

Hindu Organ.



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NO. 18.

THE POLICE COMMISSION

[CONTRIBUTED III]

It must be borne in mind that the task of the Police is not that of making people moral. That lofty task belongs to religious organisations, the schools and, above all, the homes and the fathers and mothers. But the Police can influence the people to that fact by keeping a shrewd look out for attempted acts and bearing themselves with decent manners and refined conduct with the public and dealing with alleged offenders in their custody with consideration and sympathy. Every act on the part of a policeman should be motivated by his sense of duty to the public from whom he draws his pay and the individual in his custody being one of the public. To be what he ought to be the Policeman should be recruited from respectable families. His antecedents should be inquired into. His literary education should not be below the standard of Junior School Leaving Certificate. His environmental associations in his plastic period of youth should be above cavil and when he has been recruited to the force, he should not be assigned to barrack life. He should not be armed with bayonet sword, carbine or even baton. A stick with the insignia of Crown firmly fastened to it—like the one an Adigar bears in hand on ceremonial occasions—should be enough to inspire the public with 'awe and respect' to his authority; should the police happen to be called to quell riots. On such occasions a small band of Policemen may be sent in advance dressed in the habiliments of laseoreen guards armed with long handled spears followed by a posse of constables armed with shot guns. In full throated voice the advance force shall announce the fact of arrival of the police and order that rioting should cease. Should no heed be paid of the warning then on command, the shot guns may be used. The object of firing should not be to kill. It should be more with the object of creating marks on the principal rioters for purposes of identification evidence in Court and less for causing grievous hurt.

No restriction shall be laid on the Policeman against his marrying early in his career. Marriage has been known to impart a steady influence to character and add to one's sense of responsibility.

The initial salary of the Policeman may well be fixed at Rs. 75 per mensem. The salaries of senior constables up to the grade of sub-Inspectors (inclusive) shall be on a graded scale, the maximum reaching Rs. 2750 per annum. The salary of a Police Inspector may start with Rs. 2400 per annum. The grading of salaries to higher officers should be left to a Board of Public officers

learned in the technique of departmental work and acquainted with the economics of the country.

Inquiries into the complaints against Police officers should be prompt, strict, fair and overboard. It should tend to create a good name and reputation for the Police should a machinery be set up to take cognisance of complaints and investigate them independently of the immediate head of the officer complained against.

There is such a dread of the police that an ordinary man would fain put up with injustice and suffering rather than complain against a Police officer for fear of suffering retaliation at the hands of Police officers later. A select body of Police officers should have for their special duty the investigation of complaints.

Special care should be taken to provide that no policeman shall suffer punishment in any form owing to prejudice on the part of his superior officer or by designed and malicious reports of competitors for promotion. The skill to ingratiate oneself in one's favours differs in different individuals.

No policeman should be called upon to do menial service for his superior officer. Car drivers to Police officers should be classed separately and indicated to be such by special design on their caps or sleeves.

No policeman shall be sent on the errand of purchasing liquor for his superior officer or for the Magistrate.

The Police Headman system needs to be resuscitated. The local headman should function like a buckle that joins the police to the community. He should function as a liaison officer. The village headman should be present (or his deputy) at all Police enquiries in his locality and proceedings should be countersigned by him.

The localisation of the Police should receive the earnest consideration of the Commission. In the matter of appointment of D. R. O's, the territorial distinctiveness of divisions is recognised. Similar recognition should be made to obtain in the Police department. In the opinion of the writer localisation of Police should operate as a cure to the distrust of the public of the Police and conduce to fuller co-operation.

