

THE Hindu Organ.

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. LVIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1946.

NO. 21.

Knivesmere Incident

CEYLON GOVERNMENT

Following Discriminatory Policy

Public Opinion Outraged

Referring to the notice to quit served on 400 Indian labourers working on the Knivesmere Estate and the consequent strike staged in protest "The Hindu" of the 17th instant, under the caption "Indians in Ceylon", writes:-

Thirty-five thousand Indian labourers working on the rubber and tea estates of Ceylon have started a strike which seeks to bring the whole issue of the status and rights of Indians in the island to the forefront. It will be recalled that trouble started as a result of the action of the Ceylon Government in serving notices to quit on 400 Indian labourers and their families working on the Knivesmere Estate at Undugoda. Many of the labourers there had been working for over thirty years. The Government justified this arbitrary act on the ground that they had decided to start collective farms to provide livelihood for workless and landless Sinhalese peasants and their first choice had fallen upon the Knivesmere Estate. But it was not as if the Indians were standing in the way of the fulfilment of a progressive scheme of land settlement. The labourers concerned are naturalised citizens of Ceylon and they are entitled to the same consideration as the Sinhalese. The fact that the Ceylon Government have decided to evict the Indians to create work for the Sinhalese means that they are following a policy of discrimination and that such citizenship rights as are implied in naturalisation have no meaning. The Ceylon Indian Congress has rightly come to the conclusion that the Knivesmere eviction is not an isolated act of injustice but is a grave portent for the future. It shows how unprotected the Indians are on the island. The Congress has therefore decided to settle once for all the question of the status of Indians. It has started a strike in the Kelany Valley demanding full franchise and citizenship rights. Its demands include equality in franchise with the rest of the population, citizenship rights to Indians who declare that they propose to make Ceylon their permanent home and who have resided in the island for five years, and as an interim measure, suspension of discriminatory measures. Unless the Ceylon Government are prepared to agree to these elementary rights of citizenship repercussions in India will be unfavourable. Already public opinion in this country has been outraged by the statements of Mr. Senanayake and the action of the Ceylon authorities in with-

holding rations to the Indian labourers in Knivesmere. Dr. Khare has stated that the Government of India are taking up the matter with Colombo. A settlement safeguarding the citizenship rights and the interests of Indians in Ceylon is urgently needed, in the interests of the future fraternal relations between the two countries.

'Deserved and Delayed Justice' Done

U. S. CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS

The Senate on the 14th instant unanimously passed a Bill authorising admission to the United States and naturalisation privileges for Indian citizens. The Bill was previously passed by the House of Representatives and now awaits only President Truman's signature.

The Bills, authorising the immigration and naturalisation of Indian and Philippine citizens, were halted on their way to the White House because of legal technicality by which both the Bills would void each other. Both these Bills will have to be reconsidered and combined into one Bill. The Bill then has to return to the House of Representatives for final approval.

No obstacle is anticipated in the House of Representatives where approval of the measure is expected merely as a formality.

Chairman Millard Tydings of the Senate Immigration Committee said that he was delighted that the Bill was passed by the Senate and felt that "deserved and delayed justice has at long last been done."

—U. P. A.

Ceylon Representative In India

It is understood that Mr. M. W. H. de Silva, K. C., Puisne Judge, is to be appointed Ceylon Government Representative in India and will proceed to Delhi shortly to assume duties.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S VIEWS ON INDIAN QUESTION

"On the basis of accepted democratic standards in all civilised countries and particularly in view of the services which Indian labour has rendered and continues to render to the national economy of Ceylon, it is only just that those Indians now in Ceylon who (a) have five years residence (b) make a declaration of their intention to make Ceylon their sole and permanent home and (c) renounce Indian citizenship, shall enjoy all rights and obligations as Ceylonese citizens, including participation in Government schemes of land development" says Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, President of the Communist Party, in a statement issued recently.

"The Communist Party therefore urges the Government of Ceylon: (a) To make an immediate declaration recognising this principle; (b) To withdraw the plaints filed against the Indian labourers on Knivesmere Estate; (c) To draw up immediately a comprehensive island-wide scheme of economic development which will (i) Industrialise the country so as to reduce the pressure on land; and (ii) Create a land pool, out of which the requirements of landless Ceylonese, including Indians who become Ceylonese can be met; (d) To include Knivesmere Estate in a scheme of immediate nationalisation of big plantations and land-holdings, which scheme alone can ensure the creation of an adequate land pool.

