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NO. 2

POSTERITY'S TRIBUTE TO PATRIOT SABAPATHY

Centenary Celebration At Saiva Paripalana Sabha Hall

THE late Mr. Sabapathy belonged to the galaxy of Tamil patriots who left a deep impress on the last generation, and whose names would be handed down to posterity. He was animated by the highest ideals of selfless service. He was an unostentatious worker, but he worked hard and incessantly for public causes which gave him an honoured place amongst his distinguished contemporaries said the Hon'ble Mr. S. Natesan speaking from the chair at the Sabapathy Centenary meeting held under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha on Saturday last.

Continuing Mr. Natesan said that as a member of the Legislative Council the late Mr. Sabapathy gave ample proof of his patriotic zeal. But he would be remembered more for the solid contribution he made to several spheres of activity in Jaffna which led to fruitful results. As the Editor of the Hindu Organ, he shaped public opinion in Jaffna for a period of over thirty years. There was no public movement

in Jaffna with which he had not identified himself. His services to the cause of Hindu education would always be gratefully remembered. He was the manager of the Jaffna Hindu College for several years, and contributed, in a signal manner, towards the development of that college. He interested himself in the tobacco trade of Jaffna, on which the economic prosperity

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HE ROSE ABOVE SELF

(The Text of a speech delivered by Sir K. Vaithianathan at the Centenary meeting).

IN recent years I have taken part in commemorating the lives of many Ceylon Patriots. On intrinsic merit and worth to the country, the life and work of the late Hon. Mr. A. Sabapathy have not been second to that of any of our more illustrious and spectacular patriots of British times. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Sabapathy was slight. As a school boy, I heard him once in the old Legislative Council. He lives in my memory as a polished patriarch. I have recently read of him and re-read many of his speeches in the Legislative Council. He was a greater man than I imagined then. A native product of Jaffna, he rode the Jaffna scene like a colossus and it is surprising that he was not called to the Parliament in Colombo until 1917 when he was 63 years of age. The reason is not far to seek; he was of a too modest and retiring nature; he was content to serve his fellow men in whatever capacity, and there were many vacant fields, which came his way; he never pushed himself forward. Himself a merchant and business man, he plunged early into the business of the Local Board, District Road Committee, Railway Committee, the Friend-in-need Society which ran the only hospital in the whole of Ceylon, and served on every Committee and deputation which served the needs of Jaffna people for decades. He graduated in politics in that illustrious and public-spirited body, the Jaffna Association, which he served as the Senior Secretary from its inception, and ended up as President. He was the draftsman of many a Magna Charta for the people.

Cultivators' Champion

In 1893, at the age of 38, he organised a public meeting and prepared a

memorial to the Governor of Ceylon for intervention on behalf of the Jaffna Tobacco Cultivators against the Travancore Government for passing a differential tariff in favour of Coimbatore Tobacco. The differentiation was removed as a result of his efforts. He had occasion to fight for the same cause again in 1910. He remained a champion of the Jaffna farmer until his death.

Himself a deeply religious man, he realised the value of a religious background in education and joined a few other patriotic men to found the Jaffna Hindu College. He served it in many capacities, first as Secretary of the Board, then as a member and finally as Manager of the College and its

five branch schools. Those were days when to be a Manager of a College and five branch Schools meant personal sacrifices in money and time, incomparable with anything we know now.

If the services of Mr. Sabapathy stopped there he would still have been entitled to a niche in the hall of fame of free Lanka. His greatest service to the Tamils and Hindus in particular was his connection with the English Edition of the "Hindu Organ". He was either a joint or sole editor for well over 25 years without and pay or remuneration of any kind. At a time when the press of the land was controlled by foreign interests, he held aloft the

(Continued on page 2)

AMRITHA STORIES 8

CONCEIT HUMBLLED

'He was like the cock who thought the sun had risen to hear him crow.'

Naradha, the great sage, developed a false sense of conceit. He thought that he was the greatest devotee of the Lord for he was ever singing in tune with "Thambur" the great glories of Sree Krishna. He also took pride in the fact that he was the author of the popular book, "Bakti Sutras." He even went to the extent of asking the Lord whether he was not the chosen devotee of the Lord.

Sri Krishna smiled and said, "Oh! dear friend, Naradha, please go to the hut of my great devotee, Tailappa of Hemakuta. He is an oil-merchant. I like him much."

