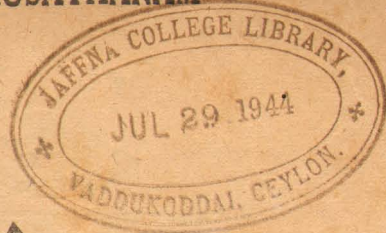


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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JAFFNA. THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1944.

NO. 31.

## All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

A large and representative gathering of Tamils, met at the Zahira College Hall on Saturday the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. in pursuance of a notice signed by 9 Tamil members of the State Council convening a preliminary consultative meeting for the formation of an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was voted to the chair protem and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan elected Secretary protem.

The conference unanimously passed two resolutions; one adopting the manifesto which inter alia enunciated the principle of democratic equality, viz., that the future constitution of Ceylon should be so framed as to prevent any single community from dominating over all the others, and the second recommending the immediate formation of an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress to work for the early attainment of Self-Government on just and equitable principles.

Comments were made by the Chairman, Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira and Messrs. J. Tyagaraja, K. Natesa Iyer, N. Nadarajah K. C., S. J. V. Chevanayagam and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan stressing the necessity for all sections of the Tamil community (Ceylon and Indian) to combine and present a united front. The policy of non-cooperation with the Royal Commission on reforms advocated by the Ministers was strongly condemned.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Mahadeva made a statement regarding his ministerial position in the matter of Constitutional Reforms; He also stated that he had signed several documents in the past embodying the demands of the Tamils, but in signing those documents he had had mental reservations. Questioned as to whether he would abide by any direction the Tamil community as a whole may express through the Tamil Congress, he replied that he would not be governed by any direction of the Congress (or of any other body of men) however representative it may be, but that he would act according to his conscience and take the consequences thereof.

Sub-committees were formed for Membership Organisation, for drafting the Congress Constitution and for preparing the resolutions to be submitted to the Congress.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was unanimously nominated as the President-elect of the First All-Ceylon Tamil Congress Sessions to be held shortly. Mr. I. X. Pereira was nominated as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan and Mr. S. Sivabramaniam were nominated Joint Secretaries of the Congress Sessions.

## GANDHIJI'S ANXIETY TO END DEADLOCK

### PROPOSALS NOT DICTATED BY DEFEATISM

A journalist suggested to Mahatma Gandhi that it had been said by a large section of the overseas Press that he (Gandhiji) had revised his attitude because of the favourable war situation and also because the Congress suffered "a heavy defeat" and that his latest stand was considered as "a climb down."

Mahatma Gandhi replying, said: "I am glad you have put the question exactly as you have seen it in the critical press. I confess that I am not able to go through all press criticisms and, therefore, I find myself at a disadvantage. Your question, therefore, is doubly helpful to me."

"Let me remind critics at the outset that publicity of the interview (to Mr. Stuart Gelder of the *News Chronicle*) was not of my seeking. As I have already remarked, it was meant for the powers that be. I ask for a dispassionate examination of my proposals on their merits. I should not mind a climb down if it resulted in the attainment of Indian Independence. I may say that the favourable war situation had nothing to do with my proposal, if only for the simple reason that, in the flush of approaching victory my proposal was not likely even to receive a hearing. But as a lover of peace, not merely in India, but peace among all mankind, I could not but make a proposal for what it is worth. After all, there is such a thing as world opinion, apart from the opinion of authorities."

"A united, enlightened, powerful opinion of the world, is bound to affect those who are to-day wielding what appears to be absolute power in waging the war, and experience has taught me that one should not be afraid of being misunderstood or of rejection of one's proposal, if it is sound in itself."

"The heavy defeat of the Congress I do not feel at all. I have not a shadow of doubt that this passage through fire and suffering by thousands of Congressmen and Congress sympathisers has raised the status of India and the strength of the people. Throughout all my long public life I have not experienced a sense of defeat, heavy or otherwise. I know many Congressmen are labouring under a sense of frustration. Poor men, they do not know the value of self-suffering. But even that frustration is only momentary. Victory, that is, Independence of India as

a whole, is a certainty. That it may not come in my life time is a matter of indifference to me. I can but work for it till the end of my life. Victory will come when God wills it."