Earlier the statement added:—"If this situation proceeds unchecked, Ceylon can easily witness communal clashes more intense and bitter than even those which took place in the years immediately preceding the war. It is therefore the duty of all freedom-loving Ceylonese and Indians to see that a just and equitable settlement is immediately reached.

"In the opinion of the Communist Party the main issue involved in the Knivesmere dispute is not a threat to the acquiring of land for village development or the settlement of landless Ceylonese on the land, as several propagandists have tried to maintain. In actual fact, the Government scheme which came into existence as a result of mass agitation both inside and outside the State Council, is niggardly, piecemeal, and does not go to the root of the problem of landlessness, which can only be solved by nationalising all large plantations and big land-holdings.

"The real issue involved in the dispute is whether the seven lakhs of Indians in Ceylon, the majority of whom are estate workers, are to be regarded as nothing more than immigrant labour to be utilised

when needed and repatriated when not; or whether those sections of Indians in Ceylon who are prepared to completely identify themselves with Ceylon enjoy the same rights and obligations as the Ceylonese."

"At the same time, the Communist Party urges the Ceylon Indian Congress to desist from such unilateral actions as the present hartals, which will only play into the hands of those reactionaries who wish to set Ceylonese and Indians against each other. It is only through convincing the Ceylonese people of the justice of their demands and through joint struggles with them for the freedom and progress of Ceylon that the Ceylon Indians can best secure the satisfaction of their claims for citizenship rights."

"As neither Mr. D. S. Senanayake nor the present Government will easily agree to settle the Indian question democratically or carry out a scheme of nationalisation of land, the Communist Party urges the mass of Ceylonese and Indians in Ceylon unitedly to demand the implementation of the above by the Government," concluded the statement.

Englishmen Flourish On Awe They Inspire

Condemning the use of the most expensive embossed note paper by members of Assemblies, and appealing to encourage village products by the adoption of popular and inexpensive habits, Mahatma Gandhi, under the caption "Take care of the pennies" writes in this week's *Harijan*:-

"Englishmen, belonging to the most expensive country in the world, who had to flourish on the awe they could inspire in us, introduced the expensive and massive buildings of offices and bungalows, requiring for their upkeep an army of servants and hangers on. If we copy their style and habits we will be ruined ourselves and carry the country in this ruin. And what was tolerated in the case of the conquerors will not be tolerated in ours. There is too, paper shortage. I am of opinion therefore that all these expensive habits should be given up, hand-made paper with ordinarily-printed letter heads in Nagari and Urdu should be used. The embossed stationery already printed can easily be cut up and put to better use and should not be used up under cover of economy. Surely village products cannot be made to wait till the expensive and possibly foreign stuff is used up. Popular Governments should encourage inexpensive habits."—A.P.I.

WANTED

An Assistant Editor for the "Hindu Organ" Jaffna. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants with previous experience preferred. Apply stating age, educational and other qualifications to the Manager Hindu Organ Jaffna on or before 25th June, 1946. (Mis. 81, 11-26)



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1946.

THE ERSATZ DICTATOR

THE IMPLICATIONS OF MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE'S policy in regard to agriculture, as announced in the manifesto of the United National Party, are so grave that they deserve the fullest possible consideration at the hands of the public. On some aspects of that policy we commented in the last issue of the *Hindu Organ*. It will be noted that Mr. Senanayake is in a favour of creating a central organisation to purchase and distribute food, and he thinks that co-operative or collective farms will help the people to become more self-supporting. This may be true, but in the light of past and present experience of the Fascist trend in Mr. Senanayake's political outlook it is the duty of every thinking person to examine this proposal and its implications a little more fully.

