating as far as possible the problem of discontented minorities, the Poles taking advantage of the internal trouble in Russia, launched an offensive against her with the object of recovering her historic frontier of 1772 (the date of the first Partition of Poland) and of solving the Eastern European problem by the formation of a confederacy composed of Poland, White Russia and Ukraine. In their enthusiasm they advanced as far as Kiev, when Russia took the counter offensive and drove back the Poles in disorderly retreat to Warsaw. With the assistance of France, the Poles con-

tinued the struggle against Russia but without any decisive result. the party—he was raised to that position by Mr. Roosevelt—and was within fifteen minutes reelected to the leadership thus proving that the party stood by him in his opposition to the Executive's present policy. What effect then will these dramatic developments have on the coming Presidential election, the "primaries" in connection with which are to meet in May next? Is the split in the party in the Legislature representative of Democratic opinion in the country as a whole? Mr. Roosevelt is too clever a campaigner to be thus browbeaten. There will be interesting developments to watch.

tinued the struggle against Russia but without any decisive result.

#### Curzon Award

An appeal for mediation made to the allied powers resulted in the suggestion of the 'Curzon Line' first as a boundary between Russia and Poland and later as a line of demarcation between Polish and Russian forces. This was not accepted by the two powers, but later as a result of direct negotiation Russia concluded with Poland the Treaty of Riga in March 1921 by which the frontier between the two countries was agreed upon. This boundary line was roughly that of the second partition in 1793. Although Poland had the problem of dissident minorities in Ukraine and White Russia, these did not desire union with Soviet Russia and the relationship between the two countries continued to be satisfactory. The frontiers of Poland, including the frontiers as defined in the Treaty of Riga received international recognition at a conference of ambassadors which met in London in March 1923.

#### Non-Aggression Pact

In July 1942 a pact of non-aggression was signed between Poland and Russia. In the preamble to this, the Treaty of Riga was reaffirmed and both countries pledged themselves to abstain from any act of violence attacking the integrity and inviolability of the territory or the political independence of the other. This pact was renewed in May 1934 to be in force till December 1945. The relationship between Russia and Poland continued to be very cordial till so late as May 1939 when the latter was assured of a benevolent Russian attitude in the event of an armed conflict between Poland and Germany.

#### Russo-German Pact

With the break down of the Russo-British negotiations and the re-alignment of European powers brought about by the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact signed in August 1939, there was a change in Russia's attitude to her western neighbour. The war began with the German invasion of Poland on the 1st of September 1939. Shortly after Russian troops occupied parts of Eastern Poland and on the 23rd of September 1939 Russia entered into an agreement with Germany known as the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement defining the frontier between Russian and German state interest Poland, thus bringing about the fourth partition of Poland and Eastern Poland went nearer Russian occupation. This de facto possession of Eastern Poland she justified by her 'de jure' title to it under the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement.

#### German Invasion

But this de facto possession of Eastern Poland ceased when in June 1941 Russia herself was invaded by Germany and her troops driven out of Eastern Poland. Faced with the task of meeting the overwhelmingly numerous Nazi hordes Russia sought to readjust her relationship with Poland and her allies. In July 1941 she signed an agreement by her ambassador in London with the Polish Prime Minister, with the concurrence of the British government. By this agreement Russia recognised as invalid the treaty with Germany regarding territorial changes in Poland and the formation in Russian territory of a Polish army. Thus the 'de jure' Polish frontiers today are what they were in August 1939, guaranteed by the Anglo-Polish agreement of mutual assistance of 1939 and recognised by Russia herself in 1941.

#### Renunciation of Claim

Once again in May 1942 Russia openly declared her renunciation of her claim to Eastern Poland when at the treaty of alliance signed between Britain and Russia, both powers solemnly declared that they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandisement for themselves and of non-inter-

(Continued on page 3.)

## "Revolution In India"

### Major Event Of World War II

#### British Policy Condemned

#### America Must Intervene Says Mrs. Gunther

New York, (By Mail)

Declaring that "the major event of World War II is the Indian Revolution," Mrs. Frances Gunther, author of the forthcoming book "Revolution in India," presents an impassioned plea for Indian independence. Mrs. Gunther, wife of John Gunther, well-known author, travelled with her husband through India in 1938, where she met Gandhiji and Nehruji.

The United Nations, she says, are not helping this revolution but are doing everything possible "to hamstring, frustrate, undermine and ultimately to destroy it." This hindrance, she warns, may drive India "from revolutionary democracy to Fascist desperation." India, she asserts, now stands on the threshold of winning her independence, but this independence will be won "by the Indian people themselves alone." The forces at work in this Revolution, she says, are constructive ones that have vision, imagination, power...ready to co-operate with a modern free world." Shall the United Nations, she asks, be responsible for reducing this revolution "to the old pattern of terrorism, underground assassination and firebrand civil war?" writes the New York correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras.