The sage, Naradha felt a little displeased for he

had to go to an oil-monger and observe his daily life. Of course, unwillingly the sage went to the hut of Tailappa and watched the worship of the devotee. There was nothing uncommon in the life of Tailappa. He uttered the name of the Lord only three times a day. Early in the morning he rose with the name of the Lord. At noon he used to wash his hands and feet and just before he took his meals, he uttered the name of the Lord. At night, when he retired to rest he uttered the name of the Lord. At each time he took only a fleeting second.

Naradha came to the Lord and said thus, "How can this oil-monger be your great devotee? He

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HE PLAYED

AN IMPORTANT ROLE

(Message sent by Hon. Mr C. W. W. Kannagara, Minister of Local Government, an elder statesman.)

It is a pleasure to recall the part played by the late Mr. A. Sabapathy in the public life of this country. He was a Member of the Legislative Council during a specially difficult period. His preference early in life to the less spectacular but more abiding contribution in the awakening of the public mind as Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College, and as Editor of 'The Hindu Organ' for nearly a third of a century is indicative of his genuine love for his people and his far-sightedness.

In the rush and the superficiality of the modern age the memory of pioneers like Mr. Sabapathy is likely to be dimmed, but the student of history will testify to the important role which he and the elder statesmen of his generation played in the attainment of our freedom.

(This message, owing to delay in transit, could not be published in the Sabapathy Number.)

NOTICE

The offices of the Saiva Prakasa Press and the Hindu Organ will be closed from 12-4-54 to 17-4-54 on account of the New Year holidays and there will be no issue of the Hindu Organ on 16-4-54

Manager.



திருச்செந்தூர்.

சமஸ்திவாயவே ஓர் அருங்காக்கியும் சமஸ்திவாயவே தாணநிலிச்சையும் சமஸ்திவாயவே தாணநிலிச்சையும் சமஸ்திவாயவே தாணநிலிச்சையும் சமஸ்திவாயவே தாணநிலிச்சையும்

திருச்செந்தூர்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

A mother recognizes her son in any dress in which he may appear before her. And if one does not do so, I am sure she is not the mother of that man. Now, as regards those of you that think that you understand Truth and Divinity and God in only one Prophet in the world and not in any other, naturally the conclusion which I draw is that you do not understand divinity in anybody.

THE JAFFNA CENTRAL LIBRARY

The laying of foundation stones for the Jaffna Central Library Building under the distinguished patronage of international celebrities was an extraordinary event. Sir Cecil Syers, the British High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. Philip Crowe, the American Ambassador in Ceylon, Mr. V. S. Chary, Secretary to the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, Very Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long O. M. I and Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy laid a stone each thereby interpreting correctly the real international significance of a cultural centre. The basic ideology of a library should be such as to inspire a deep sense of humanity and feeling of universal kinship. The Jaffna Central Library organisation did not follow the beaten track but in an enterprising spirit sought the authoritative advice of experts in librarianship and formulated a scheme which though gigantic in its form is nevertheless

HE ROSE ABOVE SELF

(Continued from page 1)

cause not only of the Hindus, but of the Tamils in particular and, in general, and the rights of the people of the Island as a whole. On the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations of the paper in 1915, the public of Jaffna made a presentation to him of a gold watch and chain and medal. "in recognition of his unpaid and patriotic services." The speeches made on that occasion by practically every leading citizen of Jaffna at that time bears a golden testimony to the high character of his public spiritedness.

In Council

In 1917 the Hon'ble Mr Sabapathy was nominated to the Legislative Council as the 2nd Tamil Member. He continued in that capacity till 1921, when the Council was dissolved. There were then the Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham as the First Tamil Member, and the Hon'ble Mr. (Later, Sir) Ponnambalam Ramanathau as the elected Ceylonese Member. Reading through the Hansard of those years one sees how they worked

a reasonable project. Professor S. R. Ranganathan gave the benefit of his profound studies of the 'library' science and his world-wide experience in the art of librarianship to the Jaffna Library Association which was only too ready and glad to incorporate the scholarly suggestions into its scheme.

Another praiseworthy effort of the Jaffna Central Library Association was its fore-thought in getting the plan for the building designed by Mr. V. M. Narasimhan, an able exponent of the art of Dravidian Architecture. Though the library has been located at the Northern capital yet the extent of its usefulness will certainly extend to the entire Island. And when the whole project has been successfully completed the Central Library may well become the cultural centre of the East.