With regard to the purchase and distribution of food it is time that Mr. Senanayake and his colleagues realised the true attitude of the people, regardless of race or creed, towards his unfortunate weakness for depriving the farmer of his cherished liberty and compelling him to hand over his produce to the agents of the State. The people of this island are in fact awaiting the end of the present period of scarcity to make it clear that they shall not permit any politician to monkey with their rights and they will not tolerate any compulsion or pressure, direct or indirect, to drive them into the fold of any central organisation or co-operative or collective farm. Let us have such an organisation by all means. Let us have also co-operative or collective farms and see whether we can in this way increase the food supply of the Island. But, there must be no compulsion; there must be no attempt to starve the people into accepting membership of these institutions as was done in the case of co-operative stores. The country has had enough of this foolery, and, if he is a wise man, Mr. Senanayake will keep

himself out of it. We would remind him that all Ceylon is not a peasant colony, and that the landowners are not to be fooled into accepting experiments which will make them the slaves of not only Mr. D. S. Senanayake but also of every headman or minor clerk in the Kachcheri. It should be open to any farmer to stand out of any such organisation or farm as Mr. Senanayake has in mind.

The manifesto offers striking evidence of Mr. Senanayake's utter lack of repentance. It is obvious that Ceylon's ersatz dictator is still anxious to retain his hold on the farmer's windpipe and other people's as well in the name of Lanka's prosperity. In this respect there is a parallel between his technique and that of the late Benito Mussolini. The latter reclaimed the marshes and converted them into farm land. The Italian factories began to hum and the Italian Navy went about as if it owned the whole world. Occasionally Mussolini struck a pose and the Italians applauded. But, behind all this glittering facade of prosperity and power, the Italian dictator destroyed the liberty of the people. Like Mr. Senanayake he had only one party to prop up his Government. All opposition was suppressed. The result was that within the space of a few years all the work of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi was undone, and the ex-blacksmith ended his career after ruining himself and his country. Mr. Senanayake should not make the mistake of thinking that material prosperity alone will reconcile a people to being drilled, regimented and enslaved. There is no use of appealing to them about freedom and what not if the little freedom they have won is to be laid at the feet of Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his successors in office for them to do whatever they like to do with it. We would remind him that the freedom of Ceylon is no longer a controversial issue. Nothing is to be gained by trying to stampede the people into forgetting the miserable regime contemplated by the authors of the manifesto. There is hardly any community in Ceylon which is not prepared to support the demand for Dominion status or freedom. But the issue which the manifesto raises and which has emerged from the policy of the Board of Ministers during the last decade or more has nothing to do with it. It is an issue that affects primarily the right and dignity of the individual. It admits only of one answer: we shall not tolerate a Fascist Government. Mr. Senanayake may rest assured that his own followers will curse the day when he committed himself and them to the idea of a totalitarian State.

TASK OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION

INJUSTICE TO TAMILS MUST BE REMOVED

By P N THIRUNAVUKKARASU

[Memorandum submitted to the Delimitation Commission]

THE population of Ceylon is estimated at 6,600,000. The Sinhalese are 69.6; the Tamils 22.7; the Moors 6.1 and others 1.6. May the Delimitation Commission serve every section and interest entrusted to their charge.

In this connection I must emphasise the injustice of the practice—the electoral practice—of the past in the matter of allocation. It is a hurtful heritage indeed. Then it is evident that the Sinhalese have enjoyed over-representation according to the relative numbers of the people of Ceylon. As it is, the minorities are so spread over Ceylon that they augment the electoral registers and increase the allocation of seats for all areas. Then follows the tragedy of it. Thereafter the numerical majority in those areas—usually the Sinhalese—capture the seats. The Tamils do likewise with the electorates where they are in the majority. All the other minorities do not get one seat even. The Europeans, the Malays, and the Burghers do not possess numerical strength in any area to capture a seat or even deserve a seat.

On the population basis the Ceylon Moors alone deserve seats. On present figures they are entitled to 6 seats. But in the present State Council no seat was won by the Ceylon Moors. And the Sinhalese got over-representation by at least these 6 seats. Similarly the Tamils are scattered and under-represented and this makes for the over-representation of the Sinhalese. All who lose in seats according to their numbers—the Tamils, the Burghers, the Malays, the Moors—contribute to the excessive representation of the Sinhalese. So instead of the weightage to which the minorities have been clinging as a protection, they have been sentenced to under-representation and the iron is driven deeper by this over-representation of the Sinhalese.

