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NO. 14.

A Dramatic Change Of Front What The Tamils Ought To Do

By S. A. Nathan

Dramatic is the word that expresses the sudden and unexpected colour and shape of things on the Indian scene.

The reverberations of the British Cabinet Mission's Scheme for the Indian constitutional change are world wide.

The scheme is not only a fulfilment of the dream of the great ones of India but also a fruition of the time-spirit which the forces of reaction as expressed in the world war number two have quickened.

Further the reforms adumbrated for India have restituted British character and idealism beyond all question and cavil. The British people who could have produced the great galaxy of men from Shakespeare downwards—they alone are capable of entering the feelings of others who thirst for freedom. The British genius for practical adjustment of conflicting conditions and aims which runs through the chequered history of their island-home stands vindicated once more in their overseas empire. The India of races and languages and the India of mysticism and innumerable superstitious practices will be united for the first time in history under Indian rule as she had never been united before. This is an achievement in history unparalleled and unexampled. At this critical and psychological moment one is reminded of the prophetic saying of the late Gopala Krishna Gokala that the British connection with India was a divine dispensation.

The British Isles have been a laboratory of experiment in racial fusion and art of government. They have been the country where ideologies have been tried without bloodshed. They have carried out far-reaching changes by debate and discussion without the arbitrament of the sword. The Britisher, though not altogether altruistic, has had his fling in European and world affairs so that world problems may be settled without break of heads and destruction of personal effects. Though Churchill and the party he leads talk of a melancholy development and it is merely a debating front, the fact is beyond dispute that the average British man, and woman has a greater lively sense of justice and fairplay than has ever been recorded in history.

The ferment of Indian politics during the last quarter of a century has not only given the Britisher the opportunity of proving his native genius but has shown the Hindu in his native setting of generosity and magnanimity. And the considerable Muslim element behind the

Indian Congress reveals the moorings to which they actually belong. The President Moulana Azad and the Frontier Khan brothers deserve unstinted praise for their larger vision than that displayed by those who backed up Jinnah who at one time was himself "a great nationalist Indian". His transmogrification into an implacable reactionary to dismember India into two sovereign states, may be a subject for an analytical study by some future historian.

The epoch making role played by "the three wise men from England" and the large heartedness shown by the Viceroy Lord Wavell, and General Auchinleck will go down to history as classic examples of men who are great in thought and deed. Sir Stafford Cripps is an Englishman of exceptional human sympathy and understanding. It is the like of him who are a beacon to yearning humanity.

The Part played by Jinnah and the Muslim League has a parallel in Ceylon, though it is not altogether parallel. The leadership of the Indian Congress, all praise be to it, gave the Muslim League almost a blank cheque to fill up. Gandhiji and Nehruji displayed a comprehending breadth which Senanayake and his coterie little thought of towards the minorities. If only they had shown half the vision, Mr. Ponnampalam and his following would not have been so uncompromising as is believed to be. The Cabinet Mission handsomely acknowledged the readiness of the Congress to allay the fears of the Muslim League. The Sculbury Commission has nothing in its report to indicate such a feature. It only rebutted the Tamil demand on its reading of the situation without the convincing proof of facts and figures. That the Sculbury Commission did not probe the situation patiently and with balance is proven by the fact that it cribbed the Ministers' Memorandum. The Commission may, let us grant, be right. But its manner and method of adjudication has not even the semblance of that native good sense displayed by the Indian Mission.

All is well that ends well. Whatever screens the Ceylon Tamils may have, they should hope that the new setting will prove best to all. In that hope, and in the effulgent light of the Indian adjudication the Tamil Congress should cease to be communal and isolationist and give the new scheme all possible co-operation by converting itself in alliance with

(Continued on page 3)

