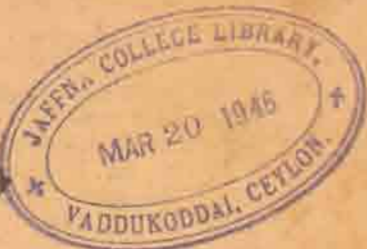


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

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JAFFNA, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1946.

NO. 95.

EBB AND FLOW

Foot and eye opposed
In dubious strife—Scott

Trust Me, Trust My Dog

Honourable Ministers have recently paraded in the highways and byways of Jaffna. It has all been impressive and illuminating. Platforms and rostra resounded with pledges and assurances of good and homely intentions towards the Tamils. "Trust me, trust us and your interests are ours and 'vice versa' was the refrain in all their utterances. It was a fine and may in the fulness of time lead to fruitful ends, but.....Beyond an appeal for trust and confidence with the airs of a shepherd towards his flock, they have not cared to tell us of the measure of partnership between the two races in the high command of affairs. Let trust and confidence be given in ample measure, and let us not distrust their intentions; and let us even forget that the Singalese leaders did not care to trust us when they behind closed doors sat to draw up their scheme of reforms. But the Tamils should be on their guard, not with any sense of bitterness displayed by the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, but with the hope that the Singalese leaders will repair the wrongs they have in the past committed to the Tamils. Neither should the Tamils exhibit the bottomless funkiness some worked off towards the Ministers in their adulations of them as ambassadors and soldiers of freedom. Self-respect on the basis of equality, contentment with due proportionate rights and assertion of them, and thorough and efficient performance of public duties with no favouritism to anybody and with justice to all—The pursuit and practice of these virtues will secure for the Tamils their due place in the government of the country. The Tamil Congress leader must so reshape as to be the leader of the Tamils and to make it impossible for the minor fry to sell away the decency of Tamils by pitiful genuflexions they have performed recently.

Party Politics—Is it possible here?

Mr. Senanayake has, it appears relented in the flux of his success, expected or unexpected, and announced to the world through Mr. Mo'mure his intention of forming a party. We are left to guess what principle and policy are to be followed. But there is nothing in the past activities either of his or of his associates or of his subalterns to indicate a definite bent towards free democratic politics, except that they have all unmistakably shown the enthronement of a few Sinhalese plutocrats. The President of the so-called Ceylon National Congress too has talked in some such strain of party formation. It may all be a

blind to consolidate their positions or it may be a genuine love of popular Government. Time alone will bare the intention and implementation of it. Let us for the present concede that they are in right earnest to create a powerful democratic state. But then are they aware of the factors that will militate against the formation of parties on principles or policies? The most important and indispensable condition for the formation of parties is the sovereignty of the people. In a subject country where the ultimate power and authority resides in the hands of a foreign agency, parties will not and cannot form on industrial and commercial policies, nor will they on social services. The overriding authority has the power of veto on any activity which is prejudicial to its interests. The subject people can divide into two groups only those who want to seize complete power and independence and others who yet want to cling to the coat-tails of the foreigner. This is what we see in India and other subject countries. The Royal Commissions and the European Press have glibly expressed hopes of party politics. There is a hypocritical attitude meant to sustain the foreign control by asking and directing the people to do an impossible thing and thus distracting them from a united first effort to secure complete control of their domestic and foreign economy. Another formidable barrier is the non-evolution of a common composite political consciousness as distinct from the racial and social obligations. The races and communities in Ceylon are yet to develop an intellectual standard which is capable of free contact and fusion in the civic plane without the surrender of other values. The races and their leaders have yet to produce the proof that intellectual ability and rectitude of thought and conduct alone will be recognised and chosen for political and administrative offices. To talk of parties and party politics in Ceylon without providing suitable soil for their growth and development is the height of inanity.

Head Teachers and Elections

The Head Teachers of Tamil Schools in the Valigamam West area at their conference held on 12-3-46 resolved that they would support and work for the candidate who seeks election for the Ceylon Parliament provided he proves beyond their doubt that he would entirely support and work for the following:

1. To work and see that the Tamil Schools are maintained as primary schools
2. To see that they get the same scale of salary as that of the English Teachers.—Cor.

Letters To The Editor

RELEASE WEERASENA, YASODIAS AND HEMASIRI!

