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MAN'S LIFE IN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

By Swami Vividishananda

(In Prabuddha Bharata)

(Continued from last Issue)

III

The theory of reincarnation is concerned with certain truths and realities which cannot be tested in a scientific laboratory; hence we present it as a hypothesis. This hypothesis is indeed the most convincing and sensible as will be shown by the following evidences.

The foremost evidence of reincarnation is the presence of inequalities and differences in this world. Variety seems to have been the plan of creation. If we study the human race we shall notice inequalities and differences in marked degrees. Between men and men there are not only differences of race, nationality, taste, and temperament, but there are also differences of growth, talent, opportunity, and happiness. I remember reading some time ago an article in an American magazine which brought out graphically this contrast by recording a lavish banquet, costing many thousands of dollars, and a bread line—both happening in the same block of the city of New York. One would be inclined to blame our social, political and economic systems which permit such debauched affluence and pitiable poverty and destitution to exist; but such inequalities do exist and they exist throughout the world being by no means exceptional. In our society we find, existing side by side, geniuses and idiots, saintly souls and congenital criminals, persons enjoying perfect health and invalids born hopelessly crippled.

It would not seem unfair if persons enjoyed advantages because of honest efforts put forth, and if persons suffered because of wilful lethargy and abuse of opportunity or misconduct in life. But there are individuals who are born with silver spoons in their mouths, not being required to exert themselves at all for their living, yet having opportunity, prosperity, comfort, and success at their beck and call. Again, there are those who are burdened with sorrow and disappointment having failed in life in spite of honest efforts to improve themselves. How to account for such cases?

Only the theories of reincarnation and karma can explain them. As you sow, so do you reap. What you are in this life, you owe to your karma in your previous life or lives and the pattern of your future life is shaped by the kind of life that you live now. If you do something good it will come back to you as your compensation, if not in this life, in lives to come. If you do

something evil you will have to take the consequences. Our joys and sorrows, our victories and defeats are of our own earning. We get only what we deserve.

Let us consider here the cases of geniuses. Born with extraordinary powers they form a class by themselves, and there is a wide gulf between them and the common people. They flash upon us as it were, manifesting their unusual talents, very early in life with very little schooling or effort.

Pascal, for instance, mastered the major part of plane geometry at the age of twelve. Mangiamelo, born of humble parents was a mathematical wizard at the age of five calculating with the accuracy of an arithmetical machine. Zerach Colburn was a similar mathematical prodigy. Even when less than eight years old he could solve the most difficult mathematical problem instantly without figures. Once somebody asked him how many minutes there was in forty-eight years. In no time he startled his questioner and audience by audience by giving the exact figure 25,288,800. Mozart, the famous composer, wrote sonata at four and an opera at eight. Shankara a master-mind of India and an outstanding philosopher of all times, finished his most erudite philosophical works by twelve. Rabindranath Tagore the greatest poet of India and perhaps of the whole world, wrote some of his most beautiful poems in his teens. He wrote voluminously until his ripe old age and displayed a versatile genius, producing the very best and finest in many fields of literature. We can multiply instances by the score, but the above will suffice for our purpose.

Attempts have been made to explain geniuses by the theory of heredity. Scientists who uphold heredity are not unanimous as to its proper meaning and scope. Prevalent in the West for a long time the theory of heredity has undergone a great change with the recent discoveries in physiology, biology, and embryology. Naturally it has lost its original simple meaning. Space will not permit us to enter into a detailed discussion of the subject; we shall simply state its broadest conclusions and examine them in the light of reason. Heredity as defined by Haeckel is an overgrowth of the individual, a simple continuity of growth, parents handing on to children well marked characteristics, physical and mental. Opinions differ as to the exact nature of this transmission and its method, and also as

(Continued on page 3)