Legal advice to the Police department should be made available from sources above the reach of suspicion. The alliance of Crown Proctors with Police Inspectors and Superintendents in out stations has not often redounded to the credit of either. Between them, serious cases

(Continued on page 3)

Unnatural Living And Salaries Bill

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT OF TEACHERS

II

(By S. A. NATHAN)

A comparison of salary scales between India and Ceylon will reveal the utter enormity of the crime of a bloated Salary Bill. Good and true men, of culture and substantial contribution to the welfare of the country, are paid very much less than similar categories in Ceylon. But of course, their needs are simple, healthy and wholesome. The fare they have, feeds well to the limit but does not excite for a mad romp. A small State like Mysore has almost become proverbial for high living, sober and sensible, and general welfare and prosperity. Why even in British India services are content with normal, reasonable fare. University hands in the clerical services are rarely paid three figure salaries and seldom have complaints been made. They are happy and perform efficient services. There may be cases of corruption. But the generality of servants sets a fine example.

Whatever justification the Financial Secretary may put up for his gift, he cannot defend himself for the discriminatory treatment he has meted to teachers. Apart from other grounds, this one feature alone exposes the whole affair as an ill-conceived thing. The extraordinarily intelligent man, Sir Oliver is, we suspect that he has wanted to punish the teaching profession for the crime it has committed on the country, for is it not faulty education that has developed incontinent tastes in the people of the country? The education through which Ceylon has been put through for over a hundred years must certainly be held responsible for the snobberies, the vanities and the unethical tastes and tendencies that mar the otherwise pleasant landscape. Therefore the teaching profession should vicariously suffer for the misdemeanor it has freed on the land. It must be a faulty education which should account for Sir Oliver's own lack of sympathy and sense of justice to a service that sustains all others.

The passage of the Bill in a house of only 35 members has another picture to show. Majority of the State Councillors abstained from voting. Most of them were not in their seats. One declined to vote. He is the herald of a new party. A few voted against. Potentially the Salary Bill did not have the support of the Council. The Councillor who declined to vote and the absentees typify a mentality

Grievances Of School Clerks And Minor Employees

A Union of School Clerks and Minor Employees working in the schools of the North was formed on Friday 31st May, 1946, at a meeting held at Jaffna Central College. Mr. A. E. Tamboer B.Sc. (London) presided. The Chairman explaining the objects of the meeting stated that at present the position of school clerks and minor employees was almost the same as domestic servants. Their employment was not recognised or regulated by Government. There was no salary scheme or regulations relating to their privileges. Under the Free Education Scheme there was danger of their position deteriorating as the schools' income was reduced. There were instances of minor employees being discontinued and salary reduced. Further he said that the Government should recognise on the basis of attendance a certain number of minor employees as clerks, librarians, lab-assistants, peons and coolies and they must be guaranteed a salary scale and privileges under the Education Code. Otherwise the minor employees will be denied a living wage and reasonable conditions of employment.

In the modern world the State is expected to guarantee to all employees a reasonable wage and conditions of employment. By forming themselves in a Trade Union of workers they had the right to demand under the Wages Ordinance reasonable salary and conditions of employment but they cannot be certain of expecting these salaries from Asisted School Managers especially under the Free Education Scheme. They should therefore make representation to the Minister of Education and Government to secure a scale of salaries payable by Government as grant for essential minor employees on a basis similar to that of teachers.

The meeting then proceeded to adopt the Constitution and elect Office-bearers for the Union. Resolutions were passed expressing the wish to work in collaboration with the School Clerks' Union of Colombo and to take steps to secure Government recognition on a grant-in-aid basis to school clerks and minor employees—Cor.

which is far more dangerous to the democracy of Ceylon than the forthrightness, however irrational and impatient, of the Financial Secretary. The full implications of the Bill will unfold themselves in due course. Then shall be apparent whether the ship of State drifts to the rocks or rides the seas clear of them on its high mission.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1946.

