

# THE Hindu Organ.

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Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham



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## Mr. D. S. Senanayake And His Love For India And Indians

By PRO BONO PUBLICO

Any one with a modicum of sense will know that Ceylon is a small island, lying at the feet of India and in times of stress as during the last great war, cannot exist by itself without the protection of a more powerful ally. Even such a great and powerful statesman as President Truman was forced by world events to admit that whatever might have been the attitude of America towards Indians in the past, the relationship between America and India needed drastic adjustment. It was so late as July 2, he signed the Indian Immigration Bill, under the terms of which 75 Eastern Hemisphere Indians will be permitted to enter the United States every year. The Bill also provides for naturalisation of those who chose to immigrate to the United States. The author of the Bill, Mr. Emmanuel Celler stated "this bill does simple justice - long overdue. The people of India were brothers in war and allies in battle and it would be immoral to continue to view them otherwise in peace. I am certain the passage of this Bill and its enactment into law will cement further the goodwill existing between the two countries and will aid greatly development of greater cultural and commercial exchange between the two."

America as we know is the most powerful country in the world today and is the proud possessor of the atom bomb secret and the richest in the world. Such a world power in the zenith of its greatness and magnanimity recognises the services rendered by India and its men in the great war, and therefore sees reason and sense in annulling the old laws, and enacting new so as to permit Indians to settle down in America.

Contrast the attitude of America towards India with the ingratitude shown by puny Ceylon and its small men headed by the powerful D. S. Senanayake and a coterie of his camp followers. Ceylon is in its prosperous condition today due to British capital and Indian labour. We all know that under our Kings except for small patches here and there, the rest of the island was all jungle and infested with wild animals and reptiles. It was Indian labour that transformed it into a lovely beautiful island, capable of producing enormous wealth. These men think that by sending away Indians and snatching the trade in their hands they will attain two fold objects - winning the ranks of Tamils in the island, rendering them effete and powerless and the other to conserve all political power in their hands. It would serve as an eye-opener to Messrs. Mahadeva and Natesan to know that in the heart of hearts Mr. Senanayake hates all Tamils and all minorities. His taking them under his wings at the moment is not on account of the brotherly or neighbourly love he cherishes for them. He has a purpose and that is when he has dealt with the Indian Tamils and sent them away,

the Ceylon Tamils would fall an easy prey and he could deal with them in like manner - either make them subservient as the Ceylon Muslims or Burghers, or if they dared to show any opposition treat them and that part of the country they inhabit in such a way that they may of themselves leave the country and run away to South India. These are the sinister intentions of the Senanayake clique. If they are lovers of truth let them deny if this is not their ulterior object, and why they have of late developed a hatred to the Indians, denying them elementary right of citizenship.

Does Mr. Senanayake realise that if not for India and its services in the great war, Ceylon would have fallen an easy prey to the Japanese, and would have suffered immensely, as other eastern countries that had a foretaste of Japanese rule. Ceylon was not saved by its Civil Defence Force, but by the great sacrifice made by India and its men in common with America, Australia and other countries. Soon after the war is over is it gratitude or Buddha Dharma to forget the benefits derived from our great neighbour India? Leave alone ravages of war even in the matter of food and clothing, are we not to a very great extent dependant on India even today? Mr. Senanayake's protegee said the other day that for the last 2½ years we did not import a grain of food from India. Though Mr. Senanayake kept his mouth shut, Mr. Aney lost no time to nail this lie to the counter. Mr. Senanayake's argument was probably that because we were able to do without India for the last 2½ years, we could do so indefinitely without India, and therefore he can treat India and Indians in the manner he chose to treat the Knave-mire labourers. He thinks that he would continue to import the useless stuff, euphemistically called rice, from Brazil and Egypt and supply the people of Ceylon. He does not tell the poor Ceylonese tax-payer how many millions of rupees of the poor man's money he had squandered in this manner and in his wild cat schemes called food production during the last 15 years. Will he dare publish the expenditure and income derived from his schemes? Of all the people of this island the greatest despoiler and enemy of the Ceylonese is Mr. D. S. Senanayake. He has impoverished the people by squandering the public money without let or hindrance. The poor people are not aware that by continuing the controls he daily impoverishes them by keeping the prices of articles at a high level. All that the poor man earns is just enough to pay for his daily necessities in the black market and he is continually kept poor. As a crowning event of his career he now seeks to become Ceylon's first Prime Minister! Can ambition and audacity go any further?

Letter to the Editor

## IRRIGATION FOR JAFFNA

Sir, - I forward herewith a copy of a letter sent to the G. A. I shall feel much obliged, if you can advise the people of the places I mentioned overleaf and to press the Government jointly to grant irrigation facilities. During this scientific age I see no reason for our people to work hard in the old ways. Some cultivators are not getting produce even to the extent of 50% of the cost.

You may remember Pandit Nebru stated recently in India that the Government which lives on the people's earnings must serve the people several times more than the employees' remuneration.

Yours etc.,  
V. Somasundram.

LETTER REFERRED TO

I understand from the papers that the Nilavara Well could be utilised to irrigate only 1,800 acres. If so there will be large tracts of fertile land to be brought under irrigation facilities. I therefore venture to suggest the following for your immediate consideration.

2. To my knowledge there are three more sources of pure water supply inexhaustible for all practical purposes.

(a) The Yamunari can serve Chemmani, Arialai, Nayanmarkadu, Maravanpulo, Nallur, Tirunelvai, and adjoining villages.

(b) The Thirunelvai Experimental Station will can serve Thirunelvai, Kokuvil, Kondavil, Kopay, Suthumalai, Thavady, and the adjoining villages.