Letters To The Editor

Food Crisis And Food Production In The Jaffna District

Sir—Ever since the departure of Mr. E. B. Tisserasinghe, Jaffna's erstwhile Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) and a real live wire some two years ago, Jaffna has fallen into evil days and food production has received rather a rude setback. In this emergency period when the principal article of diet of the majority of the inhabitants of the country has become scarce and people are on starvation diet which at any time may still further be cut down, any officer of Government appointed for the purpose and who neglects this important aspect of duty is an enemy to the country and is a real menace to society. That the eminent officer who succeeded Mr. Tisserasinghe is a total misfit will be evident from the fact that he is normally a desk worker doing the work of a senior clerk, passing orders on applications for pounce, firewood, sugar, coriander, flour and the like. He seldom gets out to study the pressing needs of the district or how best he could promote the welfare of the inhabitants. He has stated that he was merely marking time and 'loafing' for the day when he will get out of the district. During his tenure of office he has not done one single act to encourage food production or to bring more land under cultivation, though the Hon'ble Minister has rilled into his ears the urgent necessity for doing so. He is more an impediment than help to the Government Agent, for did he not place serious obstacles in the matter of poor villagers getting some compensation for weeding? If statistics were collected it would show that during the last two years much less paddy was produced in the Jaffna District than during any other period owing to the unsympathetic handling of the food problem.

It will be remembered that in 1940, due to the yeoman effort of the then D. R. O. of Pooneryn who was a Muslim gentleman from the Eastern Province, and who knew something of paddy cultivation and had the interest of the people entrusted to his care at heart, a State Farm in extent about 125 acres was opened up in Pooneryn and paddy cultivation undertaken. Stumps were not uprooted, the land was not properly levelled or ridged or manured. Yet the produce was something like 100% to 1250 bushels per year. As every one knows Pooneryn soil is not rich and hence all cultivation operations must be well done if a good harvest is to be expected. Of all places in the Jaffna District Pooneryn is the most backward and it is here Government must do something to improve the condition of the people. This State Farm did

lend some encouragement to its inhabitants as they were able to find employment in the Farm when they were free from their own cultivation work. These people know no other industry than paddy cultivation and are very poor except a very few. In 1944-45 owing to failure of the monsoon, only about 550 bushels were reaped. The Assistant Government Agent thought that Government was lavishing money on the Pooneryn people and wanted a balance sheet of the expenditure and income of the Farm. This showed that Government was spending about Rs. 500 per month more than the income. On this he decided that it was uneconomic to run this State Farm as a Government concern and mooted its abandonment. The Local Assistance Committee was not summoned nor its members consulted before taking this drastic step though it was obligatory to consult them. None of the newspapers circulating in the District, nor the public nor the State Councillors knew anything about it. Today the partly improved State Farm is reverting to jungle and the Jaffna District loses to the tune of 1500 bushels of paddy (if properly cultivated the yield will be more) every year, and the country is sending out its Finance Minister to all quarters of the globe in quest of food. Will some State Councillor ascertain why this State Farm was abandoned and why was the public not consulted?

Yours etc.
A Citizen.

Vivekananda Society, Colombo

Ramanathan Day was celebrated at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte on Sunday 24th February 1946. Mr. K. Alvapillai, C. C. S., Vice-President of the Society presided. Proceedings commenced with Thevaram. Songs in honour of Sir P. Ramanathan were rendered by Mr. Manickavasagar. Addresses were delivered on the life and work of the great leader by the president and Messrs. A. M. A. Azeez, A. J. R. Vethavanam, G. R. Motha and S. Saravanamuttu. Musical items were contributed by Misses P. Chelliah, M. Chinnappa and Mrs. N. Subramania Iyer.