Originally this situation was the result of the rigid application of the principle of territorial representation. Hereafter its continuance after the crude communal dispensation under the Donoughmore Constitution is a fraud on democracy and undoubtedly a sacrifice of the minorities. The ratio of representation according to numbers even has been further upset by the excessive nomination of European members whose influence has ever been for the wrecking of the Donoughmore Reforms, and the Committee System of Executive Government was never worked genuinely as an experiment.

Today the excessive representation of the Sinhalese and the imperial sense in the European nominated members have prompted an unholy alliance between them to take Ceylon over uncharted seas and have bred the domineering attitude of the Sinhalese caucus in power in relation to the weaker minorities of Ceylon. Therefore my first thesis is that the continuance of this unfair and excessive representation of the Sinhalese will widen the gulf of estrangement more and more till the minorities are perhaps exterminated.

However the Soulbury Report has recommended the utilisation of the electoral device of multiple constituency to secure the representation of the sections and interests which are unable to secure representation by unitary territorial electorates. I have pondered on the uses of multiple

constituency. I am convinced that if fully and boldly applied, and that is the specific intention and hope of the Soulbury Commission, the full and just representation of all sections and interests will result. No community or group need live in fear of domination and develop the sense of frustration.

Therefore, my suggestion is that once the proportion of Sinhalese representation of 70% of the seats can be secured by the application of the population basis, then the Delimitation Commission should serve the play of statesmanship and justice by safeguarding under-representation of all sections and interests. That is the special charge laid on them by the Soulbury Commission by their report.

I will illustrate how multiple constituency is applicable. The community in greatest need of a provision for securing representation at all is the Ceylon Moors. They have gone long without any elected representatives in the present State Council. On the strength of their numbers they should have in the New Parliament 6 seats. I am giving below an enumeration of the areas with a Moor population, say over 5,000. To me this very order according to population numbers indicates the solution of their representation.

1. Batticaloa District	82,691
2. Colombo ..	58,261
3. Kandy ..	46,903
4. Kalutara ..	23,472
5. Trincomalee ..	21,566
6. Kurunegala ..	17,876
7. Kegalle ..	13,640
8. Puttalam ..	13,068
9. Anuradhapura	12,208
10. Badulla ..	9,591
11. Mannar ..	9,300
12. Galle ..	8,872

Jaffna District comes far behind with 4,925. On these figures it is not obvious that if representation of Ceylon Moors by 6 members is to be secured by multiple constituencies, then the first six areas where the Moor population is highest obtain the privilege of multiple constituencies. These districts or areas are I, the Batticaloa II, the Colombo III, the Kandy IV, Kalutara V, the Trincomalee VI, the Kurunegala Districts. One remembers that the Delimitation Commission should revise the areas after every census. So the naturalness of selecting such areas is obvious.

The other group that loses seats by the scattered distribution of their numbers is the Tamils. Without weightage they are entitled to 22 or 23 seats. If the numbers allotted to the Northern and Eastern Provinces, nine and seven respectively, are, whether arbitrarily or not, allowed to return Ceylon Muslims by multiple constituency the number of Tamil members will be reduced to that extent. That would deprive the Tamils by 2 or 3 of even the reduced numbers possible for them.

A reference to the distribution of Tamils will now help.

District	Indian Tamils	Ceylon Tamils
1. Kandy	170,883	56,770
2. Nuwara Eliya	130,709	27,516
3. Badulla	117,578	22,300
4. Colombo	59,634	56,135
5. Ratnapura	57,100	14,754
6. Kegalle	39,088	13,502
7. Galle	214	5,988

I submit that these districts could be made to make good the representation deficiency of the Ceylon Tamils by the operation of the multiple constituency formula in their

Threat To Demolish Police Station

The Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council is seriously considering whether he should not exercise the powers vested in him and issue a mandatory order for the demolition of the "highly insanitary" quarters in which the Police Force live in Jaffna.

This information is contained in a memorandum which has been forwarded to the Police Commission by Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council.

The following are extracts from the memorandum:-

"I am strongly against promotion of officers to the higher ranks of the Force. Superintendents should be recruited like Civil Servants. Civil Service in Ceylon today is, generally speaking, free from corruption. This cannot be said as regards most of the other branches of Public Service in the Island.

"There cannot be bribery and corruption unless there are two parties to the same. Unless the public offer, the Police cannot possibly accept the bribe. Therefore, the public must be educated and made to understand that they can get their grievances redressed without bribing the Police.

