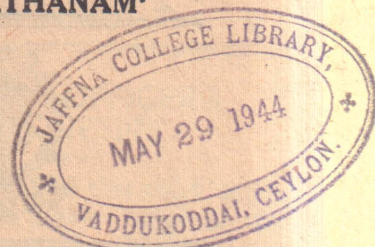


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944.

NO. 14.

PALME DUTT OUTLINES ELECTION PROGRAMME

Mr. R. Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party, who will contest Mr. Leopold Amery's Birmingham (Sparkbrook) constituency at the next general election told *Reuter* that the contest would be of vital importance equally to the British democratic movement and for India.

"The Communist Party", he said, "has been conducting a widely-supported campaign during the past two years under the slogan 'Amery must go' and with the association of the local Labour and Democratic organisations has invited me to stand as a candidate. A Board meeting of Trade Union, Co-operative, Labour and other democratic members has endorsed this nomination. There is no National candidate in the field. We shall fight on a broad, democratic and progressive programme, for the aims of international democratic co-operation expressed in the Teheran decisions and based on the uncompromising victory of the United Nations and the destruction of Fascism, for full freedom for India and the establishment of an Indian National Government which should be set up during the war and for democratic and social advance against monopoly and vested interests in Britain.

The only Communist member of the House of Commons at present is Mr. William Gallacher who sits for a West Scottish constituency.

BLESSINGS INVOKED ON CO-OP. FOOD FARM

The first food production enterprise to be organised on co-operative lines was launched with traditional ceremony on Friday at Kalalpitiya in Siyane Korale.

The first sod was cut by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, and Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Civil Defence and Food Commissioner.

They were conducted to the land in procession, in which they walked on pavadas, the kapuralla blowing the hakgediya (conch shell) before they set out, as they stood facing the *malpela*.

Following ancient custom again, Mr. W. Molegode, Propaganda Officer of the Department of Agriculture, rendered to each of them a handful of betel leaves and invited them to turn up the first soil. This they did to the accompaniment of the *magul bera*.

WAGES BOARD

The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce has established a Wages Board for each of the following trades:—Coconut, engineering, plumbago, printing, rubber growing and manufacturing, and tea growing and manufacturing.

Each committee consists of a nominated member, representatives of employers and representatives of workers.

EMPIRE PREMIERS' DECLARATION

World Body To Maintain Peace

The following is the text of the declaration issued at the conclusion of the Empire Prime Ministers' Conference on May, 17.

"We, the King's Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, have now for the first time since the outbreak of the war been able to meet together to discuss common problems and future plans. The representatives of India at the War Cabinet and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia have joined in our deliberations and united with us.

"At this memorable meeting in the fifth year of the war we give thanks for deliverance from the worst perils which have menaced us in the course of this long and terrible struggle against tyranny. Though hard and bitter battles lie ahead we now see before us in the evergrowing might of the forces of the United Nations and in the defeats already inflicted on the foe by land, by sea and in the air a sure presage of our future victory.

"To all our armed forces who in many lands are preserving our liberties with their lives and to the peoples of all our countries whose efforts, fortitude and conviction have sustained the struggle we express our admiration and gratitude. We honour the famous deeds of the forces of the United States and Soviet Russia and our tribute to the fighting tenacity of the many States and nations joined with us. We remember indeed the prolonged stubborn resistance of China, the first to be attacked by the authors of world aggression, and we rejoice in the unquenchable spirit of our comrades, in every country still in the grip of the enemy. We shall not turn from the conflict till they are restored to freedom. Not one who marches with us shall be abandoned.

"We have examined the part which the British Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations should bear against Germany and Japan in harmony with our Allies. We are in cordial agreement with the general plans which have been laid before us. As in the days when we stood all alone against Germany we affirm our inflexible and unwearying resolve to continue in general war with the utmost of our strength until the defeat and downfall of our cruel barbarous foes has been accomplished. We shall hold back nothing to reach the goal and bring to the speediest end the agony of mankind. We have also examined together the principles which determine our foreign policies and their application to current problems. Here, too, we are in complete agreement. We are unitedly resolved to continue shoulder to shoulder with our Allies all the needful exertions which will aid our fleets, armies and air forces during the war and thereafter to make sure of an enduring peace.

