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NO. 72.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF TRANSPORT

(By R. SHIVAPATHA SUNDRA M)

A report on Postwar reconstruction issued recently by the British Trade Union Congress called for the immediate transfer of transport to public ownership. In juxtaposition with this report the second Nelson plan appears to be a circumscribed and unimaginative effort in that it seeks to perpetuate the exclusive transport monopolies the first had introduced. Under the old Ordinance, before the first plan, there could however be many road services by different parties on the same route and the same party might run his Omni Buses, on different routes. This led to many ugly situations resulting frequently in breaches of public peace and order. The first Nelson Plan directed itself to remedy these dangers in public life by limiting the services on any particular route by an exclusive grant of licenses. Thus the seed of a new type of vested interests was mischievously sown.

By its fruits shall this system of monopolies be judged. Whilst eliminating wasteful and unhealthy competition, specially during emergency conditions when an acute shortage of vehicles and parts is experienced, this system of monopolies has accelerated the growth of a new type of racket by owners who were already plying buses before the new Ordinance No. 47 of 1942 came into force in January 1943. A few owners who were driven off the roads were compensated by the wealthy ones. And a new era in the history of Motor Transport was ushered in. It was so decreed to be in the interest of the public which was considered to be of paramount importance. After the passage of twelve months or more one begins to genuinely doubt the wisdom that conceived it. The persistent mental anguish of the travelling public in all parts of the Island bears eloquent testimony to the evils propagated by monopolies. One would have ordinarily expected Director Nelson to remedy this despicable feature of Motor Transport service by eliminating the private profit making element. But the second plan for beautiful buses, trained Conductors and disciplined Drivers, however seductive it be, does not keep abreast of changing conditions all over the world. Monopolies are not going to be the order of the day. Socialist demand and socialisation of ownership of transport will be the chief items in the economic reconstruction of any country. Presumably according to Director Nelson it shall not be the way of

countries which are not free. His is yet another attempt at irritant foolery tending to detract the mind of the public from the single issue whether the monopolistic system of licenses has not been tested and found wanting. The only measure of success it has achieved, is to help ill-clad, insolent and illiterate owners and owner-drivers to get rich quick when the going has been easy. None but a nitwit will repudiate this conclusion.

It is an economic urge of all nations to build up maximum profits with the minimum of investments in the shortest period possible and to entrench themselves thereafter for all time. With years they will become an unbearable burden like the old man of the sea. The raucous protests by Bus Companies at public dissatisfaction with the services are really the hysterical shrieks of the hideous baby which Director Nelson conceived under unpropitious circumstances and delivered in Ceylon during abnormal times. If by his first plan it was easy for men with little or no pretension to good breed or ordinary decency to grow into rich bus magnates at the expense of the public within a short spell of twelve months, then it becomes an imperative national duty cast on our legislature which is elected to secure the best interests of the people in any scheme, to review the present situation and to introduce relevant amendments to Ordinance No. 47 of 1942 and to the main Ordinance No. 45 of 1938 and to exercise vigilance over new proposals by Director Nelson however superficially attractive they be. *Times Denas et dona ferentes* is expressive of the feelings of the public in respect of plans emanating from that source.

All road services are public utility services. As such the people are the sovereign judges of the existent services. The inefficiency of the services becomes self-evident when it is borne in mind that bus owners with a paltry capital of a couple of thousand rupees each have ventured under the new dispensation of Director Nelson to provide road services when the cost of a bus reaches the region of five times their investment during pre-war times and ten times or more during war conditions. The colossal profits the owners had thereby been able to amass have shaped them to be petulant dictators of the travelling public. Verdict there. Lore of the public of the First

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

2nd Class Teachers (Untrained)

Sir.—On September 14th the Executive Committee of Education decided to admit five Second Class Certificated English Teachers to the Training College this year but on September 16th the Entrance Examination for admission to the Training College was held. Thus inadvertently a good lot of Hind Class Teachers who would have otherwise sat for the Entrance Examination were shut off. They have to avail themselves of this privilege only next year. Nevertheless this meagre concession after an agitation of over ten years and in the face of over seven hundred teachers of the type in Ceylon, is only a sop and does not settle the minds of teachers concerned. Yet the fire of agitation is smothered and not quenched as this class of teachers do all the spade work in the schools but have not been provided with promotion beyond the Hind class. While the vernacular untrained teachers are raised automatically to the First, the English counterpart remains an anomaly. The Codes of 1923-27 had certain privileges granted to these teachers, but these were deleted in the subsequent ones. It is therefore a moot point to raise whether these teachers who joined the service while these clauses were in force, have a claim on the Department for separate treatment or not. Why should they suffer for no fault of theirs? All the same, the Department has off and on recommended promotions to these teachers but the Treasury has always turned it down on financial grounds. A census of these teachers was taken and supplied to the Treasury in the time of Mr. Robson. Ever since, the Treas-