Mr. P. S. Thuraiappah, J. P., Hon'y. Secy. thanked the speakers and others who made the Ramanathan Day a great success and mentioned that the Society will help those who are now preparing the biography of the late Sir P. Ramanathan. He also drew the attention of the Saiva Paripanna Sabha to the delay in the erection of the statue. The meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1946.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND EMERGENCY

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE A letter from a correspondent on the above subject. The main grievance of the correspondent is that the Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) of the Jaffna District has not evinced much interest in the main and express purpose for which Emergency Departments were created, and that he has confined his activities to the more clerical duties such as issuing of permits for sugar, chillies, onions, poonac etc., which though essential commodities in themselves, we maintain, need not have provided a staff officer with a whole-time occupation. Though the emergency departments were intended for the regulation and equitable distribution of all essential commodities, it is equally true that the Government did not intend to restrict and confine the scope of their activities within a fixed radius. This is quite evident from the work done by the other emergency departments, especially the Emergency Department of the North-Central Province. In a time of emergency like the present, it is the duty of every public officer and citizen to help the Government to tide over the difficulties. The duty of the citizen is to produce as much food as possible and the duty of a public officer is not only to issue permits but also to render assistance to those engaged in food production and to help the people and the Government by cultivating as much land as possible on behalf of the Government. With regard to State assistance to cultivators, we have already dealt with it in these columns and we would repeat that the present Assistant Government Agent (Emergency), Jaffna, has done nothing to help the Jaffna cultivator except to issue him permits to transport his produce.

With regard to food production by Government, it will be surprising to many to learn that at present the Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) has only been able to bring about five hundred acres under cultivation. This five hundred acre farm is not certainly the creation of the A. G. A.'s love for food production, but was the result of the voluntary offers made by some of the pioneers of Karachchi to hand over their lands to Government in response to an appeal by Government. Great credit is due to the Land Officer, Kili-nochchi, who, in spite of an

A. G. A. pursuing obstructionist tactics and with an ill-equipped and inadequate staff, has been able to bring at least so much under cultivation. But taking the Karachchi area as a whole, we understand that the area under cultivation for 1945-46 Kalapokam is the lowest on record. The stock excuse is adverse weather, an unprecedented drought or rains. But, the real reason for this serious drop in the acreage under cultivation is the failure of the Government to give adequate assistance to farmers, its gross indifference to the success or failure of the farmers, and its red-tapism. While the Government thinks and feels that everything should be done to encourage food production, in our midst is an emergency department which does everything possible to discourage it. We would like to know how many additional acres have been brought under cultivation in the Karachchi area by the Emergency Department since the Government launched its "Grow more food" campaign. On how many acres in the Jaffna District does the Government grow food? The North-Central Province offers a study in contrast. No less than five thousand acres have been utilised by the Government for the production of food; considerable assistance has been rendered to cultivators; and a co-operative farm of one thousand two hundred and fifty acres for middle class allottees has been started. In this matter we should say that the Minister for Agriculture and Lands is in no small measure to blame. Blindly enamoured of his pet peasant colonisation schemes, he has lost sight of the middle class farmer with whom, in a great measure, lies the salvation of the country, and when, during his recent visit to Kili-nochchi, he was reminded of his duty towards the middle classes, he was reported to have said that his agricultural policy would not admit of one scheme for the peasant and another for the middle class. When and where did the Minister change his plan? Are we to draw the conclusion that the Jaffna middle class farmer has no place in the Minister's schemes?

As for the abandonment of the State farm at Pooneryn, referred to by our correspondent, we can only say that it is a serious blot on the administration of the Northern Province and we are surprised that it should have happened under the present Government Agent. It is the duty of the representatives of the Northern Province in the State Council to acquaint their colleagues with what is happening here. It is, of course, quite possible that Mr. D. S. Senanayake himself is a victim of the obtuseness of the Civil Service, but then why did he get hold of such doubtful assistance in the present emergency?