Sir,—In 1942, three young men, Weerasena, Yasodias and Hemasiri Silva were prosecuted under the Defence Regulations and sentenced to 5, 6 and 7 years rigorous imprisonment. Weerasena's offence was that he had distributed illegal literature. Yasodias' offence that he had published an illegal article in the paper "Navaakiya," and Hemasiri's offence that he had done the same in the paper "Kamkaruwa." Weerasena and Hemasiri were members of the Janna Samaja Party and Yasodias a member of the Communist Party.

In June 1945, political detainees in Ceylon were released and later the pending case against Dr. Colvin R. de Silva for breaking jail and unexecuted warrants against others were withdrawn. But no action was taken by the authorities in regard to the above prisoners who, moreover, are not even entitled under the Defence Regulations to any remission of sentences to which they would have been entitled had they been convicted under the Ceylon Penal Code.

At the end of November 1945, Weerasena sent a petition to the Governor demanding release, and threatening to go on strike if he was not released before the end of the year. Since by December 31st he had not received even a reply to his petition, on January 1st he commenced to refuse to do the work allotted to him as a R I prisoner. Hemasiri who returned from Welikada Jail on the 18th January, joined Weerasena in his strike from that day. Yasodias, who had also declared his intention to strike was persuaded not to do so by a representative of the Communist Party who visited him in jail. Both Weerasena and Hemasiri have been punished by the jail authorities for their refusal to do work. Since they persisted in their strike despite this a Special Tribunal presided over by the District Judge of Colombo, was held in the jail premises at the end of January. Despite the request of the prisoners, and the application made by a lawyer on the spot, no lawyer was permitted to appear for them. However, since the prisoners had heard that certain councillors were at last moving on their behalf in council, they announced their intention to resume work temporarily, but declared that they would recommence the strike if no hint came of these efforts.

On the initiative of Mr. J. R. Jayawardane, the matter was raised at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs on February 12th 1946. Mr. Mahadeva, the Minister of Home Affairs, is reported

to have stated that his advice had been sought by the authorities in regard to the desirability of releasing these prisoners, but he had declined to give advice unless he knows the authorities will abide by the advice he gives in all cases on the question of political prisoners in future. At present the Legal Secretary has been asked by the Board of Ministers to submit a report presumably on the constitutional position.

But while the Ministers are clarifying these constitutional niceties, Weerasena, Yasodias and Hemasiri are languishing in prison. The savage sentences they received are explainable only on the ground that there was a war on, and that these cases were tried at a time when there was a widespread fear of Japanese invasion, bordering on panic. Today, however, the war is over and the invasion that took place has been the invasion of Japan by the armies of the United Nations. Today, for similar offences, these prisoners are unlikely to get more than six months (the maximum would be two years). If they are not released without delay this could be explainable on the grounds of a completely abhorrent sense of vengeance.

When the liberties of well-known leaders, councillors and lawyers were concerned, our councillors and ministers have displayed a capacity to act. These young men, however, are poor and unknown. But they can rightly claim to have done their share—and more—in the struggle against imperialism. Weerasena has already served over three years of his sentence. How much longer is he to remain? The Ministers and councillors can compel the Governor to release these three political prisoners. But they must make it an issue of importance. The public can compel them to do that for it is ultimately to the public that these elected representatives are responsible. Let the public, then, raise with one voice the cry: "Release Weerasena, Yasodias and Hemasiri immediately!"

O. Tharmakulasingham,
Proctor S. C.
Point Pedro.

Anti-Hindu Activities At Kayts

Sir,—The letter of one Mas. C. T. Samanthan a student of St. Anthony's College Kayts, published in the "Inthusathanam" of 20-2-46, deserves the serious consideration of the Hindus of the island of Velandi. The boy exposes in the letter the

(Continued on page 3)

NOTICE

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1946.