#### No Price Too Great

However, she continues, "it is unlikely, but barely possible, that by making itself sufficiently heard popular opinion in England, could influence the English Government to relinquish responsibility to a representative Indian Government." Actually, she feels it would take nothing less than a revolution in British foreign policy to effect such a change.

Describing this foreign policy as anachronistic, bound up in outmoded concepts of monopoly control of sea power, Mrs. Gunther says that the revolution in British policy will probably occur "after the deed is done, after the revolutionary act has been effected from without by the peoples concerned, as the thirteen colonies once effected their own revolution."

#### Why Cripps Mission Failed

The Cripps mission failed, she says, because of the British Government's "double standard of democracy," and the "ancient imperial convictions" of Mr. Churchill, rather than "the unreasonable intransigence of the leaders of Indian democracy." She also asserts that the so-called Hindu-Muslim problem has been fostered and exaggerated by the British Government "as an instrument of imperial policy." Mr. Jinnah, she says, has been built up by the British and "has found wider scope for his private ambitions in the opportunities offered by British interest in the Muslim League than in the self-sacrificing Congress movement." She warns that this open encouragement to Muslim-Hindu differences may result in civil war. She further states that the implications of British support of the Jinnah position are "that the British Government will not voluntarily yield its domination over India to any centralised unified Indian government but will substitute its direct domination only for a balance of power control over a divided and sub-divided India."

In this whole question, the United States has a responsibility to Britain, no less than to India, Mrs. Gunther declares. First of all, this country must make it quite clear to England

## RUSSO-POLISH CRISIS

(Continued from Page 2)

ference in the internal affairs of other states.

Meanwhile the main pre-occupation of Russia during these years being the clearing of Russian soil of Nazi hordes, she entered in 1941 into a military agreement with Poland making provision for the enlistment of able bodied Poles in the Polish Army on Russian soil to be led by Polish commanders under Russian operational command. To render this possible a decree ordering the release of all Polish subjects in Russian soil was passed. The Poles who were eager to assist in the war against their common enemy wanted to form the armies as early as possible. But it had to be indefinitely delayed as the Polish officers numbering nearly 10,000 never came in spite of the urgent requests made by the Polish Government to expedite the return of the Polish officers, they were told nothing more than that all Poles on Russian soil had been released.

#### Mystery Death Of Polish Officers

Matters continued like this till 1943 when the Germans in the April of this year announced the discovery at Klyn, of the remains of thousands of Polish officers. This was one of the three camps where the Polish officers were said to have been interned and their disappearance while they were Russian prisoners of war was accounted a matter of Russian responsibility. To make matters clear the Polish Government addressed a request to the International Red Cross Society for an inquiry and when this was referred to the Russian Government, that government began to indulge in a tirade against the Emigre-Polish Government in London, calling them the 'accomplices of the cannibal Hitler', at the same time charging the Germans with the slaughter of the Polish officers.

#### Russian Note

The very same year, in direct contrast to all that they had agreed to with Britain and Poland in 1941 and 1942, the Russian Government sent a note to the Polish Embassy at Klyn, shev that the Polish 'claim' to the western districts of Ukraine and White Russia republic conflicted with Russian 'sovereign rights'. By this they reassured the Russian claim to that portion of Poland which they had occupied in 1939 under the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement.

The dispute thus originated has been increasing in intensity with the westward advance of the Russian armies and today with their approach to the Curzon Line the British Government and her other allies are faced with the supremely difficult problem of reconciling Russia's desire for territorial aggrandisement on the plea of security on the west with their expressed guarantees for the territorial integrity of Poland. The Polish-Russian crisis is in some quarters regarded as a test of the validity of treaties signed by the allied governments.

that it has no intention of muscling into the trade of India behind her back...On the other hand England cannot expect her monopoly control of Indian trade to go on for ever. Second y, full facilities of Lend-Lease should be offered to tide England over during the post-war transition period...Thirdly in co-operation with Britain and other United Nations, we must co-ordinate world trade; rationalize it, streamline it on assembly lines in continental areas with no waste motions back and forth over lands and seas."

With India freed, she concludes, "the world will be cured of its major economic and political derangement, and England will enjoy a healthier, happier and saner life than she has had for centuries."

## 250—YEAR OLD TAMIL COLONY

### Udappu—Where Hindus Are Spreading

By A. V. M.

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

Twenty miles south of Puttalam and on the narrow neck of land connecting the Kulpitya peninsula with the mainland is situated Udappu. Three hundred years ago this was a sandy waste spotted here and there with stunted trees of jungle origin entwined with creepers of the marine region. The 'neidal' was in full blossom and the 'punnai' flowers lost their fragrance in that jungle air. There was neither hero nor heroine to make coquettish glances at each other, not even a poet was there to eulogise! But the waves rolled on.