The organisers of this laudable movement have done their part well. It now remains for the public to respond sufficiently to this cultural call and to enable the early completion of this praiseworthy enterprise.

as a team. Experienced as Mr. Sabapathy was when he entered Parliament, he took a leading part from the very beginning and made valuable contributions on practically every subject of public importance. The Train Service to Jaffna, Flood Protection for the Peninsula, Tariff questions affecting the welfare of the people as a whole, Passport facilities for travel between Ceylon and India, Control of Usury, Kataragama Pilgrimage, Peasant Settlement, Larger employment of Ceylonese in Public Service, and Reform of the Legislative Council are some of the many important subjects on which he made valuable contributions. It is most enlightening to read the speeches of these elders of a by-gone time. Mr. Sabapathy, like the others, appears to have taken considerable pains to prepare a cogent case on every matter on which he spoke, supported by facts and figures. There was force and seriousness in every argument which he adduced to support his point of view. Often he would say "the subject is of such great importance that I do not like to give a silent vote on it". His sincerity of purpose raised the debate to a high pitch, even though the official members of that day tended to treat national questions with a certain amount of levity. The autocratic government must have held him in some high regard, as one notices very few interruptions from other members while he spoke. His speeches on a occasion are worthy of special mention. In October 1917 Mr Ponnambalam Ramanathan moved that in the opinion of the Council, 'it is dangerous, in the interests of good government and safety of His Majesty's subjects in Ceylon to allow Mr. R. L. Dowbiggin to continue to hold office as the head, and Inspector General, of the Police'. Many have read and re-read Ramanathan's powerful indictment of the most influential official of the day, and have compared it with Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings, but few know the important part which the Hon'ble Mr. Sabapathy played in this debate. The First Tamil Member, for some reason which I cannot divine, gave a silent vote. In rising to second the motion the Hon. Mr. Sabapathy said, "It is an

unpleasant duty to take part in censuring a high official of Government and asking for his removal from office, but we..... are bound in duty to the public.....to represent to the Government the feeling of great dissatisfaction that prevails in the country in regard to the conduct of Mr. Dowbiggin, Inspector General of Police, in connection with the riots. Our duties and responsibilities in this respect have become enhanced on account of the inability of the press to perform its function of ventilating these grievances owing to the extension of press censure in all matters connected with the riots, two years after the event. He claimed to be an impartial judge on this occasion. He said, "being neither a Sinhalese, nor a Tamil living in the riot area at that time, nor belonging to the ruling race, to which Mr. Dowbiggin belongs, I will try to discuss this motion as dispassionately as possible". He proceeded in a cold and dispassionate manner to prove the various charges against Mr. Dowbiggin and ended, "I see no reason therefore,

THE LIKE OF WHOM WE HAVE YET TO SEE

Message From Mr. K. Kanagaratnam

I regret very much that I am unable to be present at the centenary celebrations of late Hon. Mr. A. Sabapathy. I happened to know him to some extent round about 1915 when he along with the late Sir P. Ramanathan and Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai put up a valiant fight for our Sinhalese brethren who were incarcerated during the Sinhalese/Muslim riots. Prior to that, Mr. Sabapathy held a honourable place in the field of Ceylon journalism and he and the late Messrs. A. Kadiravelu and Cahagaratnam were custodians of the rights and privileges of the Tamil Community and they did their work most honourably maintaining the good feelings of the majority community. I remember in 1911 during the much contested election campaign for the Educated Ceylonese Seat the late Mr. Armand de Souza of the Morning Leader used to be in terror of what these journalistic stalwarts had to say in the Hindu Organ and the Ceylon Patriot. Mr. Sabapathy belonged to the old school of cultured Tamil gentlemen, the like of whom we have yet to see. When we think of them we pale into insignificance as little mice who aspire to leadership with no credentials to our credit. Today Jaffna is sundered to a very great extent by the political intrigues of people who aspire to leadership and it is a sorry plight to which these leaders have placed the Tamil community. It is only when we surrender our own individual ambitions to the good of the community that we can rise up to the stature and heights of men like the late Hon. Mr. Sabapathy. It is yet not too late for us to emulate his example and place our community in the high pedestal to which it has a claim by its own culture and contribution to the political and economic development of this country.

Sir, why he should continue to retain and enjoy the confidence of Government." Such was the force of his logic. The next contribution worthy of special study even today was Mr. Sabapathy's attitude on the Reform question. The Reform League, the Ceylon National Association, the Colombo Conference, and the Jaffna Association, had all sent memorials in 1917 to the Secretary of State on the subject of political reform. The veteran Ceylonese Member, Ramanathan, moved that the Ceylon Government should report to the Secretary of State on the results of its consideration of the question of Reforms, taking into account the views of the unofficial members of the Council expressed in open debate. There was great value in Ramanathan's suggestion for an open debate, because that was the beginning of the sharing out of the loaves and fishes of Government in which smaller minds began to narrow their visions. Mr. Sabapathy