CABINET MISSION TO INDIA

IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO ALL concerned to deny that the British Cabinet is in real earnest in its attempt to solve the Indian problem. As the British Prime Minister rightly emphasised in the course of his speech in Parliament announcing the dispatch of the Mission, that problem has become more urgent with the conclusion of the war. Not only in India but also in every Asiatic country the forces of freedom have acquired greater power with the revolutionary change which the war has effected in the outlook of almost every unit of human society. Mr. Attlee was undoubtedly right when he remarked that India is affected by what happens elsewhere in Asia. The resurgence of China and the defeat of Japan have combined to give a decided impetus to the movement for Indian freedom. Events in Indonesia have only served to increase Asia's watchfulness towards the attitude of Western nations in regard to the fundamental rights of Asiatic nations. While, therefore, it would be a mistake to look upon the dispatch of the Cabinet Mission with undue optimism, it would be a mistake equally unfortunate to regard it as nothing more than a hypocritical gesture dictated by considerations of gross expediency.

We recognise that the Cabinet Mission is going to India with the intention, to use Mr. Attlee's words, "of using their utmost endeavours to help her" to attain the freedom sought by the Indian people. One of the most interesting points in the British Premier's speech is that India herself must decide what form of government is to replace the present regime, but the object of the Cabinet Mission is "to help her to set up forthwith the machinery for making that decision." The British Government has set no limits to India's desire for freedom. She is given the right to elect whether she will remain within the British Commonwealth or to be an independent country. No declaration could be clearer than that of the British Prime Minister on this vital point.

With regard to the Minorities, the Premier said that the

British Government was mindful of their rights and that these Minorities should be able to live free from fear. He even hinted that, under any new constitution that may be framed, the British Government will retain the responsibility for the treatment of the Minorities and powers of intervention on their behalf. But, he also emphasised that the British Government could not allow a minority to place their veto on the advance of the majority. This looks very much like what has happened in Ceylon. The only difference between the latter country and India is that in India we have a Hindu majority which has demonstrated its willingness to undergo the utmost sacrifice for the purpose of rallying the Minorities to the cause of national freedom. It is hardly necessary to point out that the British Cabinet has elected to stand by the only principle which would enable a country to achieve its freedom, namely, that any constitution providing for that freedom should ensure the freedom of minorities from the fear of oppression, while the duty of the minorities is to see that they do not permit their rightful insistence on protection to obstruct the advance of the majority. How is this to be secured? How has it been secured by the proposed new constitution for Ceylon? The whole point is that any safeguards intended for the protection of the minorities must be real and effective, and in Ceylon the British Government has omitted the fundamental precaution of requiring the agreement of the majority and the minority on these safeguards as a condition precedent to the framing of a new constitution. It is interesting to note, however, that in regard to India, this mistake is to be avoided. The difficulties in the way of a constitutional advance are recognised but the attitude of the British Government towards these difficulties is that it is not in a position to dictate how they shall be overcome. The first duty of the British Government, says the British Premier, is to get the machinery of decision set up, "and that is the main purpose of the Ministerial Mission and of the Viceroy."

Another encouraging feature of Mr. Attlee's speech is his recognition of the fact that the problem of Indian freedom "is of vital importance not only to India and the British Commonwealth and the Empire but also to the world." The scramble for world power is, if not entirely, at least in a great measure, the result of the system of Colonial Administration set up by Western nations in Asia and Africa. The system is one which constitutes not only a cynical negation of human rights but also an open invitation to every ambitious Western nation to attack the

Centralised Industry Cause of World Turmoils

Indian Economist's Views

Centralised Industry was the cause of recurrent world turmoils, because the highly industrialised nations of the world, in their search for raw materials to feed their machines, and markets for their finished products, had been impelled to use force to retain their holds on these sources of supply of raw materials and markets, observed Dr. J. C. Kumarappah, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., the well-known economist and Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, in the course of a lecture delivered by him under the auspices of the Jaffna Co-operative Textile and Industries Societies' Union Ltd., at the Jaffna Town Hall last Saturday. Sir W. Duraiswamy presided.

The lecturer, after tracing the course of the contributory causes that led to the Industrial Revolution in England in the 19th century, said that man had become a slave to machinery and as a result of the forceful feeding at both ends to keep the machines going, violence became the corner-stone of their programme. In fact, these industrial countries were the victims of their machines. The necessity for atom bombs and cosmic rays was the result of this forceful production. The deterioration in the moral character of man was responsible for this sorry state of affairs. But, man in himself was not wrong but what was wrong was his method of economic organisation.

The results of the method of economic organisation that is in vogue, the speaker continued, was a grim warning to other nations of the dangers of centralised industries. The world has seen doses after doses of catastrophe. In the face of several catastrophes it was foolish to continue to have faith in it. This was where cottage or village industries came to the rescue.