### People's Heroism and Sacrifice.

"Only to-day I wrote to a friend who wanted to know the difference between now and August 1942. From it I quote relevant sentences. I have said the difference between now and August '42 is that at that time I had no knowledge of the response the people, both pro-Congress and anti-Congress, would make. Now I know the kind of response they make. The heroism, suffering, and self sacrifice of those who took part in this struggle are beyond praise, but weighed in the scale of truth and nonviolence they are glaring defects in the popular demonstration. And I can only say that India failed to reach her natural goal at the time because of these defects. Whatever may be true of other nations. I have no doubt that India can come to her own fully by truth and non-violent means. In the face of sabotage and the like, rulers have as usual lost their heads and resorted to reprisals unheard of before. I write this under correction. I have asked for an impartial tribunal for the investigation of charges against the Congress and my counter charges against the Government. Unless I am convinced to the contrary, I shall continue to believe that the molehill of popular violence has been shown on behalf of Government to have been a mountain, and the Himalayan violence of the authorities has been generally defended as no more than necessary for the occasion. I must, therefore, refuse to judge popular action by the footrule of truth and non-violence unless I can apply the same measure for Government action. This is one difference. The second difference is the terrible progressive starvation of the people. Whether it is due to wrath of God or incompetence of the rulers, or universal pressure of war is not relevant to the elucidation of my reply. I hold that these two causes mark decisive differences between now and August '42. I would be unworthy of my creed if I failed to make use of all the resources of head and heart that God has vouchsafed to me for discovering a solution of the deadlock. What is that solution

## WAR SAVINGS SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. S. S. Edward B. A. has been appointed Superintendent, Ceylon War Savings Movement, and is now stationed in Jaffna. His duties are to address meetings, form Savings Groups and interest people generally in War Savings. The Commissioner hopes that Mr. Edward's services will be availed of by as many people as possible. Mr. Edward's address will be "C/o The Government Agent, The Kachcheri, Jaffna."

is submitted by me. It is nothing less than the present declaration of freedom of India, limited during the war period by the exigencies of the war. This limitation you know. If the offer is accepted, then I would be criminally guilty if I did not advise the Congress to accept it."

"If my proposal reaches full fruition, what is to-day a war of brute strength would be turned into a war for the liberation of the exploited peoples of the world. Then it would be a war between predominantly moral strength, plus the minimum of brute strength, matched against pure brute strength which is being used for the exploitation of China and the weaker States of Europe."

"Rajaji's offer has seen the light of day only now, but I had personally subscribed to it when I was fasting in prison camp. It is now sixteen months old. For the rest of the offer, I must carry out the contract between Rajaji and myself. He is to bear the brunt of all criticism that might be made about that offer."

### Mutual Slaughter Must End

"Finally, I would say to my critics to enter with me into the sufferings, not only of the people of India, but of those, whether engaged in the war or not, of the whole world. I cannot look at this butchery going on in the world with indifference. I have an unchangeable faith that it is beneath the dignity of men to resort to mutual slaughter. I have no doubt that there is a way out. I am vain enough to think that my malaria was God-sent, and He used Government as His instrument for discharging me."

"I should be never reconciled to myself if, for fear of hostile criticism or wrath of impatient Congressmen or even possible displeasure of members of the Working Committee, I did not express personal opinion, the acceptance of which I hold must result in bringing peace to the world, even out of the present turmoil."—A. P. I.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1944.

### TAMIL UNITY

WE HOPE THAT THE RECOMMENDATION of the Conference held recently in Colombo for the formation of an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress will bear fruit in the immediate future. The necessity for such an organisation is obvious. As we pointed out the other day, racialism has become the keynote of Ceylon politics. This development is, no doubt, unfortunate from the point of view of the people of Ceylon as a whole, but nothing is to be gained by ignoring it. It is the duty of the Tamil leaders to take facts as they find them and shape their course of action accordingly. Next to the Sinhalese, the Tamils form the most important community in the island, and it is high time that they had an island-wide organisation to guide them in the troublous times that are ahead. The Europeans have their own organisation. The Sinhalese have their Sinhala Maha Sabha, and the Ceylon National Congress is a purely Sinhalese organisation. The other minorities too have their own political bodies.