Letters To The Editor

TAMILS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Sir,—Your recent editorials contain many worthy suggestions on the above subject. I am very happy to find that you are of opinion that "the next step for them (the Tamils) is to enter the field of national politics" and "the very salvation of the Tamils now depends on the formation of political parties and the establishment of real parliamentary government". In infant democracies like Ceylon not merely theoretical principles but personalities also are likely to play an important part in determining the strength and influence of political parties. This has been the experience of parliamentary government in the Dominions such as Canada and South Africa. Therefore we cannot consider it a serious drawback if parties tend to grow round one or more of our stalwart leaders. The Leftist parties of Ceylon have suffered for want of good leadership. Our communal party, the Tamil Congress, though well organised, has not achieved anything for the Tamils on account of impracticable leadership. While the community was worked up to frenzy, the leaders could not gauge the tempo of His Majesty's Government in England in regard to the extreme demands they made, and vilifying sober leaders lost all chances of reasonable compromise with the Sinhalese. The story of our recent political debacle caused by the pursuit of a barren policy opposing all attempts at settlement by negotiation and compromise has a lesson for the future. The future depends on leadership. We have to pull together with the Sinhalese and therefore we have to place our trust on leaders who command a certain amount of confidence and respect among the Sinhalese. As you have stated there is no future for communal parties. The Tamil Congress and the members returned by it are not likely to command the respect of either the Rightist or the Leftist group among the Sinhalese. There is also no point in deluding the Tamils by saying that the Tamil party should co-operate with 'progressive Sinhalese' and fight the Senanayake party. This is all barking at the moon. Whatever might have been Mr. Senanayake's faults, the fact has to be recognised that recently he has gone out of the way to woo the Tamils and the other minorities. His attitude has won the commendation of all sections of the press. He has already inspired much confidence among the minorities. There is ample evidence to show that the Muslims as a group have accepted his hand of goodwill. The Burghers and perhaps Europeans will tow the line with him. Many Tamil leaders besides Mr. Mahadeva feel that

it is not in the interests of the Tamil community to reject the hand of goodwill offered by Mr. Senanayake. The United Nationalist Party, which is being formed with him as leader, contains not merely the leaders of all the Rightist groups of Sinhalese but also contains minority leaders who have been in the public life and parliamentary politics of Ceylon for over two decades. Messrs Mahadeva, Jayah and Natesan have been sober and prudent advocates of the minorities' cause for quite a long period. In the event of such a party coming to power, the fortunes of the minorities are not at all likely to suffer. Further we are assured that the party will be reinforced by the addition of other respected minority leaders. Under these circumstances it is not wise to indulge in destructive criticism against such a party. It might be legitimate to demand the policy of the party. A certain amount is already implicit in the aims and objects as recently outlined by Mr. Molamure, the organiser of the party. Even otherwise it is well to wait for the publication of the manifesto. Evidently there are in our midst some leaders and their supporters who will not under any circumstance forget past difference and support a party sponsored by Senanayake, Bandaranayake, Marasuriya, Mo'amure, and George de Silva among the Sinhalese and perhaps Mahadeva and Jayah among the minorities. It is for such people to indicate their mind and tell us what other political parties and leaders they would like us to join. This responsibility rests on the Tamil Congress and its supporters who contrary to the sober advice of their former live wire and Secretary Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, are planning to run candidates for the next parliamentary election. It is to be feared that if this party gets a group of candidates returned, their communal policy and label will make it difficult for them to collaborate with national parties, and their members ploughing the lonely furrow on the opposition benches are more likely to prejudice the interests of the Tamils than help. The policy of isolated action was tried by the Tamils of Jaffna in 1931 with disastrous results. Let us not repeat the blunder and practise a policy of isolation and obstruction. The Tamils must break with the recent past and its leadership and place their future in the hands of sober and level headed leaders as otherwise they cannot regain their lost prestige and power.

Yours etc,

C. K. Swaminathan.

LEASE

A coconut land of more than 50 acres in extent at Alumpil, seven miles from Mullaitivu, on public road. More than half the trees bearing, others about to bear. For further particulars apply to:

M. Ramalingam,
Kachcheri, Badulla.

(Mis 56. 24 & 28)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1946.