"We trust and pray that the victory which will certainly be won will

carry with it a sense of hope and freedom for all the world. It is our aim that, when the storms and passions of war have passed away, all the countries now overrun by the enemy shall be free to decide for themselves their future form of democratic government. Mutual respect and honest conduct between nations is our chief desire. We are determined to work with all peace-loving people in order that tyranny and aggression shall be removed or, if need be, struck down wherever it raised its head. Peoples of the British Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations willingly make their sacrifices to the common cause. We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others. We desire the welfare and social advance of all nations and that they may help each other to better and broader days.

Faith In Future Of The Empire

"We affirm that after the war a world organisation to maintain peace and security should be set up and endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent aggression and violence. In a world torn by strife we have met here in unity. That unity finds its strength not in any formal bond, but in hidden springs from which human action flows. We rejoice in our inheritance of loyalties and ideals and proclaim our sense of kinship to one another. Our System of free association has enabled us each and all to claim a full share of the common burden. Although spread across the globe we have stood together through the stresses of two world wars and have been welded stronger thereby. We believe, when victory is won and peace returns, this same free association and this inherent unity of purpose will make us able to do further service to mankind."

The declaration is signed by Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada; John Curtin, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia; Peter Fraser, the Prime Minister of New Zealand; and J. C. Smuts, Field Marshal, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

ATLANTIC CHARTER— EMPIRE VERSION

Commenting on the Empire Prime Ministers' Declaration the *Hindu* of Madras writes thus under the above heading:

"The Empire Prime Ministers' Conference has concluded its session with the issue of a manifesto which is perhaps intended to be taken by the world as the British variant of the Atlantic Charter. In one respect at least it bears a striking resemblance to that document; arguing from incomplete and to that extent faulty

(Continued on page 3)

Puttur Public Protests

Under the auspices of the newly-formed Puttur Association, a public meeting (Mr. Ambalavanar Subramaniam presiding) was held on Wednesday 10 May at the Methodist Mission Tamil School. Mr. A. K. Muttucumaru, Chairman of the Village Committee, outlined the purposes of the meeting and several others spoke before three resolutions were placed before the meeting.

(1) That Government be requested to maintain the Sub-Post Office in Puttur and raise it to the A Grade;

(2) That the Puttur Association humbly requests Government to build a hospital at Puttur; and

(3) That the Puttur Association requests that a milk centre for the distribution of free milk to pre-school children be established in Puttur.

Post Office

It was pointed out in the course of the discussion that there were 20 Co-operative Societies, 7 Co-operative stores, 9 schools, a government dispensary, the Methodist Mission Women's Training Centre, the Jevon's Dispensary for Women and Children, a Rural Service Centre (with 2 textile, 1 Rope and 2 Twine Centres), and also the Village Tribunal Court all established in Puttur parish. If the postal delivery were to be made from Atchuvelli it would inevitably cause delay and interfere with the work of all institutions. From 1900 to 1925 there had been a Post Office and not a Sub-Post Office at Puttur, though in those days few institutions existed. The proposed arrangement to alter the mail delivery effected no economy for Government while causing great inconvenience to the general public resident in the parish.

Hospital Wanted

With regard to the need for a hospital at Puttur it was pointed out that the nearest government hospitals were each about ten miles distant from Puttur and that communication was very difficult at the moment. No hospital had been established to serve the needs of Valikamam East, Puttur, being the natural centre of the area. Government had previously appointed doctors to the dispensary in the village. The only Rural Service Centre in North Ceylon was in Puttur and health work was one of its definite branches of activities. Land had been donated about a year ago for the extension of the dispensary into a hospital. If required further donation of land would be forthcoming.

Milk Centre

A large number of pre-school children in the area needed milk and the Jevon's Dispensary and Health Clinic could be used as a distributing centre.

A standing committee consisting of Mr. A. K. Muttucumaru (chairman); Mr. A. Subramaniam (Vice-chairman); Messrs. T. Kathiravelu and S. Kanagasabai (joint secretaries); Mr. S. Nadarajah (Treasurer) and eight others was elected to press home the three resolutions. It is understood that a deputation may visit Colombo to interview the Superintendent of Mails, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Civil Defence Commissioner if the need arises.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS?