Village industries, he said, provided man with rest and work at one and the same time. Work was essential for the progress of man from one stage of civilisation to another. Work could be used for the development of culture and civilisation. This idea of knowledge through work was yoked on to the basic scheme of education. That was why every effort should be made to propagate village industries.

In the course of his speech, the lecturer deplored the use American yarn in the textile centres in Jaffna.

In conclusion he appealed to those present to ponder deeply over what he had said that evening and if they believed in what he had said, he asked them to follow that path; if not, to go their own way.

Mr. J. Lewis Subramaniam proposed a vote of thanks.

others. The case of Soviet Russia provides a convincing illustration of this truth. The policy of the Soviet seems now to be directed towards having a finger in every pie in which the British or others have theirs. The only solution of the problem, politically and otherwise, is to abolish colonial rule and to set up in its place a system of Government for every country, however backward, more in accord with the wishes of its inhabitants. We are glad to note that the British Government has recognised the wisdom of this policy.

Parameshvara College Silver Jubilee Celebrations

An organising Conference of the members of the public and the Managing Committee of the Parameshvara College Old Boys' Association was held at the College Hall on Saturday before last to devise ways and means of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the College in a fitting manner. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., the Principal of the College, presided and Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Secretary of the O. B. A. and Organising Secretary of the Celebrations acted as Secretary pro-tem. Mr. A. Mahadeva was also present.

The following elections took place:—

President: Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C., Chairman of Ladies' Committee: Mrs. O. Goomaraswamy, General Secretaries: Messrs. M. R. Karalasingham and S. Sivapathasundaram. Secretaries, Ladies' Committee: Miss R. R. Chelliah and Mrs. N. P. Pillai. Mut-Tamil Villa Secretary: Mr. K. Navaratnam. Exhibition Secretary: Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai. Amusements Secretary: Mr. S. P. Nadarajah. Entertainment Secretary: Mrs. T. Muttucumaru. Stalls Secretary: Mudaliyar S. K. Appadurai. Publicity Secretary and Accountant: Mr. C. N. Devarajan. Workers' Welfare Secretary: Mr. N. P. Pillai. Architect: Mr. S. Sanmuganathan. Electric Technician: Mr. S. Nagendra, Treasurer: Mr. C. Mayilvahanam.

A Working Committee consisting of the office-bearers was also elected.

Retirement of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam

The Governor has accepted the notice of retirement from the Public Service tendered by Mr. Kanagaratnam, Acting Auditor-General, under the Special Regulations framed under Article 88 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931.

Mr. Kanagaratnam has taken this step as a result of the decision of the State Council to recruit an officer from abroad to fill the post of Auditor-General in spite of his predominant claims for the post, having acted in it with great acceptance during the past four years.

Mr. Kanagaratnam entered Government Service as a Clerk on 1st April 1911 and completes 35 years' service at the end of this month. He had a meteoric career in the Public Service and has held several important appointments of responsibility as Chief Audit Examiner, Chief Accountant, Department of Electrical Undertakings, Controller of Subsidiary Foodstuffs, Deputy Civil Defence Commissioner, and Acting Auditor-General.

The Law Society of Ceylon

The March Meeting of the Council of The Law Society of Ceylon was held at Trinity Place, Hultsdorp on Saturday 9th inst. Mr. E. M. Karunaratne, Vice-President (Galle), presided.

Members from Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, Hattton, Panadura, Kalutara, and Matara were present.

Among the matters discussed were the Annual Conference to be held at Jaffna in June—collection of apprenticeship fees—preparation of evidence to be given before the Police Commission—appointing a deputation to represent the Society at an interview with the Select Committee of the State Council on official languages—Crown Proctors' conference provisionally fixed for 30th March—bills of costs and steps to be taken to expedite the incorporation of the Society.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

tactics of the college authorities by which they carry on their proselytisation of Hindu children without the knowledge of their parents.

If the facts mentioned in the letter are true, the college authorities are guilty of violating the conscience clause which prevents instruction of their religion being imparted to children of a different denomination. It appears that the Rector of the College requested the boy to give a written statement to the effect that the allegations made in the letter were false. On the boy's refusal to do so, he has been dismissed from the College—a high-handed act.