At the present juncture the unity of the Tamils in Ceylon and the solidarity of the Tamil race as a whole are two vital factors which will, in a large measure, determine their future. It is a happy sign that nine Tamil members of the State Council signed the notice convening the consultative meeting that recommended the formation of the Tamil Congress. This shows that the Tamil representatives have no doubts as to their future course of action, and as to the circumstances that call for such action. In this connection, we would like to add that on the necessity for self-protection there is no difference of opinion amongst the Tamils. There may be difference of opinion as to ways and means, but in this as well as in other matters the view of the majority must prevail. But, unity is imperative, and there is no reason why, over vital issues, the Tamils should fail to unite.

By unity we mean not only the unity of the Ceylon Tamils but also the unity of all Tamils who have a moral right to the citizenship of this island. That right has been hedged in with restrictions at the instance of the Sinhalese leaders. We know the reason for these

restrictions. Just as it would be foolish on the part of the Tamils to attempt to divide the Sinhalese, it would be equally foolish for the Sinhalese leaders to try and divide the Tamils on this vital issue. If the Kandyans and the Low-Country Sinhalese have a right to unite—and their unity is only skin-deep—the Tamils of Ceylon and India have undoubtedly the right to stand together.

The capacity of the Tamils for united action will be put to a severe test in the near future. Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his friends threaten to boycott the Reforms Commission. It is just possible that they may think better of it, but, if they don't, it will be the duty of every Tamil member in the State Council to make it abundantly clear to our Sinhalese friends that, while the Tamils are quite willing to be just and reasonable towards the whole question of constitutional reform, they are not prepared to stand any further nonsense from politicians who, from lack of knowledge and capacity, have succeeded in diverting the normal political progress of the island into racial channels. It may even be necessary for Mr. Mahadeva to leave the Board of Ministers and for Sir Wytialingam Duraiswamy to resign the Speakership of the State Council. As we urged in these columns some time ago, the Sinhalese leaders will do well to take a calm and sensible view of things while yet there is time. If, however, they persist in their present attitude, the only alternative before the Tamil members of the State Council will be to dissociate themselves from the boycotting Board of Ministers and their supporters. We had looked upon the election of Mr. Mahadeva as Minister for Home Affairs as the beginning of a new era of friendship between the Sinhalese and Tamil leaders. We regarded it as a gesture of goodwill from the leaders of the South, but if the latter thought that a few lollipops like this would reconcile the Tamils to the very questionable developments that have occurred in the earlier policy of the Ceylon National Congress, they would have no difficulty in finding out their mistake. The time has come to cleanse Ceylon politics of its racial taint. It is as much the duty of the Sinhalese leaders to see that this is done as it is that of others. We do not believe in the denationalisation of any racial unit in this island, but we do believe that racial policies are not the same thing as constitutional reform and the enlightened government that is supposed to spring from it.

We would, therefore, appeal to the promoters of the Tamil Congress movement to aim at one thing and one thing only—the unity of the Tamils.

## Notes and Comments

### Nuwara Eliya—A Sinhalese Seat!

Mr. W. A. B. Soysa, Mayor of Kandy, was declared elected a member for the Nuwara Eliya seat in the State Council on the 24th inst. He secured 13,151 votes; and his rivals Mr. M. Subbiah (formerly Deputy-Mayor of Colombo and the Indian Congress candidate) polled 10,664 votes, and Mr. A. Suppiah, an independent candidate, polled only 531 votes. It will be remembered that this seat was held by Mr. E. W. Abeygunasekera from 1931 and he had to resign it last year as a result of the Bribery Commission's findings. In October, last year, Messrs. M. D. Banda and James T. Rutnam contested the seat at the by-election and Mr. Banda won by a majority of 1559 votes. Mr. James Rutnam presented an election petition challenging the election of Mr. Banda on the grounds of general intimidation and undue influence and Mr. Justice Hearne declared the election void in March last holding that there was gross intimidation which was widespread in the areas where Mr. Rutnam had good reason to count upon heavy voting in his favour, and also that the evidence was overwhelming on the question of undue influence.