MALAYA PROTESTS

It will be recalled that in October last the Colonial Secretary made an announcement in Parliament that certain constitutional measures were being taken for the advancement of Malaya, and a White Paper was issued in January this year outlining the details of the scheme. Prior to Japanese occupation there were three forms of administration in Malaya. In the Straits Settlements of Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, Malacca and Dindings there was direct colonial rule by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council with an official majority. In the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan British officials ruled with the assistance of the Malays; the Governor of the Straits Settlements was the High Commissioner of the Federated States and he was assisted by a Legislative Council in which the Sultans also sat with other nominated officials and un-officials. In the unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Terengganu, and Kelantan the Malays were supposed to rule, but the British were there in the role of advisers and practically guided and controlled the administration. Under the new White Paper proposals Singapore is to be a separate colony with a Governor assisted by a Legislative and an Executive Council; and all the other States, both federated and unfederated before, are to come under what is known as the "Malayan Union" with a separate Governor and Legislative and Executive Councils. The British Crown is to provide a common link drawing together the various parts and communities of Malaya and to legislate for all States alike. A Governor-General also is to be appointed who, in respect of the Union and Singapore, will not have any direct administrative functions but will co-ordinate and direct the policies of the two Governments. In each State and Settlement there will be a local Council also to which the Central authority will delegate such powers as are appropriate to the purpose of local government. The abolition of the pre-war cumbrous system of government and the establishment of a unified form is to be welcomed, and the most appreciable feature of the proposals is the introduction—in a country possessing large non-Malayan communities—of Malayan Union citizenship which will be acquired by all born in Malaya or who, at the date on which the Order-in-Council becomes operative, have been resident for ten years out of the preceding fifteen. It will also be possible for persons to acquire this citizenship after five years' residence in Malaya. Those acquiring this citizenship otherwise than by birth will be required, however, to affirm allegiance to the Malayan Union. By this citizenship it is intended to give, without discrimination of race or creed to all those who have made the country their homeland, an opportunity to share in Malaya's political and cultural development.

While the above proposals and the disappearance of the facade of "native rulers' rule" appear on the surface as an "advance" on the pre-war position, one cannot but be struck by the absence of anything that would tend to a speedy growth of self-government by the people even in the remote future and anything that makes the government responsible to the people. Although the White Paper says that "there will be close association between the Singapore colony and the Union as regards trade and matters which require full identity of policy throughout Malaya" and that "it is no part of the new policy to stand in the way of Singapore's amalgamation, should such a course be considered desirable", the impression is left that the British Government's device to cut off Singapore from the mainland is the result of its desire to retain

the island as its main Far Eastern base and that, therefore, it will naturally delay self-government to Malaya as long as it can. Further, in India, one of the greatest obstacles to India's obtaining independence is the sacrosanct treaties with the native rulers which the British say they are in honour bound to respect and carry out. But in the case of Malaya the White Paper says: "The Malay Rulers, after consultations conducted with friendliness and goodwill, have accordingly made fresh agreements which, supplementing the existing treaties, grant full jurisdiction in each State to His Majesty's Government." Thus it will be seen that the local Sultans have been ably "persuaded" to divest themselves of all power. The great consolation given to them, according to the White Paper, is that "Each ruler will also be a member of the Central Advisory Council of Malay Rulers, which, under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Malayan Union, will review all legislation affecting the Mohammedan religion and may discuss other subjects at the discretion of the Governor (The italics are ours). "By these arrangements," (here comes the unctuous gratification to the poor Sultans' mortified souls) "each ruler will be enabled to play his part, not only in the affairs of his State, but also in the future development of Malaya as a whole!"

It is, therefore, no wonder that even in a backward country like Malaya the worm has begun to turn. It is reported that a Pan-Malayan Congress was held in Kuala Lumpur last week and that delegates from all parts of Malaya, including women and aborigines, attended the first sessions, which lasted three days, in very large numbers. Its President, Mr. Oon Bin Jaffar, the English-educated State Commissioner of Batu Pahat, is reported to have said that "the Malay people protested against the principles outlined in the White Paper and resented the methods whereby the new agreements were obtained from Malay Rulers, who, in the opinion of the people, were not given an opportunity to discuss the matter and its obligations, with members of the Council and responsible representatives of the different communities. The Malays claim and demand recognition of the fact that this is their country, not only in name, but in fact. It is their considered opinion that the policy and constitution of the Malayan Union relegate the Rulers to a position even more subordinate than before the war and endangers their very existence individually and racially." Mr. Oon Bin Jaffar further added that "the constitution contained in the White Paper was obviously directed to have a contrary effect as, rather than provide self-government, the policy is to subordinate the country to the dictation of British policy and British officialdom." Further disapproval of the proposals by no less a person than Sir George Maxwell, a very popular ex-official of Malaya, will be seen in another column. He asks a pertinent question: "Have we a clear conscience in the matter?" and answers it: "I doubt it."