Years passed by. And the roaring sea, which till now used only to wash the shores of a god-forsaken jungle infested with jackals, monkeys, rabbits, snakes and other reptiles, was going to wash the footprints of energetic human beings of a foreign country. At this time there was an influx of Indians to the shores of Ceylon. Panadura, Negombo, Chilaw and Kulpitya were the havens of these emigrants. Those of the first three were absorbed by the Sinhalese race. The last are mainly Muslims and are keeping their identity untarnished.

#### No Place In History

Udappu has not found a place in history yet! But it is not second to any one of the former towns. It is in the mouth of the old granny of Udappu and she relates its full of emotion. "Two hundred and fifty years ago we were happily settled in the suburbs of the Ramshayaram temple. We depended on the riches of the sea for our livelihood. Contented as we were, the sea was all in all to us. But there are ups and downs in one's career as you know. So the time came when we had to quit this island home for another. A few Brahmins and the governing class at that time brought to bear upon us some pressure which was rather disagreeable to a long time free people. So we resolved to set sail and now we are here for the last.....so many years."

Very pathetic indeed to forget one's mother country! But the new one afforded enough scope for their spirit of enterprise. They are all dark well-built and tall. They seldom get sick. One weakness among them, if we may call it so, is procreation. They are fast increasing in number and will be the only Tamil speaking Hindu population on this part of the island.

#### Draupati Worship

Along with them came Draupati, Kali and Vishnu worship. Temples are built on South Indian model for these deities. Their names too are of Indian origin. Their devotion to Draupati is of great significance. Tens of hundreds walk over burning embers spread out to a great length before this temple, every year. Dramas are staged consecutively for four days during which time Puranic stories are acted by well trained amateurs. Dancing is another interesting item for them. The songs specially composed for these occasions by the very first inhabitants, are still treasured in old manuscripts. (They are being collected now and will be published in book form in course of time.)

#### A Kummi

I shall give below a selection from those so far collected—Draupati Amman Kummi, s.v. 23:—

"கந்தர மான் உட்பு நகரோர்  
அதித்து வணங்க எழுந்தருளும்  
விந்தை பெருகும் கோவிதன் மகிழ்வு  
விளங்க முடிபுமோ மாநகரே!"

Though this Kummi is mainly, in praise of Draupati, yet other deities like Vishnu also find a place in it.

## DIFFICULTIES OF CO-OPS.

### Union's Warning To Government

A Special General meeting of the Union of the Jaffna Division Co-operative Stores Societies Ltd. held at Sanmarkabodhana Vidyasalai recently, the President, Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, presiding, representatives from 53 societies were present with a large gathering of share-holders.

Among those who addressed the gathering were Messrs. Sam. A. Sabapathy, M. Jacob, K. Nesiiah, C. Arulambalam and M. R. Karala-singham.

"If the prevailing unsatisfactory state of affairs is allowed to continue with regard to the supply and distribution of essential foodstuffs in Jaffna by the wholesale establishment the co-operative department will very soon find all the co-operative stores in this division and elsewhere in Jaffna would up by the shareholders," said Mr. M. R. Karala-singham in moving a resolution censuring the officers of the co-operative department who by their absence had non-co-operated with the activities of the Union.

Mr. Nesiiah urged the Government to make immediate arrangements for the free delivery of goods to the stores situated within the Urban area. Mr. C. Arulambalam said that the area should be extended to all stores within the Jaffna Municipality's Division which is covered by the Union. This was adopted in Mr. Nesiiah's resolution.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy urged the opening of several wholesale establishments and adequately staffing the Jaffna Wholesale establishment and thus avoiding delay in delivering the goods.

A long discussion took place over the kerosene oil problem and a sub-committee consisting of five members was appointed to interview the A. G. A. (E), the A. R. and if necessary the C. D. C. to bring about a systematic and regular supply of kerosene oil to all coupon-holders.

Several other resolutions were passed.

## WANTED.

Wanted immediately for the Sathasiva Bilingual School, Analaithivu, a certificated lady teacher English or Tamil trained or Teachers' Certificate may apply.

Apply to V. Chellappah, Manager, Thalaiyati, Vannarpannai East, Jaffna.

Miss. 231.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 222. Order Absolute in the first instance declaring Will proved.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Thangamuttuam wife of Arulambalam Saravanantham of Vannarpannai East, Deceased.

Amba Arana Saravanantham of Vannarpannai East, Petitioner. This matter coming on for determination before James Joseph, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on February 16, 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy, Proctor on the part of the petitioner above named; and (1) the affidavit of the said petitioner dated February 10, 1944 and (2) of the attesting Nary and witnesses dated February 14, 1944, having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the said deceased of which the original has been produced and is now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby proved and it is further declared that the said petitioner is the sole Executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the said Will issued to him accordingly.