Messrs. Soysa and Subbiah contested the seat at the next by-election on Saturday last and although Mr. Soysa won by a majority of 2487 votes he obtained only 54% of the votes as against Mr. Subbiah's 44%. It would, therefore, appear that at both by-elections the Sinhalese candidates beat the Tamils by a small majority only, with or without undue influence and intimidation, and that with the active help and participation of leading politicians from Colombo. At an election meeting held at Nidandahienra on July, 16, in support of Mr. Soysa, the Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike presided and Mr. Sripala Samarakkody, addressing the gathering, said that "at the previous election he supported Mr. Banda and now he supported Mr. W.A.B. de Soysa who was the *only Sinhalese* candidate and the fittest person to represent that constituency. The rumour, said Mr. Samarakkody, that he supported Mr. Rutnam at the previous election was entirely false. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, speaking from the chair, pointed out that the question of reforms was in the air and the situation was grave and called for united action. At a moment like that it was essential that a Sinhalese should be sent to the Council *Nuwara Eliya seat, in fact, was always a Sinhalese seat* and it was a matter of national importance that a man of much business experience, ability and enthusiasm for public work like Mr. Soysa should be elected to represent them in the Council at this juncture. This time *Mr. de Soysa being the only Sinhalese candidate* voters' task was easy".

We take the above account from the *Nation* of the 22nd inst. which claims to be "a responsible organ of news and views," and we do not, therefore, doubt its accuracy. For a responsible Minister to claim that the Nuwara Eliya seat is always a Sinhalese seat smacks of the claim of the late Sir Baron

Jayatilaka, reiterated by Mr. Bandaranaike himself, that *Ceylon is the land of the Sinhalese*. Again for a man of Mr. Bandaranaike's ability and culture to guide the ignorant mob with the exhortation viz. "This time Mr. de Soysa being the only Sinhalese candidate, the voters' task was easy" was unworthy of a leader who professes to promote inter-communal unity in the Island. Is this how the different communities in the Island are going to co-operate in the quest for self-government and independence? Do not utterances like these merely perpetuate the existing points of irritation?

Further, last Monday, when the results were announced, Mr. Subbiah was magnanimous enough not only to congratulate Mr. Soysa but to say that he had known Mr. Soysa for a number of years and he felt assured that in Mr. Soysa Nuwara Eliya would have a good representative. Such a gentleman was also constrained to say in the same speech that "the only unhappy note in the election campaign was that Mr. Senanayake, the Leader of the State Council, and some other Ministers carried out propaganda against him and against India saying that India was withholding foodstuffs from this country."

### Communal Compromise in India

Mahatma Gandhi has made the most generous gesture to the Muslims of India in recognising the right of self-determination. He and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari have jointly suggested to Mr. Jinnah a communal compromise formula for Congress-League rapprochement. According to the scheme, as the *Hindu* summarises it, "The principle of self-determination is to apply to areas the population of which is predominantly Muslim. After the termination of the War a commission will be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the North-west and east of India where the Muslim population is in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated a plebiscite of all the inhabitants held on the basis of adult suffrage or other practical franchise shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan. If the majority decide in favour of forming a sovereign state separate from Hindustan, such decision shall be given effect to without prejudice to the right of the districts on the border to choose to join either state. The recognition of the right of secession is made subject to two conditions. One is that it is to be binding only in the event of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the governance of India. The other is that in the event of separation, mutual agreement shall be entered into for safeguarding defence and commerce and communications and for other essential purposes... All parties will have equal right to influence the plebiscite by propaganda. There shall be no compulsory transfer of minorities or exchange of population. In other words, the two-fold Congress principles of independence and unity are sought to be reconciled with the Muslim demand for self rule."