TAMILS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

WE ARE PREPARED TO GRANT much of what Mr. C. K. Swaminathan says in his letter appearing in another column. Our correspondent gives the other side of the case in regard to the formation of the United National Party and the attitude that should be adopted by the Tamils towards it. It will be remembered that our criticism of the recent visit of Mr. Molamure to the North and his appeal to the Tamils to join the New Party was based on two grounds: we feared that the new party was only a faction that was going to centre round the personality of Mr. D. S. Senanayake and that it had no other programme than to support the policy of the Board of Ministers. That this fear was not altogether unfounded is shown by Mr. Swaminathan's letter. We agree with him that "in infant democracies like Ceylon not merely theoretical principles but personalities also are likely to play an important part in determining the strength and influence of political parties." There is not the slightest doubt that today Mr. D. S. Senanayake is the most influential leader the country has produced. We have always deeply sympathised with his attempts to revive the prosperity of Ceylon's agriculture and to give the farmer his proper place in our scheme of things. We have at the same time strongly criticised certain policies of the Board of Ministers not only in regard to agriculture but also in regard to many other matters affecting the public interest. We have done so solely on a consideration of what is good for the people as a whole. The battle between the Tamil Congress and Mr. Senanayake is over and there is not the slightest intention on our part, consciously or otherwise, to rake up old grievances or to allow our outlook towards matters of current interest to be shaped by the memory of those grievances. The Ministers' Government has been weighed carefully in these columns solely from the national point of

view and we must confess with regret that in many things that matter it has been found sadly wanting. We are not prepared to reconsider this verdict.

Nevertheless, Mr. Swaminathan is partially right when he says, by implication, that Mr. Senanayake's commanding position deserves careful consideration at the hands of the Tamils when they come to think of party alliances. It is only fair to state that the Tamils in the North are fairly sick of taking up any position in the public life of the country which leads nowhere. The Ministers' neglect of the North in providing those amenities which are being liberally showered on other parts of the Island is no doubt being remedied to some extent now, and more than one shrewd Jaffna man is asking himself the question whether it would not be wiser to form an alliance which would give the Northern Province its share of post-war benefits instead of embarking on a policy of opposition and criticism. This is a matter which the leaders of the Tamil Congress will do well to take note of and it is for them to shape their course wisely.

As for ourselves, we would prefer a happy compromise. It is our considered opinion that not only personalities but also principles and policies play a great part in politics. It would be unwise for any one to gamble away the future of this island solely on the strength of Mr. D. S. Senanayake's personal influence. The time is undoubtedly coming when every man and woman in the North as well as in the South will be called upon to examine certain aspects of ministerial policy which are in our opinion positively harmful to the public interest. Personal influence is a very small thing when it is founded on nothing better than an easy political conscience and a willingness to pandering to the mob. It can last only when it is harnessed to principles and policies conceived out of a statesmanlike regard for the public interest. It is not too late even now for Mr. D. S. Senanayake to give public life in Ceylon a new orientation by modifying some of the most objectionable features of the Ministers' policy. His ability to do so is, however, open to doubt as long as he seeks alliances which are not based on principle but which seem to depend for their future on a desire on the part of the leaders to share out in advance the great offices of State. Under such unhappy auspices what is going to be the future of Parliamentary Government? What will be the fate of individual liberty which is already menaced? With a bloated Salary Bill and a host of wild cat schemes on which the revenues of the Island are being squandered without check or hindrance,

what is going to happen to the prosperity of this island, say, ten years hence?

At a moment like this the Tamil people may well ponder over the words of Froude when he said that, if a time comes when party becomes faction and the interests of the common weal are sacrificed in contention for office, when the wise and the honest hold aloof from politics as a game in which they can no longer take part, parliamentary government will fall into contempt. The Tamil people ought to see that mere personal influence which is likely to bring Ceylon to such a pass is more a liability than an asset. On the other hand it is in the country's interest for the Tamil leaders to see in the first place whether a compromise is not possible. We do not think either Mr. Mahadeva or Mr. Natesan has tried to effect such a compromise. They seem to have taken Mr. D. S. Senanayake's personality as the starting point of their future activity. Mr. Mahadeva, as Minister for Home Affairs, has his share of the responsibility for the misgovernment which still continues. His first duty is to see that there is some chance of a change for the better in this respect before allying himself to the new party and asking the Tamils to follow his example. Surely Mr. D. S. Senanayake is not so great that he cannot shed some of his political extravagances which must of necessity bring ruin in their wake to the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

We admit that the position is a very difficult one for the Tamils in the North. In our opinion the only course for them is to try and see what the policy of the new party is going to be and whether that policy, when published, gives promise of any improvement in the present intolerable situation. If the policy of the new party approximates to something like this, no Tamil in his senses would object to Mr. Senanayake's leadership or to join his party.