(c) The Nirindil Well at Karazari can serve Point Pedro, Valvettithurai, Udepiddy, Karaveddy, and the adjoining villages.

3. These wells can immediately be fitted with the pumps similar to the ones now being used at Pattur.

4. I urge you to take immediate steps to get this done so that Jaffna will be able to contribute her part to tide over the impending famine.

5. I wish to point out that competent authorities are of opinion that Mahavali Ganga could be diverted so as to irrigate North Central and Northern Provinces including the Jaffna Peninsula. We view with pride to have as our Government Agent one of us: we shall be ever beholden to you if you will get this project under way before you relinquish your duties.

## Multiple - Member Constituencies

Sir, - The creation of multiple-member constituencies is being pressed before the Delimitation Commission as if it would give scope for a larger number of representatives entering the Parliament for the minority communities. There is danger in the move. In effect, the minority communities will find themselves crushed on the pressure of multiple candidates. It has been so in countries where multiple-constituency plan was tried.

Voters, particularly, our minority communities are so easy-going and flexible in character that they could

be easily persuaded to cast their several votes in favour of the several persons canvassing them. Unless proportional representation be tacked on to single-transferable vote, multiple-member constituencies should prove another disaster to the minority communities.

Yours etc.,  
R. C. P.

## The Future Of The Ceylon Tamils

Sir, - The future of the Ceylon Tamils must be a matter of serious concern to all those who are genuinely interested in their welfare. Mr. K. Shanmukham's article on this subject therefore deserves our serious consideration.

If we are to make a serious attempt to restore to our community the place which it held in the public life of this country, we must evidently adopt a realistic attitude in planning for the future.

With regard to the demand of the Tamil Congress for parity representation, it must now be admitted that at no time after its rejection by the Donoughmore Commissioners it had any chance of being restored in the Constitution of the country, and the failure to realise this important fact was responsible for the total failure of Ceylon Tamils to get adequate representation. The attempt of Mr. Shanmukham to defend Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam's obstinate insistence on his fifty-fifty scheme or nothing else is misleading and contrary to facts. He is wrong in assuming that what is happening in India justifies the demand of the Tamil Congress for its scheme of parity representation; I am therefore, giving a few facts to show that the position in India does not warrant the view expressed by Mr. Shanmukham.

Mr. Jinnah's demand is not for parity of representation, but is for division of India, and the Cabinet Mission has only attempted a compromise settlement.

Proposals for the new Indian Constitution proceed on lines different from that embodied in the Ceylon Constitution. These include autonomous provinces with group federations and a central union dealing with a few important reserved subjects.

The new Constitution has to be framed by a Constituent Assembly constituted on a population basis. There is no talk of parity representation of any kind.

It is wrong to say that the Cabinet Mission has granted parity representation in the new constitution. It has still to be framed by Indians themselves.

There is no parity representation in the present provincial constitutions. There is certainly weightage for minorities, but no parity of any kind has ever been asked for or given.

Even in the proposals for the Interim Government put forward by

(Continued on page 5)



## NOTICE

The Printing Works and Office of the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed tomorrow as a mark of respect on the death of Mr. S. Ponnusamy, the Manager.

ACTING MANAGER.



## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1946.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES  
IN THE NORTH

No Government Department is in greater demand in the Northern Province than the Irrigation Department, but it must be said with regret that it is this very Department that is unable to appreciate to the full its opportunities and responsibilities. We have referred in these columns to the scandalous manner in which Irrigation officers at Kilinochchi became parties to the arrangement by which one-third of the cultivable area was allowed to be sown for Sirupokam though the water in the tank has proved to be inadequate for the purpose. Right from the start water has been doled out to the cultivators under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme in the most niggardly fashion without any regard for the requirements of paddy cultivation. Formerly the rule was that whenever water was issued to a farm it should not be cut off till the whole land that had been sown was fully irrigated. Some novice ignorant of cultivation conceived the brilliant idea of supplying water to each farm for so many days or hours arbitrarily fixed by him and this idea was put into operation ruthlessly with the result that the Sirupokam crop has suffered seriously. If the Irrigation Department is run on these lines, one may as well bid good-bye to agricultural prosperity. If the Government is really desirous of doing any good to the people engaged in cultivation, it must forthwith do something radical to change the outlook of Irrigation officers from the lowest to the highest.

The prevailing notion amongst these officers seems to be that the land and the cultivator exist solely for their own convenience. Their whole attitude towards cultivation is one of supercilious ignorance. It is high time that the Government pulled up these men and told them plainly that they must do their duty by the public or get out. If this is not done, there is more than one way of bringing the Government itself to its senses. We have to emphasise in this connection the legal aspect of the

Government's obligations towards cultivators between whom and the Government there is a contract, expressed or implied, for the adequate supply of water. Rates are levied on paddy farms for the supply of this water and we fail to see how the Government can escape the responsibility for the recklessness and ignorance of its officers. The disloyalty of the Irrigation officers to their own appointed work is apparent from the fact that, while they are to be found scorching along public roads in their motor cars and visit Jaffna on the sly on Saturday evenings, they are not prepared as a rule to visit each farm and find out something of the difficulties under which the cultivator labours. If the cultivator had a fat salary and the numerous allowances paid to these ungrateful public servants he would deserve all that and much more.