In the absence of the Congress leaders now behind prison bars it remains to be seen how far the scheme will be accepted by the



## Batticaloa Member's Charge Against Minister of Agriculture.

### WHO IMPEDES NATIONAL UNITY?

At a meeting of the State Council on the 20th inst., during a discussion on the supplementary estimate of Rs. 2,851,000 for the Agricultural Labour Corps the following spirited exchange of words took place between Mr. V. Nalliah and the Minister of Agriculture:

Mr. V. Nalliah (Trincc-Batticaloa) said that recently when the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands had visited Batticaloa the members had confessed that had the Minister devoted a fraction of his time for the development of the areas of the Eastern Province, the food position of the country today would not be in such a parlous state. It had also been disclosed that not one of the recommendations of the Central Board of Agriculture had been accepted by the Minister of Agriculture who planted himself as a Dictator adopting the attitude: "I am Sir Oracle; when I open my lips let no dog bark."

If there was any one in this country who was impeding national unity it was the Minister of Agriculture who had done considerable damage to the unity of the country. In all his schemes the Minister had been guided by certain considerations which could never be described as tending towards the economic resources of the country.

Mr. Nalliah bitterly complained of the neglect of the Eastern Province by the Minister.

### Minister's Reply

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture) welcoming all the criticism, hoped that "the new broom from Batticaloa" would succeed in his efforts "to suppress me and live to be the national hero bringing unity and prosperity to our blessed land."

Mr. Senanayake enumerated the different schemes inaugurated in the Eastern Province and regretted the attempt of Mr. Nalliah to create prejudice in the minds of other members by the introduction of a veiled charge of racial discrimination.

country. Gandhiji himself is waiting to see the reactions from other Congress men. He is vehemently denounced by the Hindu Maha Sabha and others that he had lent himself to those who are conspiring to disintegrate India. The Hindu Mahasabha is asking whether India is the paternal property of Gandhiji and Rajaji to be parcelled out as they pleased. There are many who regard Gandhiji's move as a great climb-down, and there are others who ask what he will do if the Sikhs, Christians, the depressed classes and other minorities also ask for Pakistan. Those who demand Dravidian also cannot be forgotten. Whatever may be the outcome, Gandhiji's sole aim is to end the present impasse and settle all communal tangles so that a national Government might be formed and the British Government pressed to carry out its solemn pledges.

Well, that is how great statesmen sincerely interested in the country, are acting as Indians, and not as Hindus, in India. But how generous are the leaders of the majority community in Ceylon!

tion of a veiled charge of racial discrimination.

His partiality for the North-Central Province was because of the patriotism of the people there who today cultivated 90,000 acres. Was it because he was a Sinhalese that he showed partiality towards North-Central Province? Was it not fair that people who were anxious to co-operate with cultivation deserved help in preference to those who tried to squeeze every penny out of Government?

"Do you think that because I happen to be a Sinhalese I should neglect the Sinhalese? The Sinhalese have a right to live in this country and make their contribution to the development of the country. It shall not be deterred by those who try to vilify me either for personal or political gain"

Mr. Senanayake added that he was happy in the thought that the people of Batticaloa thought different of his attitude from their representative in Council.

Mr. Senanayake gave instances where farms had been started in non-Sinhalese areas, and repeatedly stressed that the choice of an area for cultivation depended not on the race of the people but on the agricultural suitability of the area.

### Srimathi Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund.

A further sum of Rs. 182/- has been received by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo on account of the above fund and remitted to Madras to the Provincial Secretary of the Fund in addition to a sum of Rs. 660/- handed to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar when he was in Colombo.

The fund will be kept open by the Society till Mahatma's next birthday in October. Those who wish to make contributions are kindly requested to send the same to the Secretary, Vivekananda Society, 34 Hill Street, Colombo.

### TEACHER WANTED

Wanted for the Hindu Ladies College, Jaffna a teacher—Graduate or Trained—Knowledge of Geography and Housecraft, a qualification. Apply before 10-8-44 to the Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and Affiliated Schools, Jaffna.

(Mis 84, 27 & 10)

### Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Annual High Festival - 1944

The Public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy temple, along Wyman Road, Navanur Road, and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily from 3rd August to 19th August, 1944, on account of the annual festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy temple.