Nelson Plan is resounding. Best laid plans often gang a-gley. Rickety and ramshackled contraptions on wheels with perforated tops which amazingly pass muster as vehicles fit and servicable at the posts of motor examiners will continue to creak along the roads of the Island however convincing Director Nelson may denounce them unless and until all private Bus Companies are by fresh legislation refused renewal at the expiry of the licenses. As a national policy it appears to be sound that the people in whose interest road services monopolies were primarily created shall hereafter own, control and manage their services. It cannot be for a moment asserted that the travelling public in the different parts of the Island are so bankrupt of man power to run their own

services the financial implications or who knows what happens on High Olympus? Let the Teachers' Associations and the Department give us a definite pronouncement that something is in the offing, because we suspect that we are going to be left to languish in the limbo of lost hopes in view of the fact that Kannan-gara Commission's report clearly states that these teachers have cultivated their usefulness and are an unwanted lot. Then why continue to hold the Ceylon Teachers' Certificate Examination and swell the ranks which are already full?

Yours etc.

K. E. Ramalingam,
Manipal Hindu College,
12-12-44.

Balanced Representation

Sir.—I was present at the Plenary Session of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress in the Town Hall of Colombo on the 27th ultimo and listened to the presidential address of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. He made a strong prima facie case for balanced representation in the State Council. Apart from other considerations it is important for the good and efficient administration of this country that the State Council should be so constituted that in the event of the party Government throwing off the portfolios there must be the possibility of the other party forming an alternative Government thus avoiding a deadlock as in the case of India. In the present State Council the present Ministers once throw off their portfolios and the Governor was unable to form an alternative Government. If there had been the possibility of forming an alternative Government these Ministers would not have resigned their portfolios so lightly for fear of another Government being formed. This consideration itself should make the Commission realise the importance of balanced representation. My belief is that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is a man of the hour and must be followed by us unquestionably as a soldier would follow the Commander. It is time that we all Tamils should take a united front and present a unanimous demand to the Commission. I am aware that there is a section of the Tamils who differ from Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam as regards Balanced Representation but they have not formed themselves into a group or organisation and formulated a scheme to protect the interests of the Tamils or of the other minorities taken together.

Yours truly,

A'Pura,
V. Rameswamy.
14-12-44

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1944

THE SOULBURY COMMISSION

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE Soulbury Commission the thoughts of politicians and political groups will turn towards the need for the presentation of their own views. It need hardly be said that these views will necessarily bear the impress of the particular group to which a witness belongs. There are, of course, no real political parties in the British sense of the term. In Ceylon it is always possible for a man to form a party of his own at short notice. On closer examination the party will be found to consist of the man who formed it and his friends. It is in the light of this fact that the Commissioners will have to scrutinise the views submitted to them and accept or reject these views strictly on the merits without taking into account the representative character that will be doubtless claimed by the witnesses. In this country it is the fashion for everyone to claim that he is representative of somebody else. For instance, the Ministers say that they represent Ceylon. In fact, they represent only themselves and their fellow-adventurers. They do not even represent the entire Sinhalese population. Similar claims will be made by bodies other than the Board of Ministers, and it would be safer in the public interest if the Commissioners refrained from attaching undue importance to these claims and proceeded with their investigation on the footing that each witness spoke for himself.

One great object of the Commission's investigation will be to ascertain the facts that underlie the present political situation. In this respect the Donoughmore Commission blundered badly indeed. The members of that Commission were deceived by appearances. They were misled into believing things which they should not have believed. The Soulbury Commission should avoid the mistakes made by its predecessor. It is not enough that the minorities and other sections of public opinion should be consulted before the Commission makes its recommendations to the Secretary of State. Consultations and recommendations would be utterly useless in the absence of the relevant facts. And it is harder to get at these facts than the Commission's perhaps think. These

facts have to be ascertained, after the usual tests are applied, from impartial, thoughtful men and women who would place truth before everything else. If the future of this country is to be fashioned on a lasting foundation, if we are to avoid the grave mistakes that have undoubtedly been made, it is the truth, however bitter it may be to those concerned, that the Commission must find out before it arrives at a decision. We have had enough resolutions of the State Council and other bodies on the subject of "free" Lanka, dominion status and other matters. We have heard professional politicians inviting the British and all "foreigners" to quit this island. Delirious pronouncements on "freedom" have become the order of the day.