It would not be too much to say that the entire Irrigation Department has got completely out of hand as will be seen from the indecent haste with which Mr. D. H. Kahawita aired his views to a Colombo journalist some time ago on the subject of the Puttur Scheme. This scheme is an experiment. For the first time in the history of this Island the Government is interesting itself in the subject of lift irrigation. Many years ago the same problem was tackled with great ability and perseverance in South India where irrigation from wells with power driven pumps is doing much to help the cultivator. The conditions prevailing in many parts of South India are identical with those in Ceylon's dry zone. Much can be done in the way of increasing the water supply of this area by ascertaining the possibilities of well irrigation. For this purpose the services of officers with the requisite knowledge and experience are necessary. Of course conditions vary even in the Northern Province from area to area. The coral formation in the Jaffna district may require treatment entirely different to what may be found necessary, say, at Vayuniya or Mankulam or further south. In essence, however, the problem is the same and it is the Government that must lead the way. In the Northern Province, more particularly in the Jaffna District, a more forward policy is urgently called for in the interests of the people. We trust that the experiment at Puttur and other places will lead to the formulation of a practical scheme for the supply of water to the cultivators in this area. It will also be necessary to consider the possibilities of lift irrigation by means of power driven pumps, from wells specially bored for the purpose.

In this connection at a time when the cultivators under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme

Teachers' Day At  
JaffnaSalary Schemes An Election  
Stunt

Teachers of Jaffna assembled in large numbers by a unanimous resolution strongly condemned the salaries awarded to teachers in the Salaries Report as unjust and inequitable and likely to jeopardise the cause of education.

This was at a public meeting held at Jaffna Central College Hall last Wednesday evening to observe the All-Ceylon Teachers' Day.

All colleges and schools in Jaffna were closed during the afternoon sessions on that day and public meetings were held at Valigamam East, Kayts, Vadamaradchy and Chavakachcheri.

Mr. C. Ponnamba'am, Advocate speaking from the Chair, said, that according to wages awarded to labourers by the Wages Board many classes of labourers earned more than the vernacular teachers. Free Education policy of the Government of Ceylon was wonderful and unknown even in the richest free countries of the world.

Continuing Mr. Ponnambalam said that the teachers did not have the advantage which the Public Service had of making money by means of bribery and corruption. Government was spending millions of rupees on doubtful projects. The Free Education and Salary Schemes were all election stunts to enable the present State Councillors to be returned to the new Parliament.

Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Proctor, said that teachers should not strike, but should carry on an intense agitation. He strongly felt that the teachers should receive a respectable wage.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, President of the Nationalist Tanils Association, said that teachers should form themselves into a trade union and fight for a wage commensurate with the dignity of their profession. But they should not resort to strike.

## OBITUARY

It is with the deepest regret that we record the sudden death of Mr. S. Ponnusamy, Manager, "Hindu Organ," which occurred this afternoon at his residence in Chemmah Street.

The funeral will take place tomorrow.

are about to suffer serious loss owing to a shortage of water in the Iranamadu Tank, would it not be more graceful if the Minister of Agriculture and Lands took steps to have the bund of this tank raised by at least four feet? This matter was brought to the notice of the Minister some years ago but no action has been taken so far. An increase in the capacity of the tank will enable the cultivators to sow more lands even for Sirupokam and help us all to tide over present difficulties in the matter of food.

Art Exhibition At The  
Carnival

By Spectator

This exhibition, I understand, was organised by Mr. P. Kumarasamy Iyer, Art Master, Jaffna Hindu College, with the kind co-operation and assistance of Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai, Inspector of Art, and Mr. K. Kanagasabapathy, Art Master, Stanley Central School. There are some excellent photographs, beautiful school drawings, and lovely paintings of some of the leading artists as Messrs. W. J. G. Beling, S. R. Kanagasabai, Ivan Pieris, Gabriel, Kanagasabapathy, A. Rasiyah, P. Kumarasamy Iyer and Bageswara Sarma.

There are paintings of both oriental and occidental types, modern and new. The works of Mr. Bageswara Sarma are oriental while that of others are occidental. Some of these are direct studies from nature.

The main outlines of the forms and the grouping are rendered again in a more forceful and arbitrary way to certain simplified planes of stronger colour in a far more deliberate design. This has always to some extent been the method of good painters and a few paintings of Mr. Ivan Pieris may be taken as examples of this kind.

The works of Ivan Pieris are of the very finest. His compositions, like those of the genius Picasso, the master of Cubism, are deliberately denatured and rendered abstract. Some of his studies are beyond the understanding of the spectators. Only one who is in touch with the modern art can appreciate his wonderful, creative, abstract pieces.

Mr. W. J. G. Beling's study of a still life scene of lotus flowers, in oil, is very pleasant and delightful. There is, in it, a beautiful dignified lyrical quality and perfect balance, rhythm and colour. His study of a "Lady washing Clothes" in water colour may be noted for its simplicity of treatment and sweetness of colour.

Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai's portrait of a "Boy in Blue Cap" in oils is full of life and reflects the balanced humanism of the Renaissance. The sweet innocence of the child is very well captured. His seascape, also in oils, has a tender warm feeling and really reflects the sea atmosphere. Distance, recession and movements are marvellous.

Mr. Kanagasabapathy's "Landscape study from the Verandah" is nothing but lyrical. One can feel a poetic peace and calm quality in this painting. The colours are beautiful. The artist's free and easy manipulation of paint is admirable.

His portrait of a lady dressed in black-spotted saree is much attractive. I feel this portrait will look much better if its placing in the canvass is improved a little by the adjustment of the frame.

Mr. Rasiyah's study of Mancumban, with its vertical rhythm obtained through palmyras is very pretty. The trunks of the palms have been treated freely and with a spontaneous flow.