SPECULATION IS RIFE REGARDING what the Ministers propose to do over His Excellency the Governor's rejection of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for Home Affairs for the appointment of a successor to Colonel Halland as Inspector-General of Police. Public sympathy is bound to be on the side of the Committee. The Committee was within its rights in making the recommendation and a constitutional Governor is expected to accept this recommendation.

While the Committee has a strong case over this particular matter, it may be as well to point out the undesirability of precipitating a crisis at the present moment. It is quite true that the State Council and the Board of Ministers have become more than stale, and a dissolution, followed by a fresh general election, has been long overdue. It is to be hoped that the Ministers will see their way, if they can, to bring about a general election, without committing the country to further obstructive policies which must necessarily bring the Legislature into conflict with the representative of the Crown.

We refer in particular to the maladroit manner in which the policy of the Ministry in regard to education is being pushed forward; the obstructive attitude of the Ministers towards the urgent problem of labour and the effect of this attitude on essential services including the production of food; the policy of the Ministry and the Civil Defence Commissioner towards the landowners and cultivators; the failure of the food drive.

Coming on top of these lapses, the squabble over the resignation of Colonel Halland may well be regarded by the Governor and the military authorities as additional evidence of Ministerial incompetence and even hostility to the war effort. We would remind the Ministers and the State Council that, when there was famine in Bengal, it was the Ministry that was blamed, and the famine was used as a powerful argument in favour of the notion that Indian Ministries were, as a rule, incompetent.

Something like this is developing in Ceylon. There is no doubt about the failure of the Ministers' food policy. As the 'Times of Ceylon' rightly says,

in the coming months Ceylon will have to depend on herself for her food to a far greater extent than she is doing now. There is bitter complaint about the shortage of labour in every possible direction. If, in addition to all this, the Ministers stage a Constitutional crisis over the resignation of Colonel Halland and the appointment of a successor, they will be guilty of adopting extremely bad tactics, though a crisis and a resignation may be the best face-saving device now available.

If the Ministers had done well all along the line and come to grief only over the question of appointing a successor to Colonel Halland, the position would be different. As it is, they have managed to irritate and disappoint everybody but themselves. It is high time that they went without standing on further ceremony. There is enough talent and character in the country to tackle the present emergency. The trouble with the Ministers has been that they were playing politics the whole time regardless of the fact that the man in the street cares little for politics and racial theories. The country needs men who are not obsessed with politics but who have the knowledge and the capacity to deal with problems as they arise.

Notes and Comments

Treatment of Passengers From India

The treatment received by passengers travelling from India to Ceylon before the war at the hands of the Medical and Sanitary officers at the Mandapam Camp and at the hands of the Customs officers between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar was bad enough. The complaints made through the press and the protests lodged with the Government were not few. After the stringent application of the Customs Control regulations began to take effect during the last two years in regard to the importation of articles, the position seems to have been taken advantage of by the minions of the law and we have received innumerable complaints of inhuman treatment meted out to passengers both by the officers of the Indian and Ceylon Governments. We are aware that there is a regular flow of an army of men and women engaged in smuggling and black market business. Any strict action taken by either Government to ensure vigilance and adherence to law will have our full support if only the officials will do their duty with perfect honesty and impartiality. But it is alleged that some of the very officers charged with the duty of detection are made use of by smugglers to carry gold and other valuables in their inner pockets and hand over at the other end in perfect safety. Discriminating treatment is not meted out to bona fide passengers and smugglers who pass up and down weekly. The former, for want of influence or acquaintances among the Customs officers, are very often harassed and handled very badly. For

example, recently a man came from India wearing a new shirt. He had nothing else new or dutiable in his box, and yet he was asked to leave his shirt behind and go to Ceylon just because the shirt was new. A poor old Brahmin widow, while returning after a pilgrimage to India, brought two sarees of poor quality, not worth Rs. 10.00, for her own personal use. Her very appearance would show that she was not fit or capable to carry on business in Ceylon, yet she was asked to leave behind the cloths and go. A Sinhalese passenger brought with him three sarongs and he was stopped. He tore them to pieces and flung them into the sea in the presence of the Customs Officer and went away. Another man was wearing a silk "vetty" cloth with laced border. Although it was plain that the cloth had been washed before, he was stripped of it and made to leave the silk cloth behind. Hundreds of people are thus turned back if they bring with them new articles, and they go to the Indian end and dispose of their articles at half and quarter prices. Thus a roaring business is going on the Indian side. Hundreds of cases of barbarous treatment reach our ears as also interesting accounts of daring and ingenious exploits performed by smugglers with or without the connivance of the officers. The fact that there are crooks engaged in smuggling and that they often throw dust in the eyes of the officers is no reason why innocent and bona-fide passengers should be subjected to humiliation and untold hardship. Some of the customs officers, we are told, shift the articles in trunks with their feet as if their dignity and rank of high office would be lost if they bent down and examined the boxes with their hands.