Sgd. S. W. O. de Silva  
Superintendent of Police, N. P. Police Office  
Jaffna, 18th July, 1944.  
(Mis 80, 24 & 27)

### FOR SALE.

Up-stair house and compound situated at Manipay in extent 10½ lachams on the Kopay-Manipay road facing the Green Hospital.

Further particulars from  
Mudaliyar V. Ponnampam,  
Urumpiray.

Mis. 83. 27.

## Kilinochi Cultivators' Reception to G. A.

### Speaker Down To Porter—Cultivators

The cultivators of Kilinochi and Paranthan, under the Karachi Irrigation Scheme, gave a grand reception to Mr. and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy on the 24th inst. at Kilinochi, in honour of Mr. Coomaraswamy is being the first Tamil Government Agent to visit the area with the intention of giving them facilities to encourage food production. They were garlanded by Mr. C. S. K. Namasivayam Chettiar, Mr. I. Anthonypillai and Mrs. Kulasegaram and received with great eclat.

Mr. I. Anthonypillai, in welcoming the G. A. on behalf of the cultivators, expressed their joy that one who had so creditably discharged his duties as District Judge, in such a difficult place as Jaffna, without complaints either from plaintiffs or defendants, was now placed by Providence to preside over their destinies, and he (the speaker) fully hoped that the Karachi scheme would turn out a complete success under his regime.

Mr. R. T. Chelliah said that there was a bright and happy future for the Karachchi Scheme hereafter as the whole Island knew the sense of justice their new Government Agent showed in all his actions and they also knew his sincerity in anything he undertook to do. The speaker described the hardships of the cultivators in the area and observed that in other provinces the G. A's and A. G. A's were able to increase appreciably the areas under paddy cultivation whereas in the North the acreage was decreasing. The speaker left it to the Government Agent to study the question and find out the reasons for himself. He was proud to mention that whatever position the Tamils were occupying in life, whether in Government service or professions or other walks of life, from the Speaker of the State Council down to the Railway porter, they were first cultivators. They did not take to cultivation newly under the orders of Dictators for an emergency. Sometime ago, a high official called a meeting of the cultivators and addressed them in offensive language with the result that that was the first and the last meeting. He assured their new G. A. all their cooperation to make the Karachi Scheme a success.

### G. A's Reply

Mr. Coomaraswamy thanked the people for the kind reception given to him and to his wife. He said that when he was first asked to go to Jaffna, it was the Karachi Scheme that came to his mind first. The Minister of Agriculture told him that he (the Minister) had voted a lot of money for the Scheme but the money was not utilised and many a vote lapsed to Revenue. They should make the best use of the money Government voted and see that the scheme was a success. He (the speaker) was quite prepared to listen to the cultivators' difficulties and help them as much as he could. He proposed to visit the place again on August 6, and he wished that as many cultivators as possible would be present and discuss matters relating to cultivation. He thanked them all again for their offer of co-operation.

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 270.  
Veerakathypillai, Sinniahpillai of Valanai East now of 332 Main Street Panadura Vs. Petitioners  
1 Sinniahpillai Ragunathan and  
2 Sivasithamparampillai Sathasivampillai of Valanai East

Respondents  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Veerakathypillai Sinniahpillai of Valanai East deceased of Valanai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of June, 1944, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiab, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 5th June, 1944 having been read.

It is further declared that the 2nd respondent, be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minor the 1st respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate deceased as her lawful husband unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of July, 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 16th day of June, 1944.

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,  
O. 40. 24 & 27. District Judge.

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 244/P.T.

In the matter of the estate of the estate of the late Kandan Vally of Trincomalee, Deceased.  
Kandiah Thambu of Alvai West Vs. Petitioner  
Sangaran Kadiravelu of Alvai West—Presently of Trincomalee  
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the fifth day of May, 1944, in the presence of Mr. C. Tharmakulasingam Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the petitioner

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters to the estate of the deceased Kandan Vally and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner, unless the respondents appear before this Court on or before the 2nd day of June, 1944 shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 26th day of May, 1944.

(Sgd.) L. W. de Silva,  
Addl: District Judge.

Time to shew cause  
extended to 10-8-44.