Sir Cecil Clementi, former Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and then Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of Malaya, holds that the White Paper proposals amount to nothing short of "outright annexation in direct violation of existing treaties." We understand that the Pan-Malayan Congress is sending a deputation to England to place its case before the British public and we hope that it will not meet the same fate as the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress deputation did.

NOTICE

An excellent buggy with all accessories and an able, sturdy Indian bull for sale. Apply for terms to Mr. A. A. PONNUDURAI, Teacher, Ilavai, Tellipallai, (M.S. 247, 12, 15 & 19)

PROPOSED MALAYAN UNION

Former F. M. S. Official Attacks Scheme

London, March 4
Sir George Maxwell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Federated Malay States from 1920 to 1926, today strongly attacked Sir Harold MacMichael's report on his mission to Malaya in connection with the projected Malayan Union.

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, Sir George Maxwell wrote: The nine States, with ancient history extending back to earliest days, now cease to exist and Sultans disappear to be replaced by a British "Governor" of a highly centralised administration on the lines of a typical Crown Colony and "Resident Commissioners" will be in charge of these States.

There is no mention of State Councils having been consulted in Johore, Selangor, Patakh or Perak. In a matter of supreme common interest, the rulers had no opportunity of conferring with one another. Nowhere is there any suggestion of the people of the country having been consulted.

What the British nation has now to decide is whether acquisition of "power and jurisdiction", regardless of the wishes of the people concerned, is in accordance with British principles of "democracy". Have we a clear conscience in the matter? I doubt it.

Even if we had, have we any hope of persuading the Security Council of the United Nations that our acquisition of "power and jurisdiction" in a foreign territory as defined in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act is purely altruistic? Mass demonstrations and processions (up to 50,000 in one town), public meetings with violent resolutions of protest and pathetic letters from Malays to friends in England, provide some of the evidence against us. Not a single person who has his home in Malaya has yet said a word in favour of the British policy.

Sir George Maxwell added: "The action contemplated is wholly unnecessary. All that is wanted is a genuine Federation of the nine States with rulers retaining their present power and authority in their respective States and with a Federal Government in charge of federal affairs. Domiciled Asiatics who are not Malays would be given their proper rights. Let it start again in Malaya in *at t s qu ants* and it will find an atmosphere of genuine co-operation instead of one of the present suspicion and resentment created quite unnecessarily by clumsy handling in the Colonial Office."

Government Apologia

Speaking in reply to the House of Commons debate last Friday on the Malayan Union Bill which was read a second time, Mr. Creech Jones, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the British Government believed its policy was right in the best interests of the Malays, and that this policy alone could further their general prosperity and social happiness. There had been no real challenge, he added, to the principles of the policy which Britain would like to see adopted in Malaya. The Sultans clearly understood the implications of the Government's declaration of policy. He could find no substance for many of the charges by members of the House about the manner in which Sir Harold MacMichael had conducted his job (of obtaining the consent of the Sultans) nor for the points made against the Government that it was trying, in an indecent haste, to enforce decisions on the Sultans by reprehensible methods. "To suggest that that the Sultans were coerced in secret is just nonsense", Mr. Jones declared.

With regard to the Royal Commission demanded by the people and some members of Parliament

Mr. Jones said: "No special purpose could be served by a Royal Commission. Many matters had been left over for discussion with the local interests in Malaya and both there and in Singapore there would be Advisory Committees broadly-based, advising the Governor while the Government was conducting inquiries into the most suitable kind of Constitution. Before the Order-in-Council was made, all suggestions and criticisms would receive the closest consideration, and he could give the assurance that there would be some delay in the issue of the Order, so that consultations could take place, and that there would be given the fullest opportunity in making known the Government's policy in Malaya and studying the objections to it."