To punish a boy in such a manner for exposing the tactics of proselytisation seems to be unreasonable and unfair in a college which receives grant from the government revenue collected from the people of Ceylon the majority of whom are non-Christians. The Hindus of the island of Vellai must wake up and realise the responsibility they owe to their children. They should represent such unjust deeds practised in the above college to the Minister of Education and inform him of the harm that is caused to their children at this college. They can request the Minister for Education to open a Junior Central School at Kay's and to hasten the building operations of the Vellai Central School and divide it in two branches—one for boys and the other for girls—to ensure the admission of a large number of children and a good quality of education.

If the Hindus can persuade the Minister to grant these requests, it will then be possible for the Hindu parents to send their children to schools where they can receive their education free from the dangers of proselytisation.

Yours etc
M. Mylvaganam.

Jaffna.
16-3-46.

Malaya Pungudutivu Ikiya Sangam —Kuala Lumpur

The twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the above Sangam was held at the Vivekananda Ashram Hall, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. S. Kanapathipillai the Vice President of the Sangam was in the chair.

Reference was made to the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. M. Pasupathipillai the President of the Sangam to his country and as a mark of respect 2 minutes silence was observed.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President: Dr. A. E. Doraisamy, Vice President: Mr. V. K. Arumugam, Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. Ramalingam, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. V. Subramaniam, Committee Members: Messrs. S. Thatparanatham, N. A. Ampalavanar, N. Ponnambalam, M. K. Aruliah, K. Sathasivam and R. P. Sinnadurai.

For the purpose of perpetuating in a suitable manner the memory of the late Mr. Pasupathipillai a sum of Rs. 2000 was voted.

Dr. Doraisamy said that he would contribute sufficient money for a similar purpose in memory of his late parents, Mr. & Mrs. Amarasingam.

He also suggested that contributions with regard to both these separate items be pooled and that a joint memorial be established. This was adopted by the house. —Cor.

Retires After 33 Years' Service

The staff and students of the Jaffna Hindu College accorded a farewell last Thursday to Pundit V. T. Sambandan, Lecturer in Tamil, on his retirement from the staff after thirty-three years of service.

Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, Principal of the College, presided. Addresses in Tamil and English and a purse were presented to Mr. Sambandan.

Mr. S. Jeyaveerasingham, B.A., speaking on behalf of the staff of the College, paid glowing tributes to Mr. Sambandan's scholarly attainments, geniality and sense of humour. He also referred to Mr. Sambandan's ability in the art of teaching and how he created in the minds of most of his students a love for the Tamil language.

Mr. K. S. Subramaniam, speaking next, said that the fact Mr. Sambandan ventured to come forward as a teacher of Tamil at a time when the language and a teacher of Tamil were looked upon with shame was in itself a very brave action. He wished him all success, prosperity and long life during a period of well-earned rest.

Mr. Coomaraswamy said that he would quote what he had to say on another occasion when he referred to Mr. Sambandan's retirement. "He was fairly competent in English, wrote Tamil easily and spoke it with elegance. He had a humour and a geniality which made others seek his company. His students were never idle in his class. He had no idiosyncrasies but made pretensions to have them and this made his company all the more enlivening. He gave the best part of his life to the service of the College, and enjoys the proud distinction of having a large number of his students in various walks of life in the island."

Mr. Sambandan in reply observed that he had the privilege of being a teacher during a period when the teaching profession was held in very high esteem. But, it seemed that the profession had fallen on bad days now. He earnestly appealed to his colleagues not to confine their activities to teaching alone but to take up the pen and make themselves useful to the country and the people by writing books.

Masters, T. Arulambalam and K. Sivaramalingham spoke on behalf of the students of the College.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE

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(Mis. 251, 19, 26 & 2)

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Vidvan, Pundit K. P. Ratnam, B. A. Hons. (Lond.), B. O. L. (Madras) has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Tamil at the Government Training College, Colombo.

A large and representative gathering of Agents, medical examiners, officers, members of the staff and well-wishers of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., met at Colombo on Saturday before last to pay tribute to Mr. J. P. Kanagasabay, the Company's Assistant Branch Secretary, on his retirement after 39 years of service.

Mr. K. P. Chinnappah, Branch Secretary, presided at the function. Mr. W. B. Kanagathungam the Company's Inspector at Jaffna read and presented an Address on behalf of the Representatives. Medical examiners, officers and members of the Staff of the Company.