If Indo-Ceylon relations are to improve, it is clearly the duty of the Indian Government Representative in Ceylon and of our State Councillors to see that those who travel between India and Ceylon are given humane treatment and made to feel that they travel from one sister country to another and not between two enemy countries. Will not some Councillor go incognito or send a reliable person to gain firsthand knowledge of what actually goes on, on board the boat and at both ends, and submit a memorandum on the subject?

"Dubash" Anandarangam Pillai

By A. V. M.

While recently in Madras I had the kind permission of the Curator of the Record Office to refer to certain valuable manuscripts there. Among them I came across the 36 volumes of Anandarangam Pillai's Diary. This is the only copy available and is preserved with extra care. 'Dubash' (Minister) Rangappan as he styled himself, was in the Court of the Ruler of Pondichery during the 'Company' days. His Diary reads from 1736-1756.

It is so elaborate and detailed that no other source but this is required to reconstruct the history of Pondichery during that period! Unlike the Mahawansa or the Queyroz which are one-sided in their historical evidences, the

'Diary' is full of information on various topics e.g. political changes, social customs, economic changes, racial differences, commercial enterprise, rural development, last but not least partiality in treatment and all such minute details! In short, it is a treasure.

The part played by Rangappan in all these spheres is interesting. He addresses himself in the third person. At the end of each day, he appears to have sat down at his table and written out the day's proceedings at court, town and harbour. He had made it a practice to do so before going to bed. The writing, the mode of spelling and the language used in high circles are genuinely indicated by this monumental work.

We will now analyse the work. As it is, the manuscript is readable only from P. 31 where he starts with the proceedings of August 25th 1736, (with apologies to the Editor I ask him to kindly print faithful to the original). "ஞன் காதினெ டேட்டதும் கண்ணினுலேபாததுடந்த வ்ததை புதுமைகள் கப்பல வந்தும் மறுபடி கப்பலகன் போனதும் எழுதத் தவக்கினது, செப்தெம்புருஸ் வியாழ சிற்றும் காலமே யெட்டுமணி."

The spelling of ஞன், னீர் etc. the conjunct consonants possible only in manuscripts, the careless avoiding of the dot over the consonant, the unwanted combination of words etc. are all seen in this extract.

Certain phrases like குனிமாசம் வாச்சே, காச்சுமுச்சு, குய்யோ மெய்யோ, கப்பலின்பேரில் ஏறி, வால்லா யின்னும் and so forth are found used in Madras circles. A battle between the French and the Maharashtras is described until the year 1756. The ships from Pondichery seem to have visited China, Manila, Ma'dives, Java and Burma for the purpose of trade. And, whenever an ordinary ship arrives or leaves the harbour seven 'canons' are fired. When an officer on board arrives, another seven as a mark of respect are fired. In this manner the number is increased to 31 which is the highest honour given to the ruler or to one equal to him in rank.

சேகை now means England, and when we say டவர் சேகைக்குப்போகிறார் it means that he is going to England and nowhere else. But in those days it meant France in particular and other places in general.

In several places he seems to have regretted his position as 'dubash', being directly under the Ruler, he was more or less responsible for whatever that happened to the state. From his writings it is clear that he minded honour and fame, much more than money. When one Chellappan was allowed by Monsiur Melio to sign documents before Rangappan, he protested and threatened to resign saying that he had enough to bank upon and that he cared not for the ministership.

A word which is now extinct in all South India but current in Jaffna is 'மணித்தியாலம்'. It was in use during Rangappan's time, (10th Sept. 1736) and like several other words lost currency there later. The words சன்னது தண்டம் and அபராதம் are considerably altered in meaning. சன்னது = orders or presents தண்டம் = punishment or nothing அபராதம் = faulty or useless. The former ones are old and the latter new. The work on the whole is a very useful one.