"It is not annexation but fulfilment" he declared. "It is not imperialism but an effort to carry out faithfully our economic programme. We have to get co-operation among races, a community of interest, a unity of purpose so that government becomes a reality in the Malayan Peninsula."

He knew that some of the Malays were apprehensive of the energy and enterprise of other sections of the people in their midst. They feared their entry into the public Services. But for those who had made Malaya their homeland or who had been born there, the encouragement of civil and basic rights ought not to be denied.

The war, he said, had made changes throughout the world and released new forces for freedom and democracy which could not be ignored. Political stagnation had resulted in Malaya which meant that the people were excluded from political life after they had played a large part in the building up of the economic life of their country.

Regarding the Straits Settlements, Mr. Creech Jones said that Penang and Malacca would retain their status and identity inside the proposed Malayan Union. Their citizens would continue to be British subjects. They would have their own Settlement Council but would come within the Union Legislative Council and the Union would not be complete without them.

As to Singapore, because of its very high proportion of Chinese among the population, its international trade and commercial and economic interests which were distinct, it was felt that it should have separate treatment though later, it would be reunited to the Union if circumstances warranted.

Sir Cecil Clementi's Views

London, Mar 7.

Sir Cecil Clementi, former Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for Malaya in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* today wrote: "The basic treaties between Britain and the Malayan rulers providing in each case that we should give them protection against external aggression and that their internal sovereignty should remain unimpaired."

"We have, in fact, conspicuously failed to protect them."

"In such circumstances His Majesty's Government might have been expected to try to regain the confidence of the inhabitants and their rulers as to ensure that they should be as loyal to Britain in the future as they have been in the past. But instead of this the Colonial Office, without prior consultation with anyone, announced a policy of outright annexation in direct violation of existing treaties."

"All Malay rulers, having clearly

Man's Life In The Past And The Future

(Continued from page 1.)

to whether characteristic new'y acquired are transmitted or not.

Not believing in the existence of the soul as an entity separable from the gross body many of the advocates of heredity are materialistic in their attitude towards the problem of life and death. Questions as to whether or not the soul existed before its birth or will survive the death of the body do not bother them at all. Following the usual method of science which proceeds by observation and experiment, they are forced to ignore the problem of the hitherto and the hereafter. We shall see that the explanations given by the theory of heredity are not satisfactory because they lead to certain difficulties. If traits, good or bad were transferred by ancestors to children, the latter would enjoy fruits for which they have not worked, or would suffer the consequences of faults not theirs. In that case to be fair, a prodigy does not deserve praise for his inherited talents for he has not laboured for them nor does a congenital criminal deserve blame or punishment for his criminal deeds, which are the outcome of his inherited tendencies. Such a theory, if pushed to its logical conclusion, would shake the foundation of our ethics and jurisprudence and lead to confusion and anarchy in our social order.

(To be continued)

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 1217.

1. Isaac Thambiayah Solomon and wife
2. Flora Pushparatnam of Nunavil Vs. Plaintiffs.
1. David Sabaratnam Devasagayam and wife
2. Rose Rasammah of Chavakacheri presently at Vaddukoddai Defendants.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO ABOVE:

Sale by Public Auction of valuable residential property at Chavakacheri.

Under and by virtue of a Commission issued in Case No. 1217 of the District Court of Jaffna, I shall sell by public auction in terms of the conditions of sale approved by the Court and issued to me the undermentioned property at the spot at 4 p.m. on Friday, 5th April 1946. A piece of land situated at Chavakacheri in the district of Jaffna N.P. called Uiyiladinasathoppu in extent three lachams of varagu culture and four and one-fourth kulies (3 Lms, V.C. and 4 1/2 Kls.) with stone built house and other appurtenances and bounded on the East by road, North by the property of Arumugam Chellapa, West by the properties of Ponnammah wife of Ramalingam and Thangammah widow of Nicklas and on the South by the property of Ponnammah wife of Ramalingam together with share belonging hereto of the well lying on the western boundary land and way of water course. The land is registered on F 15 1/2.