"I see no reason therefore, (Continued on page 3)

MERGER OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

Unanimous Desire Of The Inhabitants

THE recent unanimous decision of the ruling French India Socialist Party on an early merger of the French Settlements in India with the Indian Union has focussed public attention on these "foreign" pockets. Their continued existence even after India attained independence is indeed an anomaly. The Indian people won their freedom from the British after a bitter struggle and it is but natural that they desire similar independence for the remaining inhabitants of India from any other foreign rule. But it has always been India's desire and stand that such union should take place purely voluntarily and that the transfer of power should be effected by peaceful means. Consistent with this stand, Prime Minister Nehru, replying to a short notice question in the House of the People on March 22 said: "Our case has always been that the merger should be effected by peaceful methods. It has now been clearly shown by the people of the communes, councillors and by the industrial workers separately that the people of Settlements desire merger with India. That point as to what the people of the Settlements desire should be taken now as definitely settled. The next step should be peaceful transfer of power."

What are these French Settlements in India? They are four widely separated towns, originally established by the French as trading stations and all of them totalling an area of one hundred and ninety-five square miles. They are Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam, the last-named being actually a hamlet of 55 square miles with a population of less than 6,000.

Pondicherry the "capital" of the four French settlements and the seat of the French Commissioner, was established as a trading station by Francois Martin in 1674. The Dutch, who were then fighting for supremacy in the Indian Ocean, captured it from the French in 1693; and restored it six years later to the French. During the eighteenth century

the British, who were then securely established in Madras, captured it four times in succession, giving it back each time to the French as a condition of Franco-British treaties. The last time the British captured it was in 1693, when they razed to the ground all the fortification and ordnance stores, so that Pondicherry looked nothing more than a mere market town.

Before, however, returning Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahe to the French according to the terms of the Treaty of 1814—the actual dates of the restoration being 1816 in the case of Pondicherry and Karikal, and 1817 in Mahe—British laid down a number of conditions. Among these was the following:

"But in case their (the French subjects') conduct renders them suspect and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed a period of six months to retire, with their effects and property to France or to any other country they may choose. At the same time, it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the Laws and Regulations of the British Government."

These conditions were never withdrawn, so that strictly speaking the position of the French on Indian soil today *vis-a-vis* the Government of India, is one of sufferance.

As for the inhabitants of these areas the majority of them did not distinguish between one European power and another. They are an agricultural people whose lands were demarcated by stone posts with the letter RF (Republican Franchise) on one side and GB (Great Britain) on the other. Their lands extended to either side. Their relations lived some on this side of those boundaries, and some of the other. All they knew was that a foreign power ruled over India.

But as the freedom struggle against the British in India became intensified its echo was heard in the French Set-

tlements also. For the first time the inhabitants of those territories began to make a distinction between the French and the British. A small minority of educated Indians from those territories had completed their education in France. They had learnt to admire the 'Rights of Man' propounded by the French in 1789. Some of them were prominent in public affairs in the French Settlements within the restricted sphere of activity that was open to them.

Of the seventeen Articles in the French Declaration of Rights Article Seven lays down the formula that: "The law is an expression of the will of the community; all citizens have a right to concur either personally or by their representatives in its formation." But the Consul General of the Indian French Settlements could not pass any law. They could only pass the budget. The hand of the Minister of Colonies in Paris lay heavily upon these French Settlements.

In India, under the British, the government was relatively speaking representative. The outbreak of World War II found the British promising independence to India at the conclusion of the War, but the Indian leaders were not satisfied. They asked the British to quit India in order to avert the threat of invasion by enemy powers.

Repercussions of this agitation were felt in the French Settlements. The leading lawyers and other enlightened elements in these areas had formed themselves into a pro-merger movement for the purpose of merging their areas with India the moment it became free.

Following India's achievement of independence in 1947, the Govt. of France transferred to the Union of India the various *logos*—which were but isolated plots of land where formerly French "factories" stood—and further agreed, as a result of negotiations with India, to hold referenda in their remaining settlements in order to ascertain the people's will as to whether they would continue within the French Union or be merged with India. Accordingly, a referendum was held in Chandernagore which overwhelmingly, voted in favour of merging with India.