Young Gabriel's work covers a wider field of sensation. He is free with his brush.

The few exhibits of Bageswara Sarma, in water colours as mentioned above, are of the indigenous type, flat two-dimensional, and except for his Angler which is somewhat naturalistic, all others are idealistic. They are the outcome of his sincere feelings, emotions, ideas and thoughts. His study of the artist is a splendid visualized creation of the artist himself. His picture of Infinite is based on Religious Philosophy and the colours used are symbolical—white for knowledge and black for ignorance. The placing of black and white, two contrasting colours, makes a good harmony in taste.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UNITY AND CO-OPERATION

SIR.—You have struck the correct note and in good time in your editorial on "The Need for Unity" in your paper of July 5, 1946. You have shown very clearly why it is unsafe for the Tamils to depend on Mr. D. S. Senanayake's verbal assurances of fellowship and good will in the future, and the vital need for the Tamils to stand together. It is hoped your warning that "the least the Tamils can do is to stand together in the face of this menace to their safety", will not go unheeded.

It is very strange that there should be a need at all for convincing Tamils of this menace. It is merely due to the fact that selfish and self-seeking politicians have deluded the Tamils into believing that all is well with them (the Tamils) and that unity was im-politic, when they only believed that all was well with them (the politicians), in the sense that they would be in the favour of those that would be in power. And as for the rest let the Tamils please those expected to be in power and they will be able to pick up the crumbs that fall from the masters' table.

In support of this the cry was raised that we should "co-operate". Who would ever object to co-operation? It was the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress that recommended "unity within and co-operation without". It is one of their "aims and objects". But what is the meaning of "co-operation" to the opportunist politicians? It is surrender—the giving up of all individuality and merging into something that he thinks is all powerful and will reward him for this self-surrender. What does co-operation really mean? It is not merely lining up with others, it is not queuing up with others to approach meekly Santa Claus with his bag of toys. It is not inactive acceptance of another man's point of view and his line of action. True co-operation is working together (in the same field) for the attainment of a common end—the achievement of a purpose, a common good. What is this aim for the realisation of which all races, parties and individuals should unite in their efforts, should work together? It is the good and efficient government of the people. Not the advancement of individuals.

For this purpose different parties adopting different methods, working from different points of view and pooling together a variety of ideas helping criticism and reconstruction from within is much more conducive to making the wheel of progress turn steadily and beneficently, than if there were only one party and that party a law unto itself. What is an absolute necessity in "working together" in parliamentary government is the existence of an Opposition. An Opposition, the "brake" of the car of government is as much an important factor in the efficient running of the "car" as the engine itself. In fact a defective engine might help the car to jog along but a defective brake or the absence of one will plunge it in disaster. "Co-operation" and "Opposition" in parliamentary government are not incompatible. That, Sir, is the correct way of looking

at co-operation in parliamentary government.

So called Nationalism—some men working together *against* other men working together—could not flourish if there is this working together for the common good. What militates against it is antagonism between race and race, caste and caste, religion and religion, community and community—the antipathy born of selfishness and misunderstanding and fostered (alas!) by lying propaganda, by narrow-minded partisans short-sighted politicians and sensation mongering journalists. It is this that, if left unchecked, will sap the very life of our civilisation.

In reality we will find that few of us in Ceylon have anything in our hearts against those who are outside our pale. When left to ourselves, we want to live and let live. It is only when we are sure that some principle we hold dear is being violated by others that we are inclined to "fight". Even then there is no room for ill feeling. The man who fights for what he considers a violation of principle should be respected. Even here, often, a little face to face negotiation would clear the matter up. Acquaintance and a knowledge of unvarnished facts go a long way toward understanding and co-operation.

Then, Sir, as to unity within—it is singularly fortunate that in the same issue of your journal, Mr. S. K. Vadivale of Chulipuram invites attention to the "importance of an organisation like the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress". It is the only All-Ceylon organisation for the Tamils and it is only through such an organisation that the unity of the Tamils can be achieved. As individuals and groups here and there nothing can be done. It is only an all embracing organisation that can do it and an existing organisation, however defective it may be, is indeed a great advantage and better than any new and *ad hoc* make-shift. If the Tamils mean well by themselves they should rally round the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, which has already played its part, sinking all differences, as the organisation for safeguarding their civic and political rights, their language and culture, their social customs and religion and maintaining and advancing their position as an important Member of the Peoples of Ceylon.

In no organisation in the world can one expect perfect agreement among members in all respects. So long as members accept the broad principles, and the general aims of an organisation, and the ideals it stands for they must stick together within the organisation and work for the realisation of those ideals. There can even be an "opposition" within the organisation to check any tendency on the part of the majority or the executive to "err" from the principles and aims laid down or water down the ideal. Such a situation will be most salutary and conducive to efficiency.

But unfortunately there is the "walking out" mentality in Ceylon. No sooner a person finds that in a meeting things are not going as he wishes than he decides to walk out. If a member of an organisation finds that others differ from him in some matters he thinks that he should resign. If service is our end and not self-display this is a most

undesirable form of conduct. It is negative and contributes nothing but only satisfies the individual and his vanity. If our action is to be positive, constructive and educative we must remain within the organisation and work indefatigably for its reformation, if that is the need. Within the aims and ideals of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress there is room for all groups and all shades of opinion.

Someone raised the question the other day somewhere why the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress having condemned the White Paper and the Order-in-Council, did not boycott the Constitution. This is the same "walk out" mentality. Condemning the Constitution because it had failed to recognise certain principles for which the organisation stood and the framers had not accepted a proposed plan, does not mean that it should not have its representatives within the government to work for the good of the people as well as the vindication of its principles and, if possible, for the reformation of the work for the people's good and not their ruin.