(Intld.) L. W. de Silva,  
A. D. J.

Drawn by  
(Sgd.) C. Tharmakulasingam,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 45. 27 & 31)

## MISSING.

Servant girl named Jane alias Sophia Sanchi aged about 13, dark in complexion, fat and medium in height.

Any one giving information leading to her whereabouts will be rewarded.

Please call or write to

Mrs. R. Candiah,  
Katpaga Villa,  
Kopay.

Mis. 82. 27.



**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA.

(held at Point Pedro)  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 248 P/T

In the matter of the intestate estate  
and effects of the late Kanagasabai  
Somasundaram of Alvai North  
Deceased.

V. Kanagasabai Sivaprakasapillai of  
Alvay North

Vs. Petitioner.  
Kanagasabai Thiagarajah of Puloly  
West Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 28th day of June 1944 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the estate of the late Kanagasabai Somasundaram and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 3rd day of August 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29 day of June 1944.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,  
Addl. District Judge

(O. 41. 24 & 27)

**WANTED.****FOR SERVICE IN CEYLON**

Tamils for R. A. S. C. Labour  
Company.

Apply in person at the Central  
Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road,  
Kollupitiya on any week day between  
9 a. m. and 12 Noon.

Rice Ration books must be produced.

Chief Recruiting Officer,  
Ceylon.

G. 51. 24, 27 & 31.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 190

In the matter of the intestate estate  
and effect of late Emily Mathiaparam  
wife of John Peethamparam  
Balasingam of Urumpiray.

Deceased.

Namasivayam Reginold Elankayar

of Urumpiray.

Vs. Petitioner

1. John Peethamparam Balasingam of Urumpiray presently of Malaya. 2. Abraham Mootathamby Selvaratnam and wife 3. Annibelle Swarnanushanam of Urumpiray-presently of Colombo. 4. Namasivayam Samuel Alfred Daniel of Urumpiray presently of Colombo. 5. Alfred David Tharmakulasingam of Urumpiray presently of Colombo. 6. Alfred Aseervatham Santhirasingam of Urumpiray presently of Puttalam. 7. Esmy Gnnamany wife of Arumugam of Urumpiray. 8. Benjamin Peethamparam Panchathirusingam of Urumpiray. 9. Elayathamby Karthigesu and wife. 10. Chellamuttu of Urumpiray. 11. Chellappah Kunanayagam of Urumpiray. 12. Chellappah Selvanayagam of Urumpiray. 13. Chellappah Arianayagam of Urumpiray. 14. Pandaram Chellappah of Urumpiray. 15. Sivakolunthu widow of Kandiah of Urumpiray. 16. Ratnam widow of V. Kandiah of Urumpiray. 17. Chelliah Nadarajah and wife of Urumpiray. 18. Kanmay of Urumpiray presently of Malaya. 19. Ambalavanar Navaratnam of Urumpiray presently of Colombo. 20. Ambalavanar Gunaratnam of Urumpiray presently of Weligama. 21. Ambalavanar Selvaratnam of Urumpiray presently of Colombo. 22. Samuel Moothathamby Navaratnam and wife. 23. Sellammah Mary of Urumpiray. 24. Chinniah Green Ambalavanar of Urumpiray presently of Murunkan. 25. Green Ambalavanar R-siah of Urumpiray presently of Malaya. 26. Green Ambalavanar Nalliah of Urumpiray presently of Colombo. 27. Green Ambalavanar Jeyaratnam of Urumpiray presently of Navitigala. 28. M. L. Sinniah and wife. 29. Gnanammah of Urumpiray presently of Batticaloa. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, Additional District Judge, Colombo on the 8th day of June, 1943 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 31st May, 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to the Letters of Administration of the deceased and the 14th respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors 11 to 13 respondents unless the respondent or any person or persons interested in the estate shall on or before the 18th day of February 1944 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 21st day of January, 1944.

(Sgd.) V. M.

Acting District Judge.

Time extended for 4-8-44.

(It'd.) H. A. de S.

D. J.

(O. 42. 27 & 31.)

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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.

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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.

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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.

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(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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