Internal Purchase Scheme

An esteemed correspondent writes to us suggesting that the following points may be urged on the C. D. C. during his forthcoming visit to Jaffna.

1. The reduction of the allowance to producers of paddy from the original eight full measures per head to six cut measures is very unreasonable.

2. Immediate threshing of paddy stacks without regard to the convenience of the paddy cultivator or consideration of the weather is not possible. If it should rain during the threshing operations the farmer will suffer immense loss.

3. A farmer cultivating 12 lachams i. e. half an acre, and reaping 12 bushels of paddy will be allowed one and a half bushels for seed paddy and customary services, and he may require another bushel against unforeseen circumstances requiring re-sowing. The forced levy is one bushel and he will thus have only 8½ bushels left for himself, his wife and 3 or 4 children. Is it not an injustice to impose a levy on such small farmers?

(4) In the case of the limit of 50 bushels, if a farmer has a wife and five children would he not require 72 bushels even according to the meagre allotment of six cut measures per head per week?

(5) If there is lack of food in the country why should the man who produces it be penalised? If every one should practise some self-sacrifice during the present emergency, why do the Ministers and the C. D. C. himself not set an example by foregoing at least Rs. 500 a month out of their princely salaries to enable the Government to pay an enhanced rate for paddy purchased under the Internal Purchase Scheme?

(6) In considering the yield from a paddy land the cost of production is not the only thing to be taken into account. The land has a price and the owner has invested money on it. Should not the interest on the capital value of the land also be taken into account when calculating the return?

LIMITING NUMBER OF GUESTS AT FEASTS

In view of the present food situation in India, certain provincial governments have limited the number of courses that can be served in catering establishments, while others have restricted the number of guests that can be invited to feasts. In pursuance of its policy of eliminating waste and conserving all available food in the country, the Central Food Department is reported to have recently addressed provincial administrations on the desirability of passing similar orders, if they have not already done so.

EMERGENCY POWERS IN BRITAIN

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the British Home Secretary, has just announced the appointment of a Select Committee of Parliament to act as an effective check on unjust action by the executive in the exercise of its all-comprehensive emergency powers. The new committee will act as Parliament's watchdog over new orders and delegated legislation orders issued by Government department which ranked as laws without the previous direct sanction of Parliament.

ATLANTIC CHARTER—EMPIRE VERSION

(Continued from Page 1)

premises it arrives at conclusions which are contradictory and confusing. The declaration explains that the object of the Conference was to enable the signatories "to meet together to discuss common problems and future plans." We read further that "the representatives of India at the War Cabinet and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia have joined in our deliberations and united with us". But neither participation in the deliberations nor the rather mystical act of 'union' with the signatories which the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a protectorate, and the handpicked 'representatives' of India that unclassifiable anomaly among Empire countries, are said to have achieved, has apparently been considered justification enough for them to sign the document as co-signatories with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the free Dominions. This initial discrepancy between profession and practice is consistently maintained throughout. Part of the declaration runs: "People of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations willingly make their sacrifices for the common cause. We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others". Now, whatever the legal rights of the signatories to speak for the Empire as a whole including the dependant Empire, it would surely have been more appropriate if the reference to the dependant countries in the Empire had been omitted. Their thoughts, even if they are unfree, are their own. Again, while the declaration goes on to assure "our comrades in every country still in the grip of the enemy" that "we shall not turn from the conflict till they are restored to freedom", it is a pity that no positive assurance of a like character should have been given to the peoples of Malaya, Burma and other parts of the British Empire which are now overrun by Japan.