N. Kandiah,
Licensed Auctioneer
& Commissioner.

(Mis. 244-12)

before their eyes the prospect of being deposed if they did not sign on the dotted line entered into the agreement the full scope of which they appear to have imperfectly understood.

"A Malayan Union is eminently desirable but it cannot be built upon a foundation of mistrust and treaty violation"—Kester.

EDUCATIONAL

Wanted for Mahajana College, Tellippalai, from May 15th 1946, an Arts graduate and a Science graduate with Physics. Special allowance up to Rs. 50/- per mensem, if prepared to take charge of Sports. Also a Sports master (part time from 3 to 6 p.m.) Salary Rs. 50/- Apply before 25-3-45 to the Principal. (Mis. 246. 12, 15 & 19)

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SATURDAY 16th MARCH, '46

(Misc. 241. 8 1 & 11)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 529.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanthaganar Nadarajah of Araly South Deceased.

Nadarajah Kanthaganar of Araly South Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnammah widow of Nadarajah
2. Nadarajah Kailaspillai, 3. Nadarajah Anparswamy and 4. Nadarajah Sinnadarsi of Araly South Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 21st February 1946 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiapparam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be appointed guardian and administrator of the minor 4th respondent for the purpose of watching the interests and of representing him in his proceedings and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to be the heirs of the deceased to administer his estate and Letters of administration be issued to him unless the respondents appear before the court on the 20th day of March 1946 and state objection to the contrary.

The 21st day of February 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

(O. 143. 12 & 15)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 293/P.T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Murugesu Chellappah of Karaveddy East.

Decedent: Chellappah Winslow Vethanayagam of Karaveddy East, formerly of St. Thomas College Welirade.

Vs

- Mirrors
1. Mary Alice Gnanamalar daughter of Chellappah
 2. Samuel Arulavagam Chellappah
 3. Lilly Pavalemal daughter of Chellappah
 4. Peethiya Yogimalar daughter of Chellappah
 5. Murugesu Mathubalasingham and
 6. Wife Grace Jeyamalar, all of Karaveddy East.

The 1st to 4th respondents appointed by the guardian ad litem of the 6th respondent

Respondents

In this matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Murugesu Chellappah coming on for disposal on the 21st day of December 1945 before E. Wijeyawardene Esquire Additional District Judge in the presence of Mr. K. Sivasanram Procureur on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the son of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of February 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd) E. Wijeyawardene,
Addl. District Judge.

The 1st day of February 1946

Drawn by
(Sgd) K. Sivasingam
Procureur for Petitioner,
22.2.1946.

Extended and resumed for 22.3.46

(Intd) E. W.

A. D. J.

O. 128, 12 & 15)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 516

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Thammirah widow of Kilarasam of Sandipav.

Decedent:

Kailasam Sivakumar of Karaveddy East.

Vs

Kallasam Sivakolunthu of "Kamalaranam" Sandipav Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Karasingham, Procureur, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the elder son of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration to the Estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondent or any other interested shall appear before this Court on the 6th day of February 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1946,
R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge

Time to show cause is extended till 26th day of March 1946.

Intd. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 135, 8 & 12.)



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(Mis. 211, 22-2—22-3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 521

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponniah Sivaprasam of Kankasanturai. Decedent: Neelavethidhy widow of Ponniah Sivaprasam of Kankasanturai

Vs Petitioner

1. Rajeswari daughter of Ponniah Sivaprasam of Kankasanturai
2. Kandiah Ramachandran of Kankasanturai Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Dayatham Procureur, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner read 26th and 8th day of January 1946 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the abovesaid 1st respondent minor for the purpose of representing her in the testamentary proceedings and of protecting her interests and that the petitioner be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of administration be granted to her accordingly unless the abovesaid respondent or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of March 1946 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of January 1946,
Sgd R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

(O. 139, 8 & 12)

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(Misc. 196, 7/1—7/1/46.) M

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