Another question that is frequently raised now is, that the "policy" of the Tamil Congress is, as if it had become bankrupt. This is probably due to the fact that recently formed parties are publishing their policy and programme. And also probably because it is thought that the Tamil Congress's only function was to appear before the Soulbury Commission and now that it is over, what other function has the Congress.

Any one who has studied Article 2 of the Constitution, which sets forth "the aims and objects" of the Congress, will not ask this question but another. Has any other organisation in Ceylon a more comprehensive programme and plan and idealistic objective for working for the welfare of a people than the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress?

You have given, Sir, the war cry for the coming elections "it is the duty of the Tamils to elect representatives, who will keep this (the 'menace to their safety') in mind, while they honestly co-operate (the meaning of which has been attempted here) with other sections of the population in the government of the country." More strength to your elbow Sir!

Yours etc.

A. J. R. VETHAVANAM,

Colombo,  
July 10, 1946.

CLERICAL SERVICE IN SCHOOLS

SIR.—While the grievances of Principals and Teachers, both English and Vernacular, have been prominently featured in the Press, those of School clerks, laboratory Assistants, peons and others have been sadly ignored.

This discrepancy between the teachers and the other members of a School staff dates back to the inauguration of the Free Education Scheme when the services of school clerks and others in assisted schools were ignored and no provision made for their salaries. As a result, some of these employees have had their salaries and war allowances cut down while others have even been discontinued from service. No explanation for this glaring injustice can be found except that school clerks and others are too few to bring their influence to bear on politics as teachers are able to. If at Royal College, which is

A Creditable Achievement

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon Branch) was held at the Mission Headquarters at Wellawatte, on Saturday, the 22nd June. Srimath Swami Siddhatmanandaji, the Vice-President presided. The following office-bearers were elected for a period of two years:—President Srimath Swami Vireswaranandaji; Vice-President: Srimath Swami Siddhatmanandaji; Secretary: Dr G Wignaraja; Treasurer: R. Murugupillai Esq; General Manager of Schools:—Srimath Swami Hrishikesanandaji. Thirty-five other members were elected for the Board of Management.

In spite of various difficulties, the Mission maintained, with the co-operation of the generous-hearted supporters, a steady progress, in its Educational, Cultural and Religious activities. In addition to conducting various religious activities from the Colombo Centre, it has been managing 22 Schools (including 3 English Schools), 2 Orphanages and 2 Hostels, in the districts of Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Badulla. There are 4,948 Students on the roll and there are 129 teachers. The balance sheet shows total assets over two lakhs.

A Post-war Planning Sub-committee was formed for considering ways and means of increasing the activities of the Mission. Opening of the Library and the Reading Room in the new building, starting a Physical Culture Centre, a Night School and a Students' Home are some of the items recommended by the Committee.

In his concluding remarks, the Chairman thanked heartily all the Members, Donors and Well-wishers for their continued sympathy, support and co-operation. The meeting terminated with prayers.

also a 'Free Institution', the services of clerks etc. are found necessary, it follows that the services of clerks etc. are also necessary in the Free Denominational Schools. The case of clerks etc., who were already in the service of such schools before they became free has been callously ignored by the Minister of Education.

It was, therefore, his duty to have rectified this default before he recommended increased emoluments under the New Salaries Scheme to the other educational employees—Inspectors, Principals and Teachers. Though late, we trust that the case of these neglected bread-winners will receive the immediate consideration of the Minister and get a square deal at his hands.

Jaana. School Clerk,  
26-6-46

A CORRECTION

SIR.—I find that in your issue of the 25th June 1946, you have published an advertisement about the Teachers' Day on July 10th. A statement you make there is not quite correct and I shall thank you to correct it. It pertains to the asking the Managers to close their schools on that day. What was actually decided was to hold the celebrations in the afternoons after working hours, but not to discourage those who felt they would like to ask their managers close school on that day.

Yours etc,  
J. O. Mendis,  
General Secy. A. C. U. T.



## What Price is a Tamil Husband?

By ANNAPOORANI

THE cost of all things is shooting up, for we are told that the demand is greater than the supply. The commodities available for sale are very restricted and what were once considered bare necessities have now become luxuries. And the Tamil husband who until a few decades ago was gallant, wise and human enough to share his life with any daughter of his race who would and care for him has now become too rare a species. In fact I have not met with any one of his kind for the past ten years.

What is the good of boasting and bragging about our ancient lineage? Why should we, Tamil women, be expected to owe allegiance to a race wherein we are unable to find a mate, the birth-right of any woman? Has the manhood of Jaffna suddenly lost its virility that it is compelled to watch with no pang and no sense of shame the irony of decent, lovely women vegetating in cold, purposeless virginity? Let us see what exactly the father of a Tamil girl should possess in order to make her appear alluring and find grace in the eyes of a Tamil youth.

The clerical service is the obvious sphere for our parasitic young Shylocks. A clerk in the third class feels sure he can digest Rs. 15,000 in cash and an equal amount in kind. The class two hand aspires to twice that quantity. A class one man, if he is a widower and is saddled with two or three kids, condescends to look upon a woman for a few thousands, but, if he is free from any encumbrances, no woman can ever hope to entice him for less than Rs. 30,000.