Messrs V. D. Paul Raj, P. N. Thirunavukarasu, D. B. Ginger and K. P. Chinnappah and Dr. S. W. C. Retnasar, spoke warmly about Mr. Kanagasabay's popularity, industry and organising capabilities.

Mr. Kanagasabay replied suitably.

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[Mis. 248, 15-3-46 to 14-4-47]



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(Mis. 231, 22-2—22-3)

PUBLIC LECTURES

Miss. K. Mathiapparanam, M. A., Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Ceylon, will deliver under the auspices of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association a course of two lectures on Psychology, at the Jaffna Central College Hall at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd and at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 23rd, March.

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SOLE AGENTS.

(Mis. 250, 19-3 to 19-4-46) T

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 527.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Annammah widow of Sellappah Aiyadurai of Urumpirai North deceased.
Sellappah Aiyadurai of Urumpirai North Petitioner.

Minor 1. Aiyadurai Sathiapalan
Minor 2. Aiyadurai Sathirani appearing by
3. Vettivelu Aiyakuddy all of Urumpirai North

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalingam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd respondent be appointed guardian of the property of the minor; that the abovesaid 1st and 2nd respondents be granted letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 29th day of March 1946 at 10 a.m.

It is further ordered that the 3rd respondent be present on the said date with the said minors.

The 22nd day of February 1946.
Sd/- R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 146, 19 & 22)

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(Mis. 243 B, 17-3-12-9-46 T.)

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(Mis. 246. 12, 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 466
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Parasathiy wife of Kandiah Marimuttu of Tholpuram Deceased.
Pavalam widow of Subramaniam Nagalingam of Mathagal
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Marimuttu Guraratnam
2. Marimuttu Balasingam both of Tholpuram
3. Nagarajam Thangarajah, Labour Office, Colombo Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of December 1945 in the presence of Mr. R. Kannudurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and he affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 20th September and 25th September 1945 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-item over the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents minors for the purpose of representing them in this Testamentary proceedings and of protecting their interests and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of February, 1946 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of December 1945
(Sgd) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for
26th March 1946.
(Sgd) R. R. S.
D. J.
(O. 141. 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 301 P
In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnammah wife of Ramalingam Somasuntharam of Karaveddy North Deceased.
Valliruram Kandiah of Karaveddy North Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ramalingam Somasuntharam of do
2. Parupathy wife of Kandiah of do
3. Somasuntharam Ramalingam of do

The 3rd Respondent a minor by his guardian-ad-item the 2nd Respondent Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Ponnammah wife of Ramalingam Somasuntharam be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijeyawardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated 16th February 1946.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the father of the said deceased be and he is hereby granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of March 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 18th day of February 1946.
Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by Addl. District Judge,
K. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 142. 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 292PT

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vadivelu Selvanayagam of Valvettiturai Deceased.
Mahaledchumy widow of Vadivelu Selvanayagam of Valvettiturai
Vs. Petitioner

1. Theivan-yaki daughter of Selvanayagam
2. Wallinayaki daughter of Selvanayagam
3. Lakkumid-vi daughter of Selvanayagam
4. S. Vethavanam Sinnathamby all of Valvettiturai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Wijeyawardene, Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-item over the minors the 1st 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose of these testamentary proceedings and that the said petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to his estate issued to her unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of March 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 22nd day of February 1946.

Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene,
Addl. District Judge
(O. 145. 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 296 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late S. Selvadurai (Head Guard C. G. R. Maradana) of Valvettiturai Deceased.
Navaratnamalai widow of S. Selvadurai of Valvettiturai Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Rajaratnamalai daughter of Selvadurai.
2. Selvadurai Nadesapillai.
3. Rukmanidevi daughter of Selvadurai.
4. Thavamanidevi daughter of Selvadurai.
5. S. Velupillai Sivasubramaniam all of Valvettiturai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijeyawardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23th August 1945 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-item over the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents for the purpose of these proceedings and that the said petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to his estate issued to her unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of February 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29th day of January 1946.

Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene,
Addl. District Judge.

22-2-46.

Time to show cause extended till 22-3-46.

Intld E. W.
A. D. I.

(O. 144. 15 & 19)

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Kanderamadam, JAFFNA

(Mis. 127, 1-2-46 to 28-2-47)

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