Now the people of the remaining Settlements through their elected

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THE ROSE ABOVE SELF

(Continued from page 2)

rising to support the motion prefaced his remarks by saying that it was the most important motion ever brought before this Council "as it concerns the interest and welfare of all communities in this Island". He pleaded for widening of the franchise, on which instead of one elected Ceylonese member there should be several members "allotted to Provinces or Districts or communities as circumstances require". Even though he said that he was obliged to put forth "the views of the educated and intelligent portion of the community which he represented," there was an obvious breath of liberality and moderate outlook on what he stated. In the absence of any Indian representative in the Council he said, "I consider it my duty to mention that their (Indian) claims for representation in this Chamber deserve the sympathetic and favourable consideration of the Government." He showed a profound study of the progress of reforms in India under Montague and Lord Chelmsford by quoting lavishly from their report. He talked of the large-hearted and noble-minded Englishmen who had championed the cause of the people in Ceylon, and concluded "I am not without hopes that the legitimate aspiration of the Ceylonese will have the support of the European community." Here was a man whose breadth of vision is a guide to us even today.

I am happy I had the opportunity of re-reading the Parliamentary debates of a half century ago, and particularly, as I said earlier, the speeches of a native product of Jaffna, like the Hon'ble Mr. Sabapathy. The dry landscape and austere farm-life of Jaffna produced, in mature time men of stability and high character, who went for inspiration to the simple first principles of Dharma the criterion of what was right. They stood upright and, perhaps, rugged like the Palmyra of their land; there was dignity in what they thought and said; they thought nothing which they were ashamed to express openly; they said nothing which did not rise from the deep springs of thought. Perhaps they had no need then to placate the uneducated popular will, but one has a feeling after

ORDER N-1 Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1729

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Somasegarampillai Sivapathasundarampillai of Saravanai Kayts.

Deceased.
Arulanandam Sanmugaretnam
of Saravanai Kayts.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Kamaladevi daughter
of S. Sivapathasundarampillai

2. Ponnammah widow
of S. Sivapathasundarampillai of Saravanai Kayts.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S Rajaretnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 5th March 1954 having been read;

It is ordered that the last will of the deceased Somasegarampillai Sivapathasundarampillai dated 27th May 1953 and attested by K. Vinayithamby N. P. under No. 27468, be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary, and that the 2nd respondent do produce the minor in court on the said date.

It is further declared that the said Ponnammah widow of S. Sivapathasundarampillai the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the last respondent and that the said Arulanandam Sanmugaretnam the abovenamed petitioner is the executor named in the said last will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of March 1954

Sgd. A. E. R. COREA
District Judge.

(O. 5 9 & 23).

closing the book on one of their speeches, that even if such men had the need to go out of their way to please the people, they would have preferred to instruct and guide the popular will rather than debase and corrupt it with false propaganda. I am convinced that such character comes of a background of genuine religion—Love for the Truth and Charity towards all.

We need men like that to-day.

Matrimonial

RAJENDRAM - PUSHPARANY

The marriage of Mr. Rajendram (Old boy J. H. C. and Clerk Colombo Municipality) eldest son of Muhandiram E. P. Rasiah Vannarponnai with Miss Pushparany (old student Hindu Ladies College) eldest daughter of Mr. M. Kumarasamy, Clerk Medical Dept. Colombo was solemnized according to Hindu rites on Wednesday (4-7-54) evening at Kaladdy Amman Temple, Vannarponnai. A large number of relatives and friends attended the wedding and blessed the couple.

May Lord grant the married couple a happy and prosperous life.

Merger Of The French Settlements

(Continued from page 3)

Municipal Councils and Representative Assembly have declared that they are for an immediate merger with India without a referendum. According to the Press Trust of India, official circles in New Delhi are of the firm view that the present developments provide a splendid opportunity for a friendly settlement of the problem by the Government of France. Unlike the Portuguese Government the French Government recognised as early as 1947 that India was justified in asking for a radical change in regard to these Settlements following the friendly manner in which the British withdrew from India.

Again by a Declaration dated 8th June 1948, the National Assembly of France decided that the people of French Settlements in India should determine their future political status by means of 'free and sincere consultation, the particulars of which would be fixed in an agreement with the elected municipal councils of these Settlements.' They also decided that the consultation should not be interfered with or perverted by any pressure, internal or external, contrary to the spirit of a true democracy.

Now that the elected representatives of the people of the Settlements, whom the French Government themselves recognise, have almost unanimously declared for merger without referendum, it is hoped that the French Government would seize this opportunity to fulfil their commitment to the people of French Settlements and to India.