Even among the European countries now under Germany's heel the declaration may not produce anything like a unanimously favourable response. Whereas the Atlantic Charter promised that every liberated people would be free to set up the form of Government which they favoured,—thus emphasising that the authors of that document were bent upon steering clear of ideological shoals—the present declaration rather ostentatiously upholds democracy. "It is our aim that when the storms and passions of war have passed away all the countries now overrun by the enemy shall be free to decide for themselves their future form of democratic government". Here, unless 'democratic government' is used loosely to denote any form of government settled by the choice of the people, the sentiment will be hardly appreciated by many of the smaller East European countries which are by no means democratic in outlook, while Russia seems to have very decided views in regard to the political set-up in the Continent after the war, which may not to say the least, tally exactly with those of Britain and America. There is however, one important omission in the declaration which was conceivably dictated by a desire not to rub Russia the wrong way. While the Empire Premiers endorse Mr. Churchill's declaration, as embodied in the Atlantic Charter, and say

they "seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others," they are significantly silent about the promise of territorial integrity which the Atlantic Charter specifically held out to all countries that had been overrun by the enemy. It has been repeatedly pointed out that self-abnegation in respect of new territorial gains is easy enough for Britain since she already possesses most of the colonial possessions that anybody would covet. The most convincing proof of disinterestedness that Britain can give and the best example she can set to others would be to restore to those parts of the Empire like India which long for it and are able to sustain the responsibilities that go with it, the freedom which they too once enjoyed. Only when that is done will the claim that the Empire system is one of 'free association, be made good."

DRASTIC STEPS PROMISED

Against Breaches of Textile Control

The new Controller of Textiles, Mr Edmund Rodrigo, has promised the adoption of drastic measures against traders and dealers guilty of breaches of the textile regulations.

He told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter that in his view the best way of putting an end to abuses was to apply deterrent punishment. He was taking serious notice, he said, of such abuses as the selling of textiles above the controlled prices, refusal to sell and the hiding of stocks, etc.

He has already cancelled the licence of a Pettah firm for what he considered was a serious breach of the regulations.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Dewey Scores Over Roosevelt In Gallup Poll

Trial pre-election polls indicate that the forthcoming fight for the United States Presidency will be a close one. A gallup poll based on assumption that the war would not be over when the elections take place showed that 58 per cent of the business and professional group support Mr. Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York.

President Roosevelt, with 42 per cent was six points less than the figure he obtained in 1936.

PERSONAL

Mr. K. Nagendram Pillai, alias Venthannar, a student of the Final Pandits' Training Class of the Parameshvara College has passed the Preliminary and Final examinations for the Vidhwan degree of Madras University in the 2nd class.

Messrs S. Nadarajah and S. Kandiah, Teachers at the Copay Training School, have passed the Final examination for the Vidhwan degree of the Madras University.

Mr. S. Ananthar of Lauvil has passed the Bache or of Oriental Learning examination of the Madras University.

POLICE OFFICERS TO RETIRE

It is understood that eight senior officers in the higher rungs of the Police Force might retire, including Mr. Bromley, now a Deputy I. G. P. and Mr. G. K. Pippet, also a D. I. G. as a result of the appointment of Lt Col. R. R. M. Bacon as Ag. Inspector General of Police.

OBITUARY

We regret to have to record the untimely death of Mr. T. Cumaraswamy of the Shroff's Department of the Mercantile Bank, Colombo, at the age of thirty-one, which occurred at Navaly on the 18th inst. He was the son of Mr. Thambiah Upathiyayar of Navaly and brother-in-law of Pandit K. K. Natarajan, Asst. Editor, "Inthusanam".

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. S. Sinnathamby, Shroff, Colombo Kachcheri, at Pathmavathi Vasa, Chemmani Road, Jaffna, on Thursday the 18th instant. He leaves behind two sons and three daughters.

CANCELLATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

I, the undersigned Nagalingam Chetty Guruswamy Chetty Tharmalingam Chetty of Chunnakam, Jaffna, beg to inform the public and all to whom these presents shall come that the Power of Attorney granted by me to my brother Nagalingam Chetty Guruswamy Chetty Nagarathnam of Chunnakam, Jaffna on the 27th day of January 1940 when I left the Island, by deed No. 1738 attested by Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor and Notary, had automatically become null and void on my return to the Island in July 1940.

N. G. Tharmalingam Chetty.
(Mis: 36, 25)

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 co-operative retail store from Monday, the 29th May to 4th June 1944 (both days inclusive).

(1) Cow Peas or Makor Peas or Toor Dhall ¼ oz per head
() Mustard or Turmeric or Black Moong ¼ oz per head

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

Sgd. E. B. Tisseverasinghe,
for Govt. Agent N. P.