But, what is the truth? The ignorance of the masses, the lack of character in those who pose as leaders, the growth of a type of impudent demagoguery that knows little of intrinsic human values, the corruption that is rife in almost every branch of public activity, the inability of honest, independent men of character and ability to assert themselves in the midst of the conditions created by the Donoughmore Commission—these are some of the truths that have to be brought home to the Commissioners. This has to be done, not in the interests of this community or that, but in the larger interests of the people as a whole. Let there be no mistake about it. We do not for a moment pretend that the tragic failure of the last decade or more could have been avoided if, in the place of a homogeneous Board of Ministers, we had some other homogeneous Board to manage our affairs. The causes of this failure must be sought, not merely in the short-comings of a particular community, but in the short-comings of the people as a whole.

It is these shortcomings that have to be ascertained before the Commissioners proceed to advise the British Government as to the future Constitution of this island. In the long run it is certainly better to face the facts than to run away from them.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN JAFFNA

An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in Moor Street within the Urban area. So far of fifteen cases, five have proved fatal. Muslim religious sentiment being strongly against the patients and contacts being removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and on representations made the Chairman of the Urban Council has erected special sheds near the Muslim quarters for the accommodation for the patients and contacts and arranged with the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for treating and dishing these patients.

Reforms Commission Procedure

The Commission appointed by His Majesty's Government to visit Ceylon in connexion with constitutional reform, consisting of the Right Hon. Lord Soulbury, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., (Chairman); Mr. J. F. Rees, M.A., M.Com. and Mr. F. J. Barrows, J.P., C.C., arrived in the Island by air on Friday evening.

The terms of reference of the Commission (as already published) are:—

"To visit Ceylon in order to examine and discuss any proposals for Constitutional Reform in the Island which have the object of giving effect to the Declaration of His Majesty's Government on that subject, dated 26th May, 1943, and, after consultation with various interests in the Island including minority communities concerned with the subject of Constitutional Reform, to advise His Majesty's Government on all measures to attain that object."

The Commission proposes to confine its attention in the first instance to the examination of:—

(1) Proposals designed to give effect to the Declaration of His Majesty's Government dated 26th May, 1943, (vide Ceylon Sessional Paper XVII—1943), which have already been published or are submitted in writing to the Commission; and

(2) Written criticisms of any such proposals as have been or may be made public.

Communications to the Commission should be limited to these two categories and should give the names and addresses of the sponsors who wish to give oral evidence in support of their proposals or criticisms. They should be addressed to the Secretary, Soulbury Commission, State Council Building, Colombo; and all proposals submitted under (1) above should reach him by January 15th.

After the Commission has received the communications referred to, the Chairman will publish the proposals received under paragraph (1) and will proceed to the hearing of oral evidence. The hearing will normally be conducted in public session, the dates and times of which will be published by press notice.

It is not at present contemplated that any sessions should be held outside Colombo, though members of the Commission hope by individual visits to make personal acquaintance with local conditions throughout the Island.

The Commissioners were met at the Ratmalana aerodrome by Mr. E. R. Sudbury, C.O.S., who will be Additional Secretary to the Commission, and drove to the Galle Face Hotel, where they will stay while they are in Colombo.

THE NARAMMALA SEAT

The bye-election for the Narammala Seat in the State Council, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Siripala Samarakody, was won by Mr. R. G. Senanayake with a majority of over 13,000. The polling took place on the 16th inst.

The polling resulted as follows:—
R. G. Senanayake 20,543 votes
N. H. Keerthiratae 6,808 votes
T. B. Amunugama 2,455 votes

Majority 13,735

Batticaloa's Attitude

Mr. Sam T. Stephens, Proctor, speaking at the All Ceylon Tamil Congress Session held in Jaffna on the 16th inst. said that he brought greetings from Batticaloa, the second largest Tamil town subjected to Sinhalese oppression. They in Batticaloa felt that as Tamils they should not be slaves under any other community but be as co-partners with all other communities in the Island. The Tamils of the Eastern Province were of one accord with those of the North. They should not be misled by the report of a meeting held in Batticaloa to express confidence in their representative Mr. V. Nalliah.