—Astrological—

FORTNIGHT FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 11-4-54 TO 24-4-54

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

This fortnight will be an unsettled one. You will have no mental peace. Troubles through friends and relatives shown. 20th, 21st and 22nd of April must be spent with care.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

You will be able to steer clear of opposition during this fortnight. Professional success and fame promised. But health must be given particular care. All is not well in the domestic side also. The 23rd and 24th of April must be spent with care.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Some improvements in your financial conditions promised. But you will have no mental peace. Domestic upsets also likely. You may have to part from some who are dear and near to you.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Old investments will bring in good results. Triumph over competitors and gains through lands promised. Petty troubles in office likely. Beware of scandal-mongers.

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1726

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Sinnappillai widow of Murugar Arumugam of Karainagar East. Deceased,

Sithamparapillai Kathiravelupillai of Karainagar East. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Annammah wife of Sittampalam Subramaniam (living in separation from her husband and divorce action is pending).

2. Valliammai wife of S. Kathiravelupillai both of Karainagar East.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovemention-

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Financially a good time. But you will have no rest and will find it difficult to come to any decision in important affairs. Brothers and sisters will be of much help to you.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

There may be some changes in your routine affairs. Indications of a small trip also shown. You will have to work hard for your success. Avoid arguments with relatives.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Business or professional sides of your life will remain undisturbed. Financial luck and social success promised. But all is not well on the domestic side. Clashes and misunderstandings shown.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will have to overwork yourself if you want to succeed. Expenditure will be on the rise and you will be quick to pick up quarrels. Troubles in office also shown.

ed petitioner dated 29th January 1954 having been read:

It is ordered that the last will of the late Sinnappillai widow of Murugar Arumugam dated 20th July 1952 and attested by A. Kanagasabai N. P. under No 11967 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Sithamparapillai Kathiravelupillai the petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of March 1954

Sgd S. RAJARATNAM District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. A. Kanagasabai Proctor for Petitioner. (O 4 9 & 23)

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

All is well on the professional side. But you will be worried ever something or other. Health will not be satisfactory. Domestic troubles also shown. The 11th and the 12th of April must be spent with care.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

You will not be able to succeed in your new undertakings. Expenditure will be on the rise. Routine work also is likely to be disorganised. Beware of secret enemies. 13th, 14th & the morning of the 15th must be spent with care.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Financial gains promised. You will be enjoying much popularity. Triumph over competitors also promised. Gains through lands also shown. The evening of the 15th the 16th and 17th must be spent with care.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

Elderly relatives likely to cause you some annoyance. You will have to work hard if you want to succeed. Expenditure will be on the rise. The 18th, 19th and the morning of the 20th are the worst days of the lot.

Posterity's Tribute To Patriot Sabapathy

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. V. Veerasingham M. P. in the course of his speech said: Of all the Councillors of the past Mr. A. Sabapathy was the most representative of the Jaffna Tamils. He was a farmer and a trader. Through self-help and sheer effort he rose to position of eminence as the Editor of the Hindu Organ manager of the Jaffna Hindu College and a Council member. The councillors of the time of Mr. A. Sabapathy were of trying personality, men of native wisdom and gentlemen of settled principles of life. New problems found queer solutions and their responses to difficult problems were almost alike. There was greater unity among them. They were leaders of Ceylon and not only of Jaffna. They never let down the Tamils although they were never so communal.

As an editor he made the Hindu Organ a power for good in the land. He never abused his position as editor

Prof Maniam On Queen's Visit

Professor K. S. Maniam who claims to have given accurate forecasts on important matters in the past informs that he has wired to the Premier, Sir John Kotelawala advising him to alter the time of the Queen's arrival as the time now fixed is inauspicious.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1719

In the matter of the estate of the late Achchikudcy widow of Nannithamby Sinniah of Pirampady Kokkuvil East, Jaffna

Deceased.

Sinniah Rasiah alias Kathiravelu of Pirampady Kokkuvil East. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Annammah wife of
2. Thambippillai Rasiah of do
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner-

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, and the same issued to him as the sole heir of the abovesaid deceased unless the respondents abovesaid or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 19th day of March 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of February 1954.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge.

Above Order Nisi is extended for 7th May 1954.

Sgd S. Rajaratnam,

D. J.

(O 3. 9 & 23)

to create imaginary situation and deceive and mislead the public. The political leaders of his day had the interests of the country as a whole at heart. They were loyal to God and country and not to a Party.

POSTERITY'S TRIBUTE TO PATRIOT SABAPATHY

(Continued from page 1)

of the people depended to a large extent, and rescued it from the extinction with which it was threatened during his time. He led a delegation to Delhi and persuaded the Indian Government to agree to a concession being given in respect of the duty on Jaffna tobacco exported to Travancore.