"In order to decrease the crime in the Island, there should be an efficient Criminal Investigation Department working in all the districts of the Island. Crime in Jaffna has decreased since the present Superintendent of Police opened a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in Jaffna.

"At this stage I may mention that crime figures in Jaffna have decreased in recent years. It is perhaps due to the efficiency, honesty, and accessibility of the present Superintendent of Police. The present Superintendent of Police of Jaffna was recruited straight to the rank of Superintendent, and I am citing this as an example to show that Superintendents should be recruited as Civil Servants are."

RICE SHIP DUE ON SUNDAY

According to a report appearing in the *Ceylon Observer*, the next rice ship is expected to arrive in Ceylon from Egypt, carrying 9,000 tons of rice, on Sunday, June 23.

But it is not known when the next flour ship will arrive in Ceylon.

INCOME TAX FOR MALAYA

Mr. George Hall the Colonial Secretary, has announced in the House of Commons that it was proposed to introduce income tax in Malaya, but detailed plans must await the arrival of the Commissioner of Income Tax.

case as in the case of the Ceylon Moors.

There remains the problem of the excessive representation of the Europeans and the absence of representation for Burghers and Malays. First of all the use of the word European in relation to votes, representation, etc. is unconstitutional. Only British citizens are endowed with these rights. The jumble referred to "Europeans" carry no such rights. Further the provision of nomination is to help groups who cannot possibly obtain seats. It is not meant as and should not be an instrument in the hands of the future Prime Minister or the Governor to counteract the mandate of elections. If 6 seats are to be nominated, I suggest that the British, the Burghers and the Malays may be given one seat each and the balance be utilised to provide representation for the sections and interests that have failed at the elections. This may include religious or sections under-represented.

Primary Education In Travancore

NEW SCHEME IN OPERATION

A Press Note issued by the Government of Travancore says: In conformity with the declared policy of the Government to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the State and their notification connected therewith, the scheme has been introduced, as a first step in the taluks of Thovala and Agastheeswaram and the City of Trivandrum when the primary schools reopened on June 3, 1946.

It has been decided that the duration of the primary course should be extended from four years to five and that in the compulsory areas all the children between the ages of five and 10 should be brought under the Compulsory Primary Education Act. The primary school syllabus has been revised and built round children's activities and expression work. New Malayalam and Tamil readers, prepared to suit the requirements of the revised syllabus have been introduced in class I and suitable higher readers will be prepared and progressively introduced in classes up to 5. In order to enable the teachers successfully to handle the revised syllabus and the new readers as many as 4,000 trained teachers have been given an intensive refresher course and posted in class I. Important corporate managements such as the London Mission Society, Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Kerala Hindu Mission and Salvation Army and many individual managements have handed over their schools to departmental management. Government have taken over these schools and absorbed the teachers in them into Government service. The minimum pay of the primary school teacher has been raised to Rs. 25 plus a war allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem. An additional allowance of Rs. 5 has been granted to the headmasters of these schools. One hundred and thirty eight schools are functioning in Thovala and Agastheeswaram taluks and 37 schools in Trivandrum City. The results achieved are highly creditable to all concerned in the inauguration of the scheme—A. P. I.

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

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK

The Annual General Meeting of the Depositors of the Ceylon Savings Bank will be held in the General Meeting Hall of the Chamber of Commerce Building on Friday 28th June, 1946 at 4.45 p.m.

LESLIE C. COORAY,
Secretary.

Colombo, 18th June, 1946,
(G 35 21-6-46)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 550

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagamuthu Kandiah of Changanai West Deceased.

Nagamuthu Marimuthu of Changanai West
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnammah widow of N. M. Kandiah; Minor 2. Thaneswari Kandiah aged 2 years, and; Minor 3. Puvaneswari Kandiah aged 8 months all of Changanai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of May 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner above named, and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated 30th day of April 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st respondent above named be and she is hereby declared appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd respondents above named, and the petitioner above named be and he is hereby declared entitled as the father of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondents above named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of June 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of May 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

The date for showing cause extended till 16th July 1946

Ind. R. R. S.
District Judge.