At that meeting the speaker also was present. Hardly fifty men were present. There was no chair, no table, no lamp, and there was no notice (too) of the meeting. The resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Nalliah was moved by a nephew of Mr. Nalliah living in his own house. He was surprised that even a paper like the Times did not report the Chairman's speech.

The speaker, though present at the meeting, did not want to participate in it, as it was not properly convened and was not a representative one. Mr. Nalliah had told him often that he (Mr. Nalliah) was never against the policy of the Tamil Congress but was only trying to get something done by Sinhalese Ministers for Batticaloa. The people of Batticaloa surely did not approve of such an attitude of begging or deceiving anybody. What the speaker really suspected was that some one, such as the position of a Deputy-Minister, had been thrown to Mr. Nalliah by the Sinhalese oligarchy. Very soon they were going to hold a meeting of the voters and ask Mr. Nalliah to declare his policy openly. It should be remembered that he was returned by only about 4,000 voters in a constituency of 30,000.

Whenever Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam went to Batticaloa and addressed a meeting thousands flocked on. The speaker could bear testimony to the respect paid to Mr. Ponnambalam in Batticaloa. They had in him a great leader. Mr. S. N. Velupillai, President of the Batticaloa District Committee of the Tamil Congress and Mr. Kanagasabai, President of the Batticaloa Association, were unavoidably absent in Jaffna that day. The latter was having high fever and called him (the speaker) and earnestly asked him to go and represent Mr. Kanagasabai at the Jaffna sessions. Messrs. Perinbambi and Arumugam were present to represent what Batticaloa felt. All Batticaloa resented the insult thrown at Mr. Ponnambalam and the Tamils by two Sinhalese Ministers the other day. They had held a meeting at Kalmunai and protested against such insults hurled at their community. All these days the Sinhalese leaders had used their mouths but in future they were going to use physical force also in the Council (cries of "shame").

Milk Centre At Navaly

The ninth milk centre in Manipay Parish was opened at Navaly, near Velakkai Temple on the 16th inst. by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, V. C., Chairman.

HOW TAMILS CONTRIBUTED TO SINHALESE CIVILIZATION

By R. C. P.

Long before the arrival of Wijaya and his 700 followers in Ceylon in the 6th century B. C. the Island was known to the Tamils of South India and it was colonised by Tamils. The *Yakkas* (Rakshasas) whom Wijaya subjugated were a section of the Dravidian race. The invasion of the Island by Rama which, according to Rajavalia took place 1844 years before the arrival of Wijaya i. e. about 2387 B. C., brought to the Island armies of South Indian hordes, and there is reason to believe that a large number of them settled down in the Island. The Tamil Kings of Jaffna of former days traced their succession to the government installed by Rama before he left the Island. According to tradition, he appointed two Brahmans to rule the North in his name (*Pararajasekaramalai*). Sir William Jones, an eminent scholar-archaeologist was of the opinion that the Island was "beyond time of memory inhabited by the Hindu race" and referred to "the languages, letters and old monuments of its various inhabitants" to support it. The Tamils had a Kingdom of their own at Mantota (Journal of the R. A. S. (C. B.) 1848 quoted by Brito, Bertucci and Bennet in their accounts of Ceylon enumerate several facts which tend to show that the Tamils of India colonised Ceylon long anterior to Wijayan conquest.

The *Vaipavamalai* on the authority of records of history, not extant at present, has it that Wijaya and his followers were Seivites by faith and that they worshipped at Tiruketesvaram at Mantota and Konesar temple at Trincomalee. The territory acquired by Wijaya consisted only of the settlements of Makas. To be crowned as King, he solicited the good-will of the Tamil King of Pandya and asked for a royal maiden for consort and wives for his followers. The Pandyan king sent his own daughter with every description of gold ornaments befitting her sex and exalted rank. He bestowed on her as dowry elephants, horses, chariots and slaves with 18 officers of State, 60 menial servants, 1000 artisans from the 18 castes (*Mahavamsa* Ch VIII and *Rajavalia*). He also sent 700 noble maidens accompanied in like manner, by attendants, servants and slaves of both sexes. It may be assumed that each of the 16 officers was accompanied by wife and children, his messengers and maid-servants and his male slaves and female slaves. There were also a number of families of each of the 5 sorts of tradesmen (Carpenters, weavers, washermen, barbers and workers in leather). Thus did the Tamil King contribute to the installation of the Kingdom of Wijaya with complete outfits of State and cultural elements necessary for expansion of arts and industries and social amenities. The conditions on which the Ceylon Kingdom entered on its career were that the Pandyan King and his successors were to exercise guardianship over it.