A Great Editor

Mr. T. Muttusamypillai, Crown Advocate, speaking next said that he was able to recall to his mind the days when the late Mr. Sabapathy, as Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College used to meet his father the late Mr. S. Tambiahpillai, the President of the Board at the latter's residence and discuss matters pertaining to the management of the Hindu College and how both of them helped the institution grow from strength to strength even in the teeth of internal opposition in the Board. Mr. Muttusamypillai then paid a tribute to the far-sightedness of Mr. Sabapathy in having procured for the College spacious grounds which had later fetched fantastic prices and thus helped to place the institution on a sound financial footing long after his death.

In conclusion Mr. Muttusamypillai said that as an Editor Mr. Sabapathy ranked very high and that his editorial in the Silver Jubilee Edition of the Hindu Organ which was a masterpiece earned for him a name as a great journalist.

Mr. A. Arulambalam, Secretary of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha proposed a vote of thanks and referred to the patriotic services of Mr. Sabapathy in all walks of life. Mr. Arulambalam observed that during the time of Mr. Sabapathy leadership was never in question and

that the very fact that Mr. Sabapathy made a mark in the company of brilliant leaders like the Ponnambalam brothers was eloquent testimony to his greatness. In conclusion Mr. Arulambalam referred to the presence of Mr. AnandaRamaraja, a grandson of Mr. Sabapathy, in their midst and hoped that the young member of the family of this great patriot would emulate the worthy example of his grandfather and work for the cause of Hindu Education.

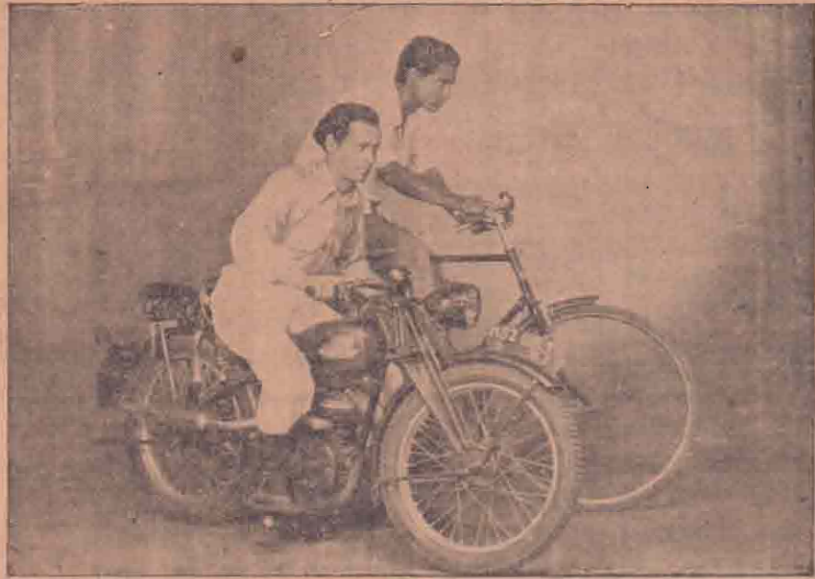
Example of Leadership

Mr. C. Ponnambalam former Mayor of Jaffna in paying his tribute to the memory of Mr. Sabapathy said that the last public utterance he had made was that the people were dishonest and that they were led by dishonest men. But Mr. Sabapathy belonged to a generation of leaders who were sincere and honest and were actuated by public interest. Mr. Ponnambalam appealed to the students and the younger generations to emulate the noble example of the late Mr. Sabapathy.

Continuing Mr. Ponnambalam said that Mr. Sabapathy was every inch a Jaffna gentleman, very simple and noble in life and was one of the pioneers of the Hindu Reform movement and when the Government of his days was Christian and when non-Christians were looked upon with suspicion as anti-government seditious by the Government Mr. Sabapathy boldly started various Hindu movements. Mr. Ponnambalam regretted that even in the present set up the Christians continued to enjoy the privileges they had in pre-independence days and added that while all religions should be given equal rights no particular denomination should be allowed to enjoy special privileges. Referring to the present policy of advocating denominational

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BALU BROS ART GALLERY

CLOSING DATE 11-4-54. Raffle Draw on the Same Date.

(M 4 9)

Conceit Humbled

(Continued from page 1)

is ever engaged in bargaining with people. He is fond of money. He has a big family. He is not learned. He is reticent in appearance. He thinks of you only thrice a day and that too for a moment!...

The Lord smiled and said, "Well, friend, Naradha, here is a cup of oil. You just take this cup and go round this hall

schools. Mr. Ponnambalam said that denominational schools did not mean that Hindu children should be taught in Christian schools and Christian children in Hindu schools and deplored the system whereby grants were being paid to Christian schools that did not have a large majority of Christian children.