Sgd. James Joseph  
District Judge,

25th February 1944  
O. 84.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 184

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Sinnathamby Kandiah of Kokkuvil in Jaffna. Deceased.  
Sivacamipillai widow of Sinnathamby Kandiah of Kokkuvil in Jaffna

- Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Kandiah Ganeshapillai of Kokkuvil in Jaffna  
2. Ganagasundary daughter of Kandiah of Do  
3. Kandiah Sanmugaratnam of Do  
4. Kandiah Sanmugaratnam of Do and  
5. Sabapathy Vinayagamoorthy of Koudavil in Jaffna

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, of Jaffna on the 2nd day of November 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Vinayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner notary and the witnesses to the Last Will and testament having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th Respondents unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of December 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court.

It is further ordered that the Will of this abovenamed deceased dated the 9th day of August 1932 and attested by P. U. Somasundaram, Notary Public under No. 6992 be and the same is hereby declared proved: Unless the Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of December 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the Petitioner as executor Named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly.

It is further ordered that the 5th Respondent should appear and produce the minors over the age of 12 before this Court on the 13th day of December 1943.

Sgd James Joseph,  
District Judge.

13-12-43 Extended for 24-1-44,  
Itd. J. J.

D. J.

Extended for 28-2-44

Itd. J. J.

D. J.

This 2nd day of November 1943,  
[O-82]

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testy Case No. 175.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangamma, wife of Murugesu Chelladurai of Karaidivu west, Deceased.  
Murugesu Chelladurai of Karaidivu west

- Vs. Petitioner  
(1) Kanisapakkiam, daughter of Chelladurai, (2) Chelladurai Kamru, (3) Chelladurai Paramsothy, and (4) Velauther Sabapathipillai of Karaidivu west

Respondents  
This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents, and that the last will and testament of the above-named deceased dated June 18, 1942, attested by S. Mahesasarma, Notary Public, under No. 5946 be proved and that probate be issued to the petitioner as the executor and sole heir coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on September 21, 1943, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor; and the affidavits of the petitioner and that of the notary and witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors, 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents, and that the last will and testament of the deceased be proved and that probate be issued to the petitioner as the executor named in the said will, unless the respondents shall, on or before November 19, 1943, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph,  
District Judge.  
October 29, 1943.  
This Order Nisi is extended till  
28th February 1944.  
O. 83, 28.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 7 of the Defence (Purchase of Foodstuffs) Regulations 1942 as amended by Regulation 6 of the Regulations, Published in Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,077 dated February 3, 1943, I hereby request every person who proposes to remove the whole or a portion of the crop of any field situated in the Revenue District of Jaffna from the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division in which that field is situated to any other Divisional Revenue Officer's Division to furnish me within six weeks of the publication of this notice all the particulars asked for in Form D. F. C. 34, copies of which can be obtained from my Office.

2. It should be carefully noted that it is an offence not to comply with this Order. Further, if no application is made as requested all stocks of paddy are liable to be requisitioned under the Internal Purchase Scheme.

3. Form D. F. C. 34 is the usual form that has to be filled before permits to transport rice or paddy are given and the information is being requested in advance so that everything possible may be done to verify the information given in the form and to expedite the issue of the permits.

(Sgd.) R. M. DAVIES,  
Govt. Agent, N. P.

Jaffna, 23th February, 1944.  
G. 54.

## NOTICE.

Resale of Arrack Rent of Tavern  
No. 1, Periyakadai.

Mannar District.

Notice is hereby given that the resale of the above rent will take place on 10th March 1944. Tenders should reach the Kachcheri, Mannar, before 12 noon on the date fixed.

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

S. Subramaniam,  
for Asst. Govt. Agent  
Mannar.

The Kachcheri, 25th Feb. 1944.  
G. 55.

KARAINAGAR VEYAVILLE  
SAIVA TAMIL SCHOOL.

Wanted immediately—a certificated lady teacher to teach English and House-craft.

MANAGER.

Mis. 218.

## NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary  
Foodstuffs in Jaffna  
District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a retail co-operative store from Monday, the 6th to 12th instant (both days inclusive).

1. Garlic at 1/3 oz per head.
2. Onion (green or black) at 1 oz per head.
3. Red onions at 2 oz per head.

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

E. B. Tisseverasinghe,  
Asst. Govt. Agent [E]  
Jaffna.

for Deputy Food Controller,  
N. P. Jaffna.

Jaffna, 1st March 1944  
G. 59.

## FOR SALE

Forty acres Coconut estate with about five acres land suitable for paddy cultivation at Pallai.

Apply to:

Estate,  
C/o Manager,  
Hindu Organ,  
Vannarpannai.

Mis. 230, 23 2

## ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

## RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a.m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

## ZENITH OPTICAL CO.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

FOR EVERYTHING

## OPTICAL

Mis. 199.