The story that the name Sinhala, Sinhala, was derived from Lion (Sinha) Wijayo's grandfather be-

ing identified with the brute should be dismissed as a myth. The island was known from ancient times by the name of Elam and its language Elu. The new settlers adopted that name; probably in later times *See*, the Tamil form of Sri, was added as prefix making it Sielam, Sinhalese. Wijayo died issueless and the election of his successor appears to have caused dissension. There was an interregnum. A brother of Wijayo was invited, but he sent his nephew. It would have accorded with the Tamil custom of succession had a brother of the queen or her nephew been selected. The new-comer needed a consort before he could be crowned. If he had asked for a princess from the Pandyan Court as his uncle did and got one to be queen the Kingdom would have been assured of peace. But a lady of the lineage of his father came in the disguise of a devotee whom the nephew of Wijaya, assuming the name Panduvasadeva, married. The throne name adopted by the King is suggestive of acknowledgment of Pandian overlordship. Yet there is reason to infer that all was not well with Wijaya's Kingdom. On the death of Panduvasadeva disputes appear to have arisen as to who should be his successor. He had several sons by the queen who belonged to the Sakia race, but his only daughter notwithstanding all precautionary measures taken against her being seduced by any man, conceived a child and gave birth to a boy. An identical story regarding his nativity, escape from his uncle's designs to kill him, protection afforded by shepherds &c. with that of Sri Krishna is weaved in the *Mahavamsa* as if to offer an apology for the succession the throne being diverted to the Matriarchal line, following the Tamil custom. The boy prince was befriended by a Brahman who educated him as well as supplied him with munitions of war. In the war of succession that followed he kills his nine uncles only saving the one who had helped his mother from being murdered. He comes to the throne assuming the name Pandukabaya marrying a young lady indicated by his benefactor, Brahman Pandula, and appointing Cana the latter's son as his *praha* brahman. He was essentially a Tamil King.

It was this King who built the city of Anuradhapura engaging an expert in *Silpa* Sastras. From the description of the plan of the City as given in the *Mahavamsa* it was applied Dravidian Sociology illustrated on the ground. In his reign allegiance to Tamil culture was well maintained and creative efforts were successful.

In the reign of Devanampiya Tissa, grandson of Pandukabaya, an alliance was concluded with the Moriyian emperor Asoka who sent to the Ceylon king many presents and also the pious message: "Ruler of Men! with unfeigned faith do thou also take refuge in the Salvation of Buddha".—With this political allegiance, there came to Ceylon a large number of Moriyian people, both lay and priestly, who settled down in the Island.

PT. PEDRO PROTEST

Against Insult To Tamil Leader

A meeting of over 2,000 residents of the Point Pedro electoral area, including several hundred women, presided over by Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam, the former Legislative Councillor, was held at the Vadamaradchi Central English School Hall on the 14th inst. to protest against the unprintable references to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam made by the Leader of the State Council and by the Minister of Local Administration, and which every true Tamil felt as an insult directed against the entire Tamil community.

Feelings of great indignation prevailed. A resolution was moved by Mr. V. Parameswari Proctor, and seconded by Mr. K. Alvapillai condemning the conduct of the two Ministers and expressing the indignation of the Tamil people. Several others made speeches in support of the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

The Vadamaradchy Hindu Educational Society

Acknowledgement List I

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the contributions received towards the fund of the Hindu Girls' English School, Point Pedro: in Rupees.