(O. 29, 18 & 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 551

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Pandaram Ponnampalam of Kaddudai in Jaffna Deceased

Vallipuram Nedarajah of Kaddudai Sandilipay
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Pandaram Sathiasivar of Kaddudai
2. Pandaram Ramalingam of do presently of F. M. S.
3. Sathiasivar Kanthiah of Sandilipay
4. Kathirgamu Mylvaganam and wife
5. Thiruvani of Sandilipay presently
6. Velupillai and wife [F. M. S.]
7. Gnanam of Manipay North
8. Ponniah and wife
9. L. dehumy both of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of May, 1946 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner dated 6th May 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 17th day of July, 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of May, 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge, Jaffna.

(O. 27, 18 & 21)

FOUNDER'S DAY

At Mahajana College

The Annual Founder's Day celebrations and prize-giving function at the Tellippalai Mahajana College takes place on Monday the 24th inst. at 7 p.m. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, will preside and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy will distribute the prizes. Messrs. M. Balasundram and N. Ponniah will be the speakers.

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)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 524

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinniah Venasithamby of Changanai West Deceased.

Thambyah Salliah of Changanai West
Vs. Petitioner.

1. R. manathar Mahavir and wife,
2. Athchippillai both of Changanai West, 3. Sathipillai widow of Visuvalingam of Changanai West presently of Gemas, 4. Appachoi Naderajah of Changanai West presently of Kota Bharu Malaya, 5. Amalavin Kathirakula Pandiar, 6. Ambalavanar V. erasingham both of Saniliy presently of Veyangoda, 7. Appakkuddy Rajaratnam and wife, 8. Indirani both of Sandilippay, 9. Achchimuttu widow of Sionddi Sellappah, 10. Arunachalam Thambyah and wife, 11. Thangammah, 12. Murugan Appachchi and wife 13. Rasmamah, 14. Thambyah Appachchi and 15. Thambyah Asakuttu, 16. Achchippillai widow of Krishnera I of Changanai West, Minor 17. Visuvalingam Paramasamy and, Minor 18. Visuvalingam Krishnasamy both of Changanai West presently of Malaya, 19. Arumugam Thambyah of Changanai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. K. Subramaniam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 19th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 17th and 18th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the deceased unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 1st day of March 1946 and show cause to the contrary.

The 1st day of February 1946.

Sd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 31st May 1946.

Ind. R. R. S.
D. J.

Time to show cause extended to 30th August 1946.

Ind. R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 28, 21 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
[Held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 312 PT

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thangammah wife of Kanapathipillai of Puloly West, Point Pedro. Deceased. Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Puloly East, presently of Badulla

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Alvappillai Kanapathipillai, 2. and wife Theivanaipillai, 3. Kanapathipillai Navaratnam, 4. Menadobipillai daughter of Kanapathipillai, 5. R. S. Lechumipillai daughter of Kanapathipillai, 6. Kanapathipillai Karigesacillai, 7. Alvar Kandiah Kanapathipillai all of Puloly West, Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijewardene Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna (held at Point Pedro) on the 29th day of May 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the above named deceased dated the 11th day of July 1945, the affidavit of the witnesses hereto and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner above named

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minors 3-6 Respondents, that the said Last Will be declared proved that the Petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate of the said Last Will as Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of June 1946, and shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 29th day of May 1946,

Sgd. E. Wijewardene,
Addl. District Judge
Sgd. M. Esurapadham,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 25 18 & 21)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 309 PT

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Kanagasabai of Karaveddy West

Deceased

Sitamparanathar Velupillai of Karaveddy West Petitioner
Vs.

1. Karthigesar Vallipuram
2. Sinniah Kanapathipillai and
3. wife Wallipillai
4. Karthigesar Kandappu all of Karaveddy West Respondents

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Velupillai Kanagasabai coming on for disposal on the 12th day of April 1946 before E. Wijewardene Esquire Additional District Judge in the presence of Mr. K. Sivasangaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the father of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of June, 1946 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of April, 1946.
Sgd. M. K. Sagarapillai,
Additional District Judge

Drawn by
(Sgd) K. Sivasangaram
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 25 18 & 21-5-46.)

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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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[Mis. 43. 17-5 to 17-7-46.]

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[Mis. 243, a. 12/1—12/0] F