One Year's R. I. On 7th Conviction

The arrest of an armed intruder in the garage of Mr. E. P. Rasiyah, a retired Excise Officer, had its sequel at the Magistrate's Courts last Tuesday. The burglar, Aiyar Rasaiyan, was arrested by Mr. Rasiyah in his garage in the early hours of the morning of the 9th instant. On his being questioned by him the alleged intruder admitted that he burgled the Neeraviady Co-operative Stores and that he had removed clothes to the value of Rs. 400/- He also admitted that he and two others attempted to burgle the shop at Brown Road junction, and that he had stolen the clothes belonging to one Mr. Wijayaratham of Neeraviady.

He pleaded guilty to the charges of house-breaking and theft and admitted six previous convictions for similar offences. He was sentenced to a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Art Exhibition At The Parameshvara College Carnival

(By Spotator)

The Art Exhibition organised by Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai consisted of painting in oils, water colours and pastels of some of the leading artists of Colombo and Jaffna and drawings from colleges both in Colombo and Jaffna.

The paintings of Mr. W. J. G. Beling, Inspector of Art, Colombo need no comments for they maintain a very high standard. They are true representations of his sincere feelings and emotions and may be noted for his intimate sense of colour harmony and rhythm. His soft cool colours of green and grey are quite refreshing to the eye.

Paintings of Mr. Ivan Pieris, full of spirit and sensitiveness, are commendable for their technique and vigorous handling of the brush. His experiments in modern art of "cubism" mark the very high standard he has obtained through his great efforts. In his portrait, a self study, he has very well brought out his facial expression without failing in his technique. His landscapes though showing signs of impatience and haste are commendable for their original verve.

Gabriel's painting of "Boy on a tricycle" is very delightful and may be noted for its rhythm and balance and novel treatment. His paper studies are notable for his handling of rough style.

Particularly refreshing to the eyes are a few landscapes by Mr. Kanagasabapathy. Some of these while showing signs of haste and impatience are good examples of his free use of the brush and good sense of colour. His two brush drawings in Indian Ink "The Hamsa" and "Boys at rest" are superb in their characteristic expressions of sincere feeling and rhythm and balance and a marked advance of his artistic knowledge.

The studies by Claessen may be noted for their pleasing colours. Sketches by Mr. Collette need no praise by me for you are all well acquainted with his works and gifted talents. I was more than surprised at the delicate expression brought out by him in his sketch of Harry Pieris.

The Portrait study of Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, by Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai, Inspector of Art, Jaffna is the *piece de resistance* of the whole exhibition. This portrait, though lacking in technique, is full of life. The flesh tones are beautiful. If one could look at this portrait for a few minutes, one would feel as if the portrait would open its mouth and speak to him. His characteristic facial expression has been brought out faithfully.

The schools exhibits, most of which are from Colombo, are purely artistic in character and can be praised for their artistic wealth. All Art Exhibitions in the Jaffna Peninsula during the past years were purely realistic in character and were sadly lacking in creative impulse. They could hardly be praised for their artistic value. This exhibition shows remarkable change in the field of art and an attempt to develop the creative impulse of the young children. The exhibition maintains a high standard.

Alleged Breach Of Privilege

By 23 votes to 11 the State Council on Tuesday last referred to the Attorney-General "for necessary action" Mr. W. Dahanayake's reported statement that the Council is a "den of thieves."

Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, Deputy Speaker, drew the attention of the Speaker to this statement said to have been made by Mr. Dahanayake

The New Ceylon Constitution

REACTIONS IN THE ISLAND

While Mr. D. S. Senanayake, leader of the State Council, and Mr. G. E. de Silva, President of the Ceylon National Congress heartily welcome the new constitution, Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber in Ceylon and the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress express their disapproval in a message to the Associate Press of India, thus:

Mr. H. M. Desai, said: "It the new constitution) has merely set the final seal of sanction on discriminatory treatment accorded by Ceylon to the Indian community by keeping a large majority of them as voteless serfs without any civic status conferred on them."

Comment by Tamil Congress
"The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and all progressive political association in Ceylon look upon Dominion Status as a delusion and snare," says a statement issued by the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress Committee. "With the immediate attainment of full independence by India in the offing before us and with the present-day world tendency towards regional grouping of nations for mutual economic and military well-being apparent to everyone, the adoption of Ceylon as an inferior member of the British Commonwealth is not only absurd but patently mischievous." Copybook imitation of the British constitution in the Order-in-Council will rear up in our midst a fascist form of government under the trappings and respectable cloak of Westminster.

The statement reiterates its stand for complete independence for Ceylon and demands that the present Board of Ministers should be dissolved during the interim period so as to make the general elections fair and free.

Referring to Indian problem, the speaker says, "An unprogressive and undemocratic discrimination against the status of Indians settled in Ceylon is provocative and will result in painful repercussions in the near future from a fully independent fatherland across the waters."—A. P. I.

Indians throughout Ceylon will observe a one-day hartal on June 4 as a protest against the promulgation of the new Constitution and against the recent Ceylon Government Order that 400 Indian labourers on Knavesmire estate, shall leave the island. Most of these Indians have never been to India and know no home other than Ceylon.

WEDDING

Mr. M. Karthigesu, (Retired Principal Kokuvil Hindu College), "Muruga Vasa", Puloly West, Point Pedro and Mrs. Karthigesu will be much pleased to see their friends and relatives on the occasion of the marriage of their youngest daughter, Savitri Devi, with Mr. P. Manicavasagar, Agricultural Department, Peradeniya, son of Mr. M. A. Ponniah of Anuradhapura Kachcheri, and Mrs. Ponniah, Puloly West, Point Pedro on Saturday the 1st June at 1-10 a.m.

M. KARTHIGESU.

"Muruga Vasa",
Point Pedro.
(Mis. 59, 24 & 28)

on April 26 at a meeting of Harbour strikers at Kotahena:—

"Comrades, I read in the newspapers of the brutal attack on the people by the Police last evening. I came to this meeting from the Den of Thieves. The 'den' is the State Council; and the members are the thieves."

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare's amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee of the House was lost and Mr. D. S. Senanayake's original motion was carried.

INTERNAL PURCHASE SCHEME

Harvesting of Paddy in the Karachchi Division

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulation 37, the Defence (Purchase of Foodstuffs) Regulation 1942 and the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulation 1943, I do hereby direct that:—

1. Every person whether owner or cultivator in charge of the reaping of the harvest of any paddy land situated within the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme Area and which is expected to be harvested during Sirupokam 1946 shall inform the Land Officer, Kilinochchi, or any other officer authorised by me in writing:—

- (a) the date on which it is proposed to reap and thresh the harvest on the land, and
- (b) the name, situation and extent of the land.

2. No cultivator, shareholder or other persons having interest in any land cultivated with paddy situated within the said area shall remove any paddy, harvested in Sirupokam 1946, from the threshing floor until the harvest has been checked and verified by the Land Officer or any other Officer authorised by me in writing.

3. Removal thereafter to the barn or other places of storage within the said area should only be on a permit issued by the Land Officer or other Officer authorised by me in writing.

4. Removal to places outside the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme Area should only be on permit issued by me or the Land Officer, Kilinochchi. Non-residents who desire to remove their share outside the Jaffna District should make their application on form D. F. C. 34 in duplicate through the Revenue Officer or Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) of the area in which they reside.

5. They levy of two bushels per acre be delivered to the Land Officer or any other Officer appointed by me in writing.

6. If no application for removal of any share to a place outside the said area is received within six weeks of harvesting of same, the paddy in

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 15.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sanarapo (Iai) Kanapathippil Iai of Karainagar East (deceased).
Kanagasabai Panrampal m of Karainagar West Petitioner
Vs.

1. Vaithilingam Karaiiah of Karainagar West; 2. Kanagasabai Arumugam now of F.M.S.; 3. Kanagasabai Kulen yam of F.M.S.; 4. Ampalavanar Kaudiah of F.M.S.; 5. Ampalavanar Murugesu of F.M.S.; 6. Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karainagar East; 7. Sanmugam Paramoo of do an; 8. wife Thangam of do and 9. Kanagasabai Thillaiampam of F.M.S. Respondents.

10. Karthigeu Kanaretan and 11. wife Sellammah of Karainagar West; 12. Sanarapo (Iai) Panrampal and wife; 13. Thangam to both of do
Addl-Interveners

This matter came on for disposal before R. R. S. Sivadurai Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. A. Arumugam Esquire on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above named respondents dated 26th February 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of administration-de-bonis non to the estate of the above named deceased with copy of the will annexed be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this court and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February 1946.
Sd/- R. P. Sivadurai
16-4-46 District Judge.
Time to show cause ended for 4-6-46
Jaffna, 11th May, 1946.
(G. 23, 24 & 28)

question will be taken over by me and payment made at the rate of Rs. 6/- per bushel for well dried paddy free from chaff, grit, etc.

M. SRIKHANTA,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)
The Kachcheri, Jaffna.
(G. 23, 24)

RARE

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(Mis. 63, 24-5-46.)

INCREASE IN RICE RATION FROM 27-5-46.

The ration table to be followed from 27-5-1946 (50th week of rationing of 5th series) until further intimation will be as follows:—

Class.	Rice (meas)	Paddy (meas)	and	Wheat flour (Lbs.)	and	Wheat or Kurakkan (meas)
Infant	1/2	or 1	and	1/2	and	1/2
Child	1/2	" 1 1/2	"	1/2	"	1/2
Ordinary	1 1/2	" 3	"	1	"	1 1/2
Male Worker	1 1/2	" 3	"	1	"	1 1/2

2. The ration of rice for an ordinary ration book is the same as that of a male Worker. The new ration will not affect Infants and Children.

3. If no Wheat is available to be issued under the rationing scheme, Kurakkan will be issued. If Wheat and Kurakkan are not available, then flour will be issued in place of wheat portion of the ration.

R. CHINTAMANI,
for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 17, May 1946.
(G. 24, 24-5-46.)

King George's Titles

Procedure For Change Being Considered

London, May 19.

Constitutional lawyers and legal advisers to the Crown are considering what changes in the Royal titles will be necessary if and when the Government's proposals for India come into force, states a gossip para in the Sunday newspaper, *News of the World*.

"Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India under the Royal Titles Act in 1877 and the title of the Emperor of India remains to-day a constituent part of the King's official 'style'. If under the new constitution for India, this title has to be dropped the consent of each of the Dominion Parliaments, as well as of the British Parliament, will have to be obtained before an alteration can be legally effected. This is in accordance with the Statute of Westminster."

The correspondent of the *Sunday Times* says that the question arises whether unilateral action by the Parliament of the United Kingdom would be sufficient. Since the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, any question affecting the Crown or succession to it requires the agreement of and similar action by Parliaments of all self-governing Dominions.

"It is true that the Dominions as such have had no concern with the Government of India; the administration there rests on the authority of the United Kingdom Parliament alone. Even so, in view of the constitutional development in Commonwealth relations, it seems unlikely that if any alteration in the Royal styles were contemplated, the Dominions would not be consulted and probably asked to participate." —Reuter.

Selangor Ceylon Association

H. E. the Governor of the Malayan Union, Sir Edward Gent, KCMG., DSO., MBE., MC., to whom a letter of welcome was addressed, by the president, on behalf of the Members of the Ceylon Association of Selangor, has sent a reply through the Government's private Secretary.

The letter, inter alia, says:—
"His Excellency is well aware of the great part played by the Ceylonese in promoting the progress and welfare of Malaya. He is confident that you will all play no less a part in the difficult times that lie immediately ahead of us and that the influence of your Association will be used to further the spirit of tolerance and mutual understanding between the various communities which have done so much for Malaya in the past."

A Dramatic Change Of Front

(Continued from page 1)

other elements into an official opposition to the Ministry likely to be formed under the leadership of Senanayake. Free and independent India will make a world of difference to not only Ceylon politics but world politics. Free India will be a protection to the Ceylon Tamils in so far as she can and will apply effective sanctions to the government of Ceylon if that government continues to function on the basis of majority communalism, but not on the basis of political and economic principles.

It therefore behoves the Tamils and other minorities to dispel their fears and proffer the hand of fellowship and co-operation and watch for developments. Let it not be said that the Tamils failed the country in its critical times.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 540

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vaithilingam Somasunderam of Suthumalai, Jaffna, Deceased.

1. Tiruchelvam wife of Eliathamby Velupillai and
2. Eliathamby Velupillai both of Suthumalai, Jaffna, Petitioner Vs.

Minor 1. Somasunderam Mahadeva & 2. K. Subramaniam of Suthumalai, Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of March 1946 in the presence of Mr V. Vinasibharthy P. Octor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners having been read;

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st respondent for the purpose of representing him and watching his interests in these testamentary proceedings and that the letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the 1st named petitioner unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 30th day of May 1946 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 26th day of March 1946
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge,

(O 15, 21 & 24)



(TRADE MARK)

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(Mis. 185, 31-12-31-12-46)

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OF MALAYA LTD. JAFFNA

CHANGE OF PREMISES

We, the Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd., Jaffna, and Joseph & Co., have the pleasure to announce to our clients and the general public that owing to exigencies of accommodation, our offices will be removed from our present premises to No. 9, Chapel Street (1st Cross Street Junction) Jaffna as from the 1st June 1946.

Jaffna. S. P. Joseph,
15th May 1946. Manager,
(Mis. 53, 21-5-46 to 21-6-46)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS

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

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

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

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41—20-11-46.) (F's)

Shroff.

FOR SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

D. C. Jaffna Curatorship

Case No. 194.

In the matter of an application for Letters of Guardianship over the person and Certificate of Curatorship over the property of Iruthya Rany daughter of Nicho'apillai Sellathurai of Mirusuvil

Miror.

Dominic Muttiah Sellathurai of Mirusuvil

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nicho'apillai Lewis Sellathurai of Mirusuvil presently, teacher R. C. School, Pallai. Minor 2. Iruthya Rany daughter of Sellathurai, Pallai. Respondents.

The und mentioned production produced in court by the abovenamed petitioner will be sold by public auction at the Jaffna District Court Premises on Wednesday the

FOR SALE

House and property off Old Store Road adjoining the Railway Line. 4 Lachams and house with two rooms. Stone Built, Rs. 6000/- No offers.

Deed with Mr. Ratnam Bartlett, Old Store Road, Chundikuli.

Apply to:

E. T. N. NILES,
No. 6, Mahawatta,
Narahenpita.

(Mis. 50, 21 & 24)

29th May, 1946 at 11 a.m. by the secretary of this Court.

Articles referred to: One Sewing Machine, One Truck, Five Sarees.

By Order of Court,

V. Kadirgawarillai,

Secretary, District Court.

District Court, Jaffna.

Jaffna, 27th May 1946.

(Mis. 61, 24)

IMPORTED DIRECT

MODERN SMART CHIC
FIFTH AVENUE
FACE POWDER

FRAGRANT LAVENDER

TOILET EAU-DE-COLOGNE
AND OTHER TOILET GOODS

The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.,
Where Smart People Shop.

(Mis. 15, 12-4 to 11-10-46.)

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OFFERS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO
FULL TIME OR PART TIME AGENTS

Renewal commission comes like pension
to your doors.

APPLY: BRANCH SECRETARY,
DON CAROLIS BUILDING,
First Cross Street, Pettah,
COLOMBO.

(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—30-11-46, F)

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FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PURGLARY, THEFT
AND/OR LOSS OF CASH IN TRANSIT ETC.

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J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER, JAFFNA.

(Misc. 243, a, 12/1—12/9) F