- *N. Sivagnanasundaram 150; K. Pathmanapan 50; *P. V. Senathirajah 50; K. Ponniah 50; *A. Nadarajasingam 25; *P. Navaratnam 35; *V. Murugesapillai 10; *N. A. Rajaratnam 25; *M. A. Thangarajah 100; *V. Somasundaram 50; North Ceylon Industrial Co. Ltd. 100; Mudir. G. Subramaniam 100; V. K. Subramaniam 40; S. Thiagarajah 40; K. Sathasivam 50; Murugesu Kanapathipillai 40; S. Somasundra Iyer 10; P. Arambo 75; V. Sivaprasadam 75; *M. Kartbigesu 80; K. Sathar 50; *M. Esuravatham 50; Dr. C. Sabarathiy 1001-25; Dr. R. Vinayalingam 100; P. V. Kandiah 40; K. Vinayithamby; 50; M. A. Ponniah 150; M. Subramaniam 50; V. Arunachalam 20; S. K. Mailvaganam 10; P. Ehangaram 10; V. Sivacolunthu 25; Dr. S. Rajendram 250; S. Nadarasar 50; P. Navaratnarajah 200; V. Ponniah 50; P. Chelvaratnam 20; K. Kumarasamy 100; V. Velurillai 10; K. Sentharamcorthy 10; P. Mailvaganam 10; K. Maniccam 10; V. Murugesu 60; K. Chithamparapillai 15; C. Camaravolu 5; S. Sivapathasundaram 50; M. Ramalingam 10; S. Sivagurunathan 25; V. T. S. Sivagurunathan 300; S. M. Pasupathy 50; K. Arumugam 15; S. Ratnasingham 100; Monthly Subscribers: V. Ramasamy (Rs. 10 a month) 30; K. Nagalingam (Rs. 2 a month) 2; — Total 4033.25.

Gentlemen whose names are marked with an asterisk and Mr. A. Sivacolunthu have jointly donated a piece of land valued at Rs. 1000/- Mr. and Mrs. Sathunather Kandiah have donated another piece of land valued at Rs. 3000/- A third piece of land which adjoins the aforesaid lands was acquired and the three lands form a block on which the school building is being erected. We appeal to all well-wishers to contribute generously towards the building fund.

M. A. Thangaraja,
Hony. Treasurer.

Puloly West,
Point Pedro, 27-11-44.

JAFFNA COLLEGE

The new Term begins on January 8th 1945. New students will be admitted between 9.30 and 11.30 a.m. Classes begin at 2.30 p.m.

K. A. Selliah,
Ag. Principal.
(Mis. 180, 25-12-44)

AUCTION SALE

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 1135 D. C. J.

In the matter of the estate of the late Visalatchipillai widow of Sampanthamudaliyar Ragnathar of Irupalai. Deceased.

Kandiah Tiagarajapillai of Vadduk-koddi West Administrator.

The following furniture and the jewels mentioned below shall be sold by me on the eleventh of January 1945. The furniture at 10 a.m. at Neeraviady near Mr. Thil'aimpa'am's place known as Shroff) and the jewels at District Court House Jaffna at 4.30 p.m.

Furniture Referred to

Two wooden boxes one trunk, one table, one bed, one easy chair, one wooden bench, two stools, brass-ware and matotees.

Jewels Referred to:

One gold necklace one pair of ear studs.

N. Kandiah,
Auctioneer.
(Mis. 135 25-12-44) 24-12-44.

AUCTION SALE

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 1144 D. C. J.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thillaiammah wife of Appakuddy Sangaapillai of Inuvil, Deceased.

Appakuddy Sangaapillai of Inuvil Administrator.

The following jewels mentioned below shall be sold by me on the Eighteenth of January 1945 at the District Court House, Jaffna at 4.30 p.m.

Jewels referred to:-

One Ring with a blue stone $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, One Hair Brooch (One sovereign), One Chest Brooch ($1\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign) Three pairs of Bangles (6 Sovereigns), one pair pearl-earrings, One Nose Stud with 2 imitation stones, One Nose Stud with brilliant and one imitation stone, One Thalikoody with Thaly and two Kudams (8 Sovereigns)

N. Kandiah,
Auctioneer.
24-12-44.
(Mis. 181 25-12-44)

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

I, the undersigned Mariapillai widow of Abrahampillai of Karampan, Kayts, Jaffna do hereby give notice to the Public that the Power of Attorney dated 6th August 1927 and attested by S. Comarasurrier Notary Public of Jaffna under No. 497 granted by me to Neekilapillai Manuepillai of Suruvil Kayts, Jaffna, is cancelled and revoked by me and that I shall not be liable or bound by the acts of the said Attorney hereafter.

M. Mariapillai
A: Mariapillai

Karampan, Kayts,
Jaffna, 18th December 1944,
(Mis. 181, —25-12-44)

Public Ownership of Transport

(Continued from page 1.)

services that this happy-go-lucky Director has thought of throwing the travellers to the tender mercies of private monopolies. If further proof were necessary of the chaotic conditions of the services by the private companies it will do good to the conscience of Director Nelson, the Commissioner of Motor Transports and the State Councillors to travel by buses to arrive at the depressing conclusion that the services the public receive today on the busiest of routes in the Island are the worst in the world. In the economic interests of the people the elimination of private Companies in public utility services must be secured by legislation in any scheme for post war development. To this end a healthy and strong public opinion must be developed in the country through the press and platform with the single purpose of bringing pressure on our legislators. Even if there be delay in realization of our goal what does it matter if our efforts are in the right direction. Our eyes must look in front, Man has his eyes in front for he is intended to be progressive.

Ceylon Trade Union Federation

Supports Jaffna Urban Council Employees

The General Council of the CTUF adopted the following resolutions at a meeting held on the 16th instant, in connection with the disputes between the Jaffna Urban Council and the Jaffna U. C. Electricity Department Employees' Union, which is affiliated to the CTUF.

1. "The General Council of the CTUF condemns the activities of certain elements in the Jaffna Urban Council, after the recent Trade Dispute, to discredit the J. U. C. E. D. E. Union by making groundless charges and accusations against prominent members of the Union; and while calling upon the members of the Union to discharge their duties faithfully and efficiently under the present trying conditions, assures them of all support in vindicating the honour and good name of the members of the Union and in safeguarding their rights."

2. "The General Council of the CTUF urges the Commissioner for Local Government to appoint immediately an Arbitration Board consisting of experts to inquire into the allegations made against certain members of the J. U. C. E. D. E. Union, and to expedite the investigations."

The General Council also decided to forward the resolutions to the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Local Administration, the Controller of Labour, the Commissioner of Local Government and the Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council.

WANTED

Wanted from January for the Vadamardchy Hindu Girls College
 (1) A Lady Graduate to be Principal
 (2) An English certificated lady qualified to teach Oriental Music
 Apply to the Manager, Puloly West, Point Pedro.
 (Mis. 178, 21 & 25-12-44.)

VADAMARADCHY CO. OP. MOTOR SERVICES SOCIETY

At a public meeting of the Society held on Saturday 16-11-44 at Point Pedro the Office-bearers of the Society were elected and the memorandum of charges against the Point Pedro—Jaffna Bus Coy. to the Commissioner of Motor Transport was unanimously adopted. It was proposed to hold public meetings in different parts of Vadamardchy.

The results of the election of Office Bearers:

President: Dr. C. Sabapathi

Vice-Presidents: N. Sivagnanasundram Advocate, V. Rajasegaram C. Manicavasagar, S. Vettivelu S. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor

Joint Secretaries: R. Sivapathasundram, Proctor, K. Vallipuram Proctor.

Treasurer: K. S. Rajendram, Advocate.

Members of Executive Committee: K. Mutucumar Iyer, A. N. Velutham, Proctor. V. Ramasamy V. Tharmalingam, Prof. C. Sellappah S. Murugesu, A. Ponniah P. Velupillai, P. Kanapathipillai, Proctor, K. Sinnathamby, Proctor. Mudr. K. Sinnathamby, K. Sivasangaran, Proctor, N. M. Singarayar, K. Ponnuthurai, B. A. Principal, R. Palanipillai S. Senathirajah, K. Kanagasabapathy, Mudr. G. Subramaniam, M. Kanapathipillai, J. Edwards, S. S. Saravanasamuttu, M. A. Thangarajah B. Sc., S. Paramsothy, Proctor, T. Arumugam, N. Arambamoorthy S. Nagalingamudali, Proctor, W. Arasoe Walton Advocate K. D. Sinnappu, S. Suppiah, T. Varapiragasam.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on 29th November 1944 after a brief illness of Mr. S. Sabapathipillai, Notary Public, Chunnakam. The deceased was 81 years old and practised his profession at Vannarpannai and Valiganam North for a period of 41 years. He was the President of North-Ceylon Notaries' Association. He was also Director of the Hindu Board of Education, Director of the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund and Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd. He leaves behind two sons Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy, Proctor, Chunnakam and S. Kathiravelu, Assistant Sheriff, Customs, and a daughter Mrs. N. Visuvalingam of Mallakam and a host of grand children.

The funeral took place the following day and was largely attended.