### Predilection for vile Pelf

If we take a look at our University and Training College products we shall be compelled to arrive at the conclusion that education at the present day is merely a pastime. Much cannot be expected of schools and colleges at the moment for most of those who are in these institutions of knowledge and learning are, sad to say, simple mendicities. Anyway, if we pause to ponder over what education has done for the Tamil youth, we shall find that it has conferred on him not large heartedness, not commonsense but an insatiable and inglorious craving for money. Teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers and the whole crew of the educated gang marry and breed not for love and progeny which by the way are the two reasons for marriage, but for fat dowries. The price of a teacher varies from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000/= and that of a lawyer or doctor from half a lakh of rupees to over two lakhs. Almost every member of the Civil Service, or for that matter, any member of the noble professions which call for long periods of study at Colleges and Universities is known to have a strange and weird predilection for vile pelf. Has not our education erred grievously?

The average educated young man of today has indeed fallen low when with shame-faced trickery he resorts to such effusions as, "I hate money. No man can accumulate it without stooping to shady doings.

It's absurd to claim dowries. In fact I don't like that beastly thing. If the proposal is agreeable to my parents I shall be very pleased to marry that girl." In these effeminate words the young man riggles out of the difficulty of making a straight forward decision. Believing in the apparent sincerity of the youth the bride's party on an auspicious day at a propitious hour approaches the parents of the man-child who with a disarming candour declare to the haggard travellers, "We know our son only too well. He is not of the forward type and is too good for this rough world. If he does not feel the security that comes of a rich financial backing he will be lost. Therefore you will please appreciate our inability to oblige you in this little matter." With these words ringing in their sad, sorrowful ears the relatives of the bride-to-be shake the dust off their feet and quit the home of the eligible bachelor, and the girl wilts away in the inner quarters of the paternal roof wondering for what purpose she had been intended by the Creator, and the brave young man who has emptied his heart through the mouths of his parents with a throbbing heart awaits the knock of the dowried damsel.

### A Hot-House Plant

This is the festering spot in the body of the Tamil race. What a tragic picture we see in the homes in the Peninsula; grown-up daughters lounging in chairs, lethargic beings devising endless ways of killing time; hard-working girls performing a thousand and one domestic chores with clouded hearts; girls like millstones round their fathers' necks gulping cheap, sordid trash, dreaming of the day when Prince Charming would stride in and break off the spell and release them from the monotony of an absurd form of existence. The picture of the husband-hunt with fathers, uncles, brothers, friends and brokers engaged in hot pursuit of the eligible bachelor is far too tragic to seem silly and ludicrous.

The institution of marriage has lost much of its poetry. To a visitor from another clime the Tamil lad looks an imbecile who has to be propped up and nurtured as if he were a hot-house plant, and the Tamil lass an uneconomical piece of article that has to be got rid of at an exorbitantly high cost. Is not Tamil society very wicked and is there any honour in being a Tamil woman?

### The Inevitable Result

Ambedkar, the Harijan barrister, once threatened to lead the untouchables into other folds and he would have succeeded had not Mahatmaji espoused the cause of the depressed classes. Women too, in this gracious land of ours, are nothing more than members of the menial class and they have borne for endless ages the tyranny of a quaint social ethics. But there is a limit to human endurance.

If the Tamil race does not set about removing this social blight, this pernicious system which demands of a father that he shall part along with his daughter all his wealth and drag on a miserable existence, not only will this historic and glorious nation dwindle into a third-rate, quarrel-some, peevish tribe

## THE CARNIVAL A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Jaffna Hindu College has done it again. Hats off to the organisers of the Carnival for their splendid achievement. The success of it is due, in no small measure, to the generous response of the Jaffna public, which is invariably the characteristic of the Jaffna man.

Credit must be given to the splendid illuminations. The Standard Electric Company of Colombo had spared no efforts to turn the grounds into a sea of multi-coloured electric jets throwing into relief the stalls so beautifully done. The lay-out of the Carnival grounds added to the lustre of the canopy of scintillating lights of red, green and gold. The imposing entrance, the tastefully decorated stalls, the enchanting music, the multi-coloured electric jets—one and all formed the Island of Enchantment.

### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The exhibits of the Department of Commerce and Industries afforded ample evidence as to the rapid strides made in the direction of industrialisation of the land. The products of the glass factory deserve special commendation. Some of them are of excellent design and workmanship. They are in no way inferior in quality, design or workmanship to foreign products. The Officer in-Charge of the exhibits ought to be congratulated on the excellent display he has made of the glass factory products.

Products of the Leather Factory too are good. Designed to give comfort and satisfaction, they are durable. Nor do they show any lack in taste. The coir industry is not far behind as regards its products. Some of them show a surprising amount of artistic taste in design and workmanship. Almost all the visitors to the Carnival, especially ladies, were very much interested in the textile spinning demonstration. The lady officer maintained a running commentary on the seemingly intricate process, and being struck by the simplicity of the whole thing, the lady visitors were eager to know whether hand-loom were available. Perhaps, necessity is perforce compelling them to see a way out of the present scarcity of clothing.

Another important feature was the exhibits of the Co-operative Department, Kandy. Curios of brass, brassware, tiny silver spoons, ash-trays etc., indicate that Kandyan art has not fallen into decay. Some of the curios are exquisitely finished with beautiful engravings.

### DRAMAS AND CONCERTS

The eleven days of the Carnival were crowded with dramas and concerts. Both amateurs and professionals took part in them. The Hindu Ladies College ought to be commended on their excellent presentation of the play *Sathi Akalya* and the magnificent pantomime and masque, *Thirupathi Enochhi*. Though staged by amateurs, the

but it will also provide an irresistible temptation for the women, the trustees of the rich Tamil legacy that has persisted even unto this day, to turn away from the race wherein they appear superfluous and select for themselves consorts among other nations.

latter especially was performed brilliantly. Talent there is; but no full use is made of it.