(G. 27 25-5-44)

NOTICE

The Co-operative Textile Depot, Main Street, Jaffna, will be declared open by R. M. Davies, Esqr. C. C. S., Government Agent, N. P. on Saturday the 27th inst. at 10-30 a. m.

All Co-operatives are requested to be present. Societies that have obtained licences will be allowed to obtain goods as from Monday the 29th inst.

F. A. SANDRASAGRA
Asst. Registrar Co-operative Societies.
Jaffna 23 5-44
(Mis. 38 25)

NOTICE

All persons owing money to, or having claims against, the estate of the late Ambalavanar Selvadurai of Vaddukoddai deceased are requested to communicate with me before 5th of June 1944.

S. V. Somasundaram,
Proctor for Administratrix.
(Mis. 37, 25-5-44)

CEYLON CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

Distribution Of Milk Foods To Co-operative Societies.

Representatives of Co-operative Societies who go to buy their allotments of milk foods at the various branches of Wholesale Co-operative establishments are requested to produce letters of authority signed by their Chairmen and Secretaries showing full particulars of previous balance, quantities obtained in the previous month, how they have been disposed of, and the balance left over.

PROPAGANDA OFFICER.
G. 25. 22 & 25-4-44

WANTED

1. An Assistant Medical Officer, salary according to merits. No private practice allowed.
2. One Apothecary. Salary according to merits.
3. One Nurse with registerable qualification. Salary Rs. 75/ per mensem plus 25% war allowance.
4. Two midwives (Salary Rs. 35/- per mensem plus 25% war allowance.
5. Two pupil Nurses. Salary Rs. 17/- per mensem plus 25% war allowance.

For further particulars please write to the undermentioned.

K. Sabapathipillai,
Secretary,
Co-operative Union Hospital Ltd
Tholpuram,
Chulipuram.
(Mis. 34, 25, 29-5-44 & 1-6-44)

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED, &c

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 229
Sellachby widow of Arunasalam
Nagalingam of Karainagar West
Vs. Petitioners.

1. Sabaratnam
2. Pakkiam
3. Sandrasegaram
4. Sarma
5. Tharumiah
6. Rasammah
7. Nagaratnam
8. Kerubal
9. Pathmavathy
10. Umathevy all children of Arunasalam Nagalingam
11. Palanimuttu Chelliah all of do Respondents.

In the matter of the Last will and testament of the late V. Arunasalam Nagalingam deceased, of Karainagar West

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner and of the witnesses to the said Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 29th September 1943 and numbered 279 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 31 day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 11th respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1-10 respondents and that the said petitioner, is the executrix named in the said will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 31st day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of March 1944.
Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 29th May 1944.

Sd. James Joseph
D J.

(O 15 18 & 22)

WANTED

Wanted immediately experienced Manager for Karukampanai Co-operative Society, Tellipallai West. Cash security Rs. 500/- Apply Secretary.
(Mis. 35. 25-5-44)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 236.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Subramaniam Tharmalingam of Inuvil, Jaffna. Deceased. Gunapooshanam widow of Tharmalingam of Inuvil. Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Sellamuttu widow of Sivagurunathan Subramaniam
2. Saraswathy wife of Sinniah Rajanayagam and her husband
3. Sinniah Rajanayagam all of the Railway Station, Singapore
4. Subramaniam Nadarajah of Singapore
5. Thangaratnam wife of Vairavanathan and her husband
6. Poothappillai Vairavanathan both of the Railway Station, Epoh F. M. S. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner, unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 12th day of May 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this to the Court contrary.

The 23rd day of April 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

12-5-44

This Order Nisi is extended for 30-6-44.

Sgd. James Joseph,
D. J.
O. 17. 25 & 29-5-44.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 251
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sellappah Nagalingam of Alaveddi

Deceased.
Nagalingam Sellappah of Alaveddi
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingam Sellammah of Alaveddi being minor by her Guardian-ad-litem
2. Kasippillai Thamotherampillai of Alaveddi Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the second named respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the first-named respondent minor to watch the interest of the minor in the testamentary proceedings unless the respondents shall on or before 2nd day of June 1944 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 5th day of May 1944
Sgd. J. Joseph
District Judge

Drawn by
S. Kanagasabai
Proctor for Petitioner
O. 16. 25 29)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BLANKERS.

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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/-.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-44.) (T's) Shroff.

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—)

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