Ceylon Pentecostal Mission

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD AT

111 KANDY RD, CHUNDIKULI

From

Thurs. 28th Dec. Evening

To

Sunday 31st Dec. 1944

Services Daily at

9-30 a. m. & 6-30 p. m.

The Sick will be Prayed for

Jesus Said: "I am the way, the Truth and the life (John, 14, 6.)"

Order Nisi declaring Will proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 253
 In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Thangamuttu widow of Subramaniam Sinnathamby of V. ddukodai West. Deceased
 Arunasalam Visuvalingam of V. ddukodai West Petitioner.

1. Sinnathamby Nagarathnam of V. ddukodai West
 2. Sinnathamby Sellathurai of Balangoda Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. De Silva Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1944 in the presence of S. Kandasamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Arunasalam Visuvalingam of V. ddukodai West and (1) the affidavit of the said petitioner dated the 21st day of September 1944 (2) the affidavit of the attesting witnesses dated the 21st day of September 1944 and (3) the affidavit of the attesting Notary dated the 27th day of October 1944 having been read: It is ordered that the Will of Thangamuttu widow of Subramaniam Sinnathamby deceased dated 22nd August 1943 and numbered 2413 and now filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved: and it is further declared that the said Arunasalam Visuvalingam is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 19th day of January 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

Sgd. H. A. De Silva.
 District Judge.

3rd November 1944.
 (O. 112, 21-25-12-44)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 338
 In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Thamboo Ramalingam of Araly South Deceased.
 Ramalingam Mylvaganam of 41st Lane Wellawatta Petitioner

1. Ramalingam Thambirajah of Wellawatta
 2. Ramalingam Ratnasingham
 3. Ramalingam Rasamany
 4. Ramalingam Nadarajah all of Araly South. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. De Silva Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of November 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner abovenamed; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 13th October 1944 having been read;

It is ordered (a) that the 1st Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd 3rd and 4th Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of this action and (b) that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the abovenamed deceased, to have letters of administration to the estate issued to him unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th January 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. H. A. De Silva.
 District Judge.

14th November 1944.
 (O. 111, 21-25-12-44)

FOR S. S. C. & H. S. C. STUDENTS

Private Tuition—Latin

S. Ganesha Iyer,
 Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

(M's. 175, 18-12—)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5408
 In the matter of the Estate of AB, AR. SM. Somasudram Chettiar, deceased.

To the creditors of the above Estate.

Take notice that the Administrator of the above Estate is applying to this Court for leave to sell the under-mentioned Rubber Estates for a sum of Rs. 18,000/- to Mutiah Conar Perumal of Sea Street, Colombo and Yakkalakkannan Don Piyadasa of Thalawtiyala, Matara.

Any creditor desiring to show cause against the said application for sale is required to appear in person or by his Proctor before this Court on the 19th day of January 1945 at 10 a. m.

By order of Court
 Sgd. Actg. Secretary.

Jaffna
 19th Dec 1944

(1) Sunderavinayake Estate situated in the villages of Warakapitiya and Akuruzoda in Weligam Korale in the District Court of Matara. Extent 97 A. 3 R. 25 P. Planted in Rubber 90 acres.

(2) Kanapathy Estate situated in the villages of Ihala Kumbiya, Waduramba and Ihala Kelwala in Ganaboda Pattu in the District of Galle. Extent 48 A. O.R. 9 P. Planted in Rubber 48 acres.
 M's. 179 21/12, 25 & 28 12 44.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 251/ P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Arumugam Sinnathamby of Thondaimannar. Deceased.

Siamish Iyer Ratnasamy Iyer of Thondaimannar Petitioner.

1. Rajavelmaniam widow of Kanapathipillai
 2. Nagarath wife of Ratnasamy Iyer both of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. Eardly Wijayawardene Esq. Additional District Judge on the 12th day of October 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Pasupathi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and Petitioner and that of the attesting Notary and witnesses to the said Last Will having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will under No. 31 dated 21st April 1940 attested by P. V. Senathirajah Notary Public now deposited in this Court be declared proved that probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner as Executor named thereunder unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear on or before the 17th day of November 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of November 1944.
 Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene.

Drawn by: Adl. District Judge,
 Sgd. S. Pasupathy,
 Proctor for Petitioner.
 17-11-44

Extended to show cause for 15-11-44.
 Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene,
 A. D. J.

15-12-44
 Extended to show cause for 15-1-45]
 Sgd. D. E. Wijeyawardene,
 A. D. J.

(O. 113, 25 & 33)