*Eilkanan* was staged well by the Jaffna Hindu College, and *Abhinanyu* was presented equally well by the Kokuvil Hindu College.

The two concerts were performed very well. Last night's variety entertainment given by some schools and colleges in Jaffna was the best out of the lot. It deserves special mention. The *Kuravanchi Nadagam* performed by the girls of Ramanathan College surpassed all expectations. It was highly gratifying that the amateurs were able to perform the dance so brilliantly. The peacock dance was equally good.

Sangeetha Booshanam Mr Shanmugaratnam's musical recital was appreciated by all lovers of music. His modulation and control of voice, the variety of the *ragas* in which he sang, captured the hearts of the audience.

### EXHIBITIONS

To the student of History, Science, Geography or Art the Exhibition Section provided a source of knowledge. One of the forms of study is object study. The student of history will draw as much inspiration and knowledge from a life-like model of Bismark or Julius Caesar as he would from the pages of a book of history. The weapons of war from the Stone Age to the Modern show the various phases of man through the different ages. Mr S. Jeyaveerasinghe must be congratulated on the excellent work he has done in arranging this exhibition.

Mr. P. Thambu too must be congratulated on his work in the Geography Section. The miniature aerodrome shows clearly that, when the time comes for Ceylon to have her own planes and aerodromes, Jaffna will not be lacking in men to rise to the occasion.

The Science Section, which was organised by Mr. C. M. Kulasingham, contained many useful and instructive objects. The model cement factory is of current value. The manufacture of alcohol from pumpkin is of commercial interest if it can be done on a commercial basis. Visitors were very much interested in the model submarine and battleship. The model helicopter and merry-go round worked by electricity were appreciated by all.

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



# INDIAN NEWS FRONT

## Moulana Azad

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad who for the last six years guided the destinies of the Indian National Congress has handed over the reins of Congress administration to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is the fortune of the Congress that during the six years when communal bitterness has been on the increase, it had, as its head, a distinguished Muslim. Moulana Azad is a profound scholar in Arabic, a devout Muslim, and above all, a staunch patriot. Unlike the Muslim League Fuhrer, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, he sees no conflict between faith in Islam and adherence to Indian Nationalism. It is understood that he is planning to visit the different Arab States and foster good will and friendship.

## Nehru Enters

Pandit Nehru is no stranger to the presidentship of the Indian National Congress. This is the fourth time he has been called upon to shoulder the heavy responsibilities as President of the Congress. The Presidentship of the Congress is no sinecure. It carries with it heavy obligations, a capacity for hard work and rare qualities of leadership. With his dynamic personality, his persuasive manners, his democratic approach to thorny political problems, his firmness in dealing with issues that threaten to compromise national interests, and above all his broad outlook in matters international at a time when India is to secure an honoured place in the councils of the world as a full-fledged independent country, the election of the Pandit to the presidentship of the Congress is most opportune.

## The Congress Parliament Approves

The All-India Congress Committee at its momentous sessions held in Bombay last week has approved, by an overwhelming majority, the stand taken by its Executive Body, viz. the Working Committee in accepting the long-term proposals of the Cabinet Mission. Though the proposals of the Cabinet Mission fell far short of Indian Nationalist aspirations yet the Working Committee considered them earnestly in all their aspects because of their desire to find some way out for the peaceful settlement of India's problems and the ending of the conflict between India and England. It is to be noted that for the first time in the history of British administration in India, the British Government had accepted the demand of the Congress that India's future constitution should be decided by Indians in a constituent Assembly. The Congress being fully aware of the defects in the Constituent Assembly is approaching the question in a constructive spirit with a determination to see that the Constituent Assembly is made to function as a sovereign and free body. Mahatma Gandhi is very candid on this point. "The proposed Constituent Assembly" says he "is not a free Assembly. There are many defects in the scheme but since we have been fighting for so many years, why should we be afraid of defects in the Constituent Assembly. We can fight the

Assembly itself if we find the defects are unremediable."

## The New Congress Cabinet

The New Congress president has nominated the following to be members of his Working Committee: Pandit G. B. Pant, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Srimathi Kamaladevi, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. Fakkuddin Ahmed, Sardar Pratap Singh, Srimathi Meidula Sarabhai, Dr. Balakrishna V. Keshkar.

This list contains many surprises. Barring Moulana Azad, Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit G. B. Pant and Mr. Rajagopalachariar, others may be regarded by some as 'rank outsiders.' About one third of these members are men with definite socialist leanings, thus providing the new committee with plenty of new blood.

## League to Change Its Mind

Having been frustrated in its attempt to form an interim Government by itself, the Muslim League sees germs of its extinction in the acceptance by the All India Congress Committee of the Cabinet Mission's long term proposals; and today, it talks of reconsidering its previous decision to accept the proposals. The Fuhrer of the League is silent; he is enjoying hospitality bountifully bestowed on him by the Muslim ruler of the predominantly Hindu State of Hyderabad, and it has fallen to the lot of his lieutenant, the Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan to voice the disappointment of the League, Nawabs and Nawabzadas; says the Nawabzada. "The time has come for the League to reconsider its decision to accept the long term proposals. It would be suicidal for the Muslim League to participate in the Constituent Assembly as the situation now stands."

In reply to a question as to what might happen if the Constituent Assembly were to go on without the League the League Secretary replied:

"Certainly it will not be a peaceful transfer of power. That much I can say. The Muslims will not take it lying down."