In conclusion Mr. Ponnambalam said that if Mr. Sabapathy would have been alive today the state of affairs in regard to denominational schools would have been remedied and stated that what the country needed most at the present moment was leaders of the type of Mr. Sabapathy.

Earlier Mr. Natesan unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. Sabapathy. On the platform was accommodated along with the chairman and speakers Mr. AnandaKumara-raja a grandson of the late Mr. Sabapathy.

(Continued on page 4)

See that you do not spill a single drop of oil,"

Naradha was happy to do this small errand. He took the cup of oil and went round the hall. Finally he returned the full

By

G. K. SUNDARA SASTRY

B. A. B. T.

cup, without spilling a single drop of oil, to the Lord. The Lord was also pleased and praised Naradha for his great skill and attention. He asked him, "Well Naradha, how many times did you remember me when you were walking round this hall with the cup of oil in your hand?"

To this the sage said, "Not once my Lord, for I concentrated all my attention on this cup of oil and I could not think of you."

The Lord then said, "This one cup of oil did so divert your attention that even you in spite of all training and association with the good and the learned—did forget me altogether. But look at the reticent Tailappa who, though carrying the heavy burden of a big family, remembers me thrice every day. "Remember even a little knowledge of this

Letter to the Editor

'Jaffna' Welcome To P. M.

Sir,—Most parts of the country have had the benefit of visits from our Prime Minister and he has also had the advantage of renewing personal contact with the people and obtaining knowledge of their current sentiments and requirements. The Northern part of the Island has not yet had that opportunity. It is time that this area including Jaffna is given an opportunity to receive him. The people of the North will be afforded the privilege of welcoming one of the country's senior and experienced leaders who has been in the forefront of our national life for several years and who having stepped in to take up very onerous responsibility at a critical period is successfully endeavouring to solve our problems in a statesmanlike manner.

Yours etc,

S. Sivasubramaniam

156 Hultsdorf, Colombo'

law will save an individual from the great fear of the cycle of birth and death." (Gita. Ch. II, Sl. 40.)

HE HELPED TO MOULD PUBLIC OPINION

Message From The Hon. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of Agriculture And Food.

"The late Mr. A. Sabapathy was a Member of the Legislative Council, and in that capacity rendered great service to the State. He was also interested in several public and social organisations, and lived a full life of service.

As Editor of the "Hindu Organ" for over a period of thirty years, he helped to mould public opinion in Jaffna on patriotic lines.

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1734 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Thambippillai Sinnathurai of Tirunelvely North Jaffna Deceased.

Annappillai widow of Thambippillai Sinnathurai of Tirunelvely North, Jaffna Petitioner. Vs.

- 1. Thangaratnam daughter of Sinnathurai
- 2. Sinnathurai Kandiah
- 3. Sinnathurai Murugaiyah
- 4. Sinnathurai Suppiramaniam
- 5. Sinnathurai Arumugam
- 6. Maheswary daughter of Sinnathurai and
- 7. Sinnathurai Vadivel, all of Tirunelvely North, Jaffna and
- 8. Thambippillai Ayathurai of Hope Estate, Hewaheta. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr S. Visuvalingam Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st to 7th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Testamentary Proceedings and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and petitioner be declared entitled to probate thereof issued to her as Executrix named therein unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the third day of May 1954 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors do appear in Court on the said date.

The 17th day of March 1954

Sgd. SPENCER RAJARATNAM District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. S. Visuvalingam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 199 2 & 9)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No 10344

- 1. George Robert Handy and wife
- 2. Joyce Annammah both of Urampirai Plaintiffs

Vs

- 1. Kandiah Ponniah and wife
- 2. Annammal r
- 3. Kandiah Alagaratnam
- 4. Samuel Gunaratnam and wife
- 5. Mercy Ariamalar Gunaratnam
- 6. Samuel Ariarajah Handy
- 7. Nadarajah and wife
- 8. Rasammah all of Urumpirai Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. 10344 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Kuruva" in extent 13 Lms. V. C 17 Kls situated at Urumpirai.

The defendants in the above said action are summoned to appear in court on the 6th day of May 1954 at 9 o'clock of the forenoon,

This 1st day of April 1954

By order of court

(Sgd) V. S. Nadarajah Proctor for Plaintiffs (O. 2. 9 & 23)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1731

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ramalingam Gunasekaram of Urampirai Deceased

Ponnachchi widow of R. Gunasekaram of Urumpirai Vs. Petitioner.

Minor 1. Vasan barathevy daughter of Gunasekaram