COLONISATION SCHEMES

TWO ARTICLES APPEARED lately in two issues of the "Ceylon Daily News" in which the writer gives some suggestions for bringing agriculture in Ceylon to a level with that of agriculture in Spain and Russia. He further suggests that the Agricultural Corps should form the nucleus around which co-operative farming could be built up. We agree with the writer that officers in the Agricultural Corps know next to nothing of the most elementary principles of farming, and that they are victims of a lack of a proper system which is essential for the successful development of any scheme. We would go further and say that the results achieved so far by the Minister's agricultural policy does not certainly show that he too understands the underlying principles of farming. Nor are we sure that, as the writer hopes, the Agricultural Corps would be a desirable material on which the future landed gentry of Ceylon is to be built up. The writer fears that the wholesale adoption of either the Soviet or the Spanish method of co-operative farming would not be acceptable to the people of Ceylon. He strikes a *via media* by suggesting a combination of both, adjusted to suit local requirements. This smacks of the mongrel socialism which Mr. D. S. Senanayake has been at very great pains to advertise in order to placate his "Red" enemies.

It is not at all implied that peasant colonisation should be done away with. What justice and fairplay require is that an equality of opportunity should be given to the middle class as well. With the hard days of the aftermath of the war ahead, there is bound to be a swelling of the ranks of the unemployed by a class of people who can neither be classed as peasants nor as the middle class. Whatever State aid may be given to the peasant should be, in all fairness, given to the middle class man as well. He should be given every opportunity to do his duty by his country and at the same time to earn a decent and honest living. Be it co-operative or collective farming, the middle class man should have his rightful place there. One condition should equally apply to the middle class man as well. And that is, he should settle down on the land the State gives him. The unit of seven acres which the Minister is so fond of will

not provide an average family with an income sufficient to meet its ordinary requirements. The unit should be twenty to twenty-five acres for a family. When we say that the Minister's agricultural policy smacks of mongrel socialism, we mean that in providing a unit of only seven acres of land to a peasant family the Minister is not giving the peasants a reasonable income. He proposes only to keep them in poverty always, lest these innocent lambs turn wolves in a few years. It is blind folly to think that a sop of seven acres of land is going to revolutionise Ceylon's agriculture and it is equally foolish to believe that the salvation of Ceylon's agriculture lies only with the peasants.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

The dispute with the Knavesmire Estate labourers is not likely to be the first and last of its kind. On the merits of the dispute we wish to say as little as possible in view of the probability of the matter being adjudicated upon by a court of law. It may however be useful to point out to both parties, the Board of Ministers as well as the labourers, certain aspects of the question which may be overlooked in the heat of the moment. In accordance with its declared policy the Government has acquired Knavesmire Estate and proposed to convert it into a co-operative farm or estate worked by landless Sinhalese villagers. It is proposed to build homesteads for these settlers and provide them with other amenities. We are in entire sympathy with the idea, but the Government has ignored the claims of the Indian labourers who had been living on the estate for long periods and who naturally feel that they have a definite place in any scheme of co-operative enterprise that may be launched by the Government. This is one of those instances in which it is possible for the Government to indulge in racial discrimination through the normal channels of administration. In this connection the question of legal rights may be left to a court of law to settle. We are only dealing with the moral and administrative aspects of the matter. The attitude of the Indian labourers is the only logical corollary to the attitude of the Government towards their rights. The contention that the dispute involves a question of principle which is awaiting negotiation and settlement between the Governments of India and Ceylon does not help the Government at all. The question is one that must be settled without further delay and it is in accordance with the terms of such settlement that land schemes involving the rights or supposed rights of Indian labourers should be launched. In

the present instance the process has been reversed by the Government.

Disputes like the present are bound to poison the political atmosphere of the country and it is in the interest of the people as a whole that these disputes should be settled justly and equitably. The naive suggestion that the labourers have been offered employment elsewhere does not go to the root of the matter and is not likely to appeal to the Indians. The question is not one of employment but one involving the rights of Ceylonese citizenship which are claimed by South Indian Tamil settlers who have contributed not a little to the prosperity of this Island. It is not at all probable that these men are likely to be content with the evasive and unsatisfactory attitude of the Board of Ministers.

Speeches Produce No Results

Mr. Richard Aluwihare, last Government Agent of the North-Central Province, thinks that agricultural machinery manufactured in other countries is unsuited for Ceylon. In a report to Government, he suggests that such machinery be modified and made less cumbersome.

"What is needed in Ceylon is the small tractor, complete with plough and harrow, and other essential implements, such as reapers and threshers, which could be transported into rural areas in conveyances which are in common use, such as double-bullock carts.

"The ideal tractor should be of the size of a garden cultivator, which could be used by a single operator", the report states.

Mr. Aluwihare urges the establishment of tractor stations and rural farms. He feels that the cultivator who is usually conservative, ought to be shown the better results that are obtained with the use of modern methods of cultivation. Speeches advising the use of these methods would have no results, he says.

The report stresses the need for modern agricultural implements and contains many suggestions for improving yields.

The "Vanishing" Food Ships

Stocks of rice and flour in the Island are low, warns Mr. R. S. V. Poulter Food Commissioner (Control and Distribution). This is contrary to a recent announcement that increased ration would be issued to all. But the shortage is due to the non-arrival of expected foodships from Australia, such as the *Empire Gambia* which was due on Tuesday with a cargo of flour. This ship, it is now reported, will not call at Colombo at all. No information is available whether this ship has been diverted to another port.

The *Panamania*, which caught fire in an Australian dock, is another Ceylon bound ship which has been unexpectedly delayed. This ship might probably arrive in Colombo about the end of this month. Meanwhile 9,000 tons of rice which arrived from Egypt on S.S. *Graigaur* was being unloaded.

The result of the "vanishing" of these food ships was an appeal by the Governor over the Radio to eat less.

Ship-to-Mouth Existence Threatened

His Excellency the Governor, broadcasting to Ceylon on Tuesday night, said that stocks of rice now in hand will last until June 10 and stocks of flour until June 7 only. He described the situation as unprecedented.

Some sacrifices will have to be made by sections of the community and a temporary reduction of rations is inevitable", he declared, and added:

"We have sent a most pressing and urgent appeal to the Secretary of State explaining our position. I telephoned to London this afternoon to the permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office and he has promised that the Colonial Office, will make every effort to help us."

He said he was disappointed with the breakdown in the approved programme of food supplies for Ceylon so soon after the recent announcement that the rice content in the cereal ration had been increased "as a result of the good work done by our energetic Financial Secretary, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, both in London and Washington".

The plain fact, however, was that the present crisis in the world's food supplies was such that no one could rely with certainty on any regularity in the flow of promised supplies."

He appealed to all to observe the rationing rules carefully and to desist from hoarding. He hoped that every member of the public would be a self-constituted policeman against the black market.

Food Ships Delayed

The allocations agreed to in Washington in respect of the first half year of 1946 were 60,000 tons of rice for the first quarter, 90,000 tons of rice for the second quarter, and 112,000 tons of flour for both quarters. It was the Government's intention to increase the rice ration as early as possible in the second quarter after April 1st, from which date the increased allocation was secured, but owing to delayed arrivals of programmed shipments, this was not found possible.

"But I regret to have to inform you now," His Excellency said, "that in about a week's time we shall be faced with exhaustion of stocks of both rice and flour—a situation that has never arisen before."

After explaining that several food ships would be arriving later than scheduled, the Governor added: "Some institutions and estates have in the course of time been able to save up either rice or flour, and I make a special appeal to them not to draw supplies in the next two weeks in order to enable the poorer sections of the population to purchase their urgent needs".

Central Food Production Committee Meeting

The first meeting of the above Committee meeting will be held on the 10th June at 10 a.m. at the Headmen's rest, Kachcheri. The Land Commissioner is expected to attend the meeting.

WEDDING

The marriage of Miss. Annaluxmi Kumaraswamy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kumaraswamy of 1st Cross St., Jaffna with Mr. R. Ambalavanar A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Irrigation Engineer, took place at Victoria Road, Jaffna, last Wednesday evening.

There was a large and respectable gathering testifying to the popularity of the parties.

WELL-BEING AND PROGRESS OF MASSES

Our object, says U. N. P's. Manifesto

The United National Party's manifesto states that their aims cannot be achieved in the five-year period of one Parliament, but they feel that the essential foundations can be laid in that period.

The manifesto says the Party looks forward to five freedoms—from foreign control, from want, from unemployment, from ignorance, and from disease.

It goes on: "Freedom from foreign control is a necessary pre-requisite to the obtaining of the other freedoms. The power and status we enjoy under the new Constitution must be utilised at the earliest opportunity to secure that freedom. The unity of the communities and the solid backing of the people behind this unity will be irresistible. Your vote will be a vote for freedom."

The Party's seven-point programme refers to agriculture, industry, local administration, health, education, communications, and transport.

Co-operative and collective farms and modern machinery are planned for the opening of 300,000 acres for new cultivation after the major tanks have been repaired.

Particular attention is drawn to the need for improving the quality and quantity of our livestock and the growing of fodder. As regards distribution the Party will aim at securing from the State a guarantee of prices of essential agricultural products.

The early completion of the hydro-electric scheme, training of labour, increasing of exports, diminishing of imports of food, training of scientific staff, securing land for the landless and work for the workless are among their industrial plans.

In regard to local administration the Party goal is healthy houses and pure water for all, and as regards health they aim at a "complete health service from the cradle to the deathbed."

Part of the process of fully working out the new educational system will consist of developing the national languages so that they can be used for all types of education, "even the most technical and abstruse, and become not merely the medium of administration in all its branches."

The manifesto concludes: "If our proposals can be translated into action, a new Lanka, free, democratic based on co-operative ideals will be born. In this new Lanka we stand for equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of Lanka. We stand for the unity of all communities and for tolerance and goodwill between them."

"All our efforts, all our planning will be directed to increasing the well-being and progress of the masses. It is by this standard that every proposal and every change will be judged. We appeal to all those who have at heart the goal of freedom to join us and give us every assistance and support."

Promoters Meet

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the "Times of Ceylon" reports attended a meeting of the promoters of the United National Party on Tuesday at the State Council building and accepted the Party policy and constitution. He presided at the meeting which began at 4 p.m. and lasted five hours. Mr. A. F. Molamure acted as Secretary.

About thirty members of the State Council were present including Messrs. A. Mahadeva, T. B. Jayah, S. Natesan and A. R. A. Razik.

It is understood that a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. D. S. Senanayake, George E. de Silva, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, A. F.

Molamure, T. B. Jayah, A. Mahadeva, S. Natesan, A. R. A. Razik, Susanta de Fonseka and J. L. Kotelawala, was appointed to invite leading and influential men throughout the Island, who are prepared to join the Party on the manifesto, to form an executive committee of at least a hundred.

No Charges; But No Confidence

The Jaffna Urban Council decided, at a special meeting held on Tuesday, that Messrs. P. Mortimer and S. Patanjali be sent to Colombo to interview the Chairman of the Local Government Service Commission regarding the removal of the Council's Electrical Superintendent from his post. The Commissioner insisted that definite charges should be framed and proved before any action could be taken against the officer. The Council has no charges against the officer but says it has no confidence in him. The Local Government Engineers' Association and the Ceylon Trade Union Federation are likely, it is reported, to take action in the matter.

Saiva Maha Sabai, Karainagar

The Karainagar Saiva Maha Sabai which is one of the leading religious organisations in Jaffna has contributed immensely to the upliftment of the religious and social standard of our Island. During the last 30 years of its life it had organised various religious activities in the form of lectures and religious classes, and had also contributed by making available to the public a good reading room and library, which has in its possession valuable books on various subjects the chief of which is religion. The Sabai is bringing into completion a spacious hall with a number of adjoining rooms.

The activities of the Sabai for this year are planned thus:—

1. A weaving class.
2. Guru Kula Vidyalayam under the auspices of the above Sabai. With this in view the committee has arranged meetings to be held on next Saturday and Sunday the 8th and 9th instant. The first day Mr. K. Somasundaram will preside and Mr. E. P. Amerasena (Supervisor of Textiles) will address on weaving as a cottage industry.

On the second day Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. will preside and declare open a preliminary class on Guru Kula Vidyalayam lines just after a lecture by Mr. P. Navaratnam M. A. on 'Guru Kula Vidyalayam'.

THE ORIENTAL BANK 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 Police Commission

(Continued from page 1)

of crime have gone to the list of undetected crimes.

The Attorney General's office is too full of junior Advocates whose advice when accepted is likely to land the Police into trouble.

At preliminary enquiries by the Police, all precaution should be taken that no act on the part of the Police shall be capable of being understood by the public as unnecessarily harsh or intended to humiliate persons implicated in or associated with the case. The taking of parties from house to house should be resorted to only under dire necessity. Should the need to detain a party in the custody of the police arise, safeguards should be provided for the protection of the party from interference by police officers while in custody.

Inquiries should be arranged to be held in open places and in an open manner. Decorous bearing should prevail at the enquiry which should be carried out expeditiously. No liquor should be allowed to pass among the Policemen.

Dying declarations must be made valid should Police officers record them in the presence of two respectable men who should counter-sign it.

At the preliminary inquiry, suggestions by the complainant and questions by the accused should be recorded. The proceedings should be counter-signed by the local head man or his deputy.

Arrangement should be made to pay surprise visits to minor police stations by C. I. D. officers, Magistrates, and superior police officers responsible for correct conduct of public officers. Their reports should form a permanent record of the stations.

Valikamam North Co-operative Stores Union Ltd.

The Second Annual General Meeting of this Union was held at Mallekam on the 25th May, 1946. Many delegates from the 64 affiliated societies and members of their managing committees were present. In the report of the executive committee of the Union on the work done during the past year, mention was made that the business turnover at the two depots of the Union was over 2½ lakhs of rupees with a net profit of about Rs. 12,000/-. It was decided to give a dividend on the shares and also a rebate on the purchase value of each store.

M. Srikhanta Esqr, C. C. S. Assistant Government Agent, Jaffna (E), then addressed the delegates of the subject of 'Food Production'. He pointed out how Co-operative Societies as well as individuals could cooperate with Government in its various schemes for food production.

The Additional Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies congratulated the Union on its completing a very successful year of work and exhorted the Stores Societies how they could, for the future safeguard themselves by launching the Scheme of Amalgamation of Stores as proposed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The meeting ended with the election of the office-bearers and a new Managing Committee for the new year.

BEST CALICUT TILES

Feroke KERALA Brand

Considerable amount of Research work by Kerala Tilery has resulted in the production of this Tile

Why not benefit by the labour of others
IMPROVED MODEL TO SUIT THE
POST WAR WORLD

AGENTS:

TRADE & TRANSPORT COMPANY

236 HOSPITAL ROAD,
GRAND BAZZAR, JAFFNA.

SUB-AGENT:

K. A. CHELLIAH PILLAI

"Thanga Vasa"
KARAINAGAR WEST.

[Mis. 48. 17-5 to 17-7-46.]

INVITES PUBLIC OPINION

The Delimitation Commission has already begun its task. An invitation has gone out requesting the public to submit to the commission representations and suggestions. The closing date is June 15.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

This is to inform the public that we the undersigned Thamotharam Pillai s/o Nagalingam and wife Annamah daughter of Murugesu presently of Kuala Lumpur do hereby have cancelled the Power of Attorney executed by us in favour of Murugesu son of Kathiresu of Sandirupay West, Jaffna, Ceylon and Thambiah s/o Nagalingam of Araly North dated 12th August 1933.

N. THAMOTHARAM PILLAI
J. P. Thamotharam,
(Mis. 77. 7)

FOOD CONTROL—JAFFNA

Delivery of New Rice Ration Books

Sixth series Ration books will be distributed at the Offices of the Kirama Vidanes during the early part of June 1946. Consumers residing in the Jaffna District are kindly requested to call for their new books on surrendering their 5th series Ration Books covers at the respective Kirama Vidanes' office and in addition they should sign the House Holders Lists.

Those who have failed to obtain their books by the 14th instant are requested to call over with the 5th series books at the respective offices of the Divisional Revenue Officers.

M. SRIKHANTA,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)
Jaffna.

The Kachcheri
Jaffna, 3rd June 1946.
(G. 28, 7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 544.
Sinnachey widow of Veerakathy of
Sarasalai
Vs. Petitioners,
Paramoo Velupillai of do

Respondents.
In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of the late Ponnu wife of
Paramoo Velupillai deceased of Sara-
salai.

This matter coming on for dis-
posal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq.,
District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th
day of April 1946 in the presence of
Mr. K. Kathirgamasekharar, Proc'or
on the part of the petitioner, and the
affidavit of the above-mentioned peti-
tioner dated 10th April 1946 having
been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner
be declared entitled to have Letters
of Administration to the estate of the
said intestate as her mother and sole
heir and directing the same issued to
her accordingly unless the respon-
dents or others interested shall on
or before the 24th day of May 1946
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of April 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai.
Time to show cause District Judge,
extended to 10th July 1946.

Sgd. R. R. S.
D. J.
29-5-46.
(O. 19. 4 & 7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 192
In the matter of the Estate of the
late Bernardpillai Joachimpillai of
Cathedral Street in Jaffna

Deceased.
(Dead) Victoriapillai widow of Ber-
nardpillai Joachimpillai of Cathed-
ral Street in Jaffna

Original Petitioner.
Joachimpillai Arulnayakam Dominic
of Cathedral Street in Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.
1. Joachimpillai Francis Benedict
2. Joachim pillai Simon Joseph and
3. Joachimpillai Benjamin Victor, all
of Cathedral Street in Jaffna

Respondents.
This matter coming on for dispo-
sal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq.
District Judge of Jaffna on the 3rd
day of May 1946 in the presence of
Mr. Vital. A. Moses, Proctor, on the
part of the petitioner abovenamed
and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated 12th March 1946 having been
read:

It is ordered that the said Peti-
tioner be and he is hereby declared
entitled as the eldest son and one of
the heirs of the deceased abovenamed
to have Letters of Administration
to the estate of the said deceased
issued to him unless the respondents
abovenamed or any other person or
persons interested shall on or before
the 21st day of June 1946 show suffi-

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 1848.
Nadesa Aiyer Sellathurai of Mani-
pay
Vs.
Vaithy Thampan of Manipay
Defendant.

In pursuance of the commission
issued to me by the District Court
of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall
sell the below mentioned property
by Public Auction on Monday the
15th July 1946 commencing at 4 p.m.
at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO:
The Northern extent of 7 Lms.
V. C. and 1½ Kls. together with a
coconut tree standing in the North
of the thoovai, share of well be-
longing hereto out of the share of
well, share belonging hereto out of
the half share of the well-sweep and
its supporters right of way and
water-course and right of path for
going to and from this land through
the land of Vairavan Kidinan out of
the Southern boundary land from the
lane on the South out of a piece of
land situated at Uduvil in the parish
of Uduvil, Valigamam North Divi-
sion, Jaffna District, Northern Pro-
vince called "Pavaddai" in extent
14 Lms. V. C. and 3 kls. including
the thoovai land and the said extent
of 7 Lms. V. C. and 1½ kls. is
bounded on the East by the property
of Nannian Ambalavan and Seethevy
wife of Semban, North by the pro-
perty of Marimuttu wife of Sada-
sivam, West by the property of
Nagan Sinnayan and wife, Muthy
and Vaithy Ponnai and South by
the property of Vairavan Kidinan.

S. MUTTUKUMARASWAMY,
Manipay, Commissioner of Sales.
3rd June 1946.
(Mis. 76. 7-6-46.)

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

cient cause by the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.
(O. 20. 7 & 11)

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Mis. 71. 4-6-46 to 4-11-46.

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(Mis. 154. 3-12-45—30-11-46. F)

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[Misc. 243. a. 12/1—12/9] F