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[Mis. 105. 9-7 to 9-10-46]

## Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1)

the Viceroy, but rejected by the National Congress. Muslims get only weightage, but no parity—5 seats instead of 4 in an Executive of 14 members, on the understanding its composition is to form no precedent for the future in constitution making.  
Nallur,  
11-7-46.

Yours etc.,  
C. K. SWAMINATHAN.

## OBITUARY

We regret very much to record the death of Mr. M. Ganeshan, brother of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, which occurred early morning yesterday at his residence in Chemmah Street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

The late Mr. Ganeshan was attached to the editorial staff of the *Hindu Organ*. His kind heartedness and simplicity won the hearts of all those who came in contact with him. His loss would be felt by us all.

We express our deepest sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

## TENDER NOTICE

The Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Saturday, July 20, 1946, for the supply and delivering of 5,000 or more plantain suckers 4 to 5 months old towards the end of July, 1946. The plantain suckers should be delivered at the Jaffna Railway Station to be loaded into waggons.

Tender forms should be made on forms obtainable from the Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) Jaffna, from whom particulars can be obtained.

A cash deposit of Rs. 25/- must be made at the Kachcheri, Jaffna and receipt for same produced before any tender form can be issued.

M. Srikhanta,  
Asst. Government Agent (E)  
Jaffna Kachcheri,  
8th July, 1946. (G. 41. 16)

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(Misc. 108. 16 & 19.)

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## TENDER NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
No. 221 G.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of an undivided half share of the following lands situated at Vidathalpallai in the parish of Kachchai in the Thenmaradchy Division.

1. Land called Mathiathoddam in extent 10½ Lms. V. C. bounded on the East and South by the property of Velauthar Kandiah, North and West by the property of Periatnamby Ramanathan and others.

2. Land called Kudiyruppu in extent 60 Lms. V. C. bounded on the East and North by the property of Velauthar Kandiah, West by the property of Pasupathipillai widow of Thamotherampillai, South by lane.

3. Land called Kunchanthoddam in extent 155½ Lms. V. C. bounded on the East and North by the property of the heirs of Muttiah Velupillai, West and South by the property of Thamotherampillai Kasi-pillai.

4. Land called Senthirachykadu in extent 104 Lms. V. C. bounded on the East and North by lane, West by the property of Venasithamby Santhirasekeram, South by Road.

Please apply in the above case to the Secretary, District Court, Jaffna on or before 15th August 1946.

R. SINNADURAI,  
Proctor,  
(Mis. 114. 16)

The Chairman, Tender Board General Treasury, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on July 30, 1946, for the supply of 2,000,000 burnt bricks at the Colony Building sites at Kilinochchi. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, on a deposit of Rs. 25 for each form. Further particulars can be had from him. (G. 44, 16, 19, 23)

The Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Saturday, July 20, 1946 for the supply and delivering of 5,000 or more Murunka Cuttings up to the middle of August, 1946. The cuttings should be from the Tenmaradchchi Division and must be delivered to Govt. Lorries at any point in the Kandy to Jaffna Road within the said division.

Tender forms should be made on forms obtainable from the Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) Jaffna, from whom particulars can be obtained.

A cash deposit of Rs. 20/- must be made at the Kachcheri, Jaffna and receipt for same produced before any tender form can be issued.

M. SRIKHANTA,  
Asst. Govt. Agent (E)  
Jaffna.  
Jaffna Kachcheri,  
8th July, 1946. (G. 40, 16)

The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 23rd July, 1946 for the transport, rebagging etc of foodstuffs.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 100/- will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo or at any Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

M. SRIKHANTA,  
for Deputy Food Controller,  
Jaffna.  
The Kachcheri  
Jaffna, 4th July, 1946. (G. 42, 16)



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

### ORDER NISI

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 302 P.T.

In the Matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Samuel Neelappiar Arumugam  
of Puloly West, Point Pedro  
Deceased

Sarah Sellamnah widow of Arumugam  
of Puloly West, Point Pedro.  
Petitioner.

1. Joseph Nalliah Arumugam of No 98, Cotta Road, Borella
2. Elizabeth Nallamnah widow of Veluppillai of No. 32, Chapel Street, Jaffna
3. Emily Thangammah wife of Isaac of K. Kovalam
4. Daniel Isaac of Maddagedera Estate, Mutlugama.
5. Mary Basamma widow of Esaiyah of F. M. S.
6. Moothathamby Sinniah of F. M. S.
7. Marthi Gnanammah widow of P. Okianathan of No. 25 Chapel Street, Jaffna
8. Chinnathan by Alfred Packianathan of do. Respondents

This matter of the petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Samuel Neelappiar Arumugam of Puloly West, Point Pedro, coming on for disposal before E. Wijeyawardene Esquire Additional District Judge on the 28th day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingham 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 widow of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of July 1946 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 29th day of June 1946.

Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene  
Addl. District Judge

(O. 35, 12 & 16)



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(Mis. 185, 31-12—31-12-46)

### Order Absolute in the First Instance

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 298 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thambu Ambalavan pillai of Puloly East  
Deceased  
Namasivayam Marugesu of Puloly East  
Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Wijeyawardene Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 2nd day of February 1946 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingham proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 16th day of June 1943 and a tested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public under No. 15668 and now deposited in this court and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the testing Notary and the witnesses thereon.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared the executor of the said Last Will and that as such he is entitled to obtain probate thereof and that probate thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner.

The 2nd day of February 1946

Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene  
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 35, 12 & 16.)

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[Mis: 103, 5 to 16]

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[Misc: 243 B, 12-3—12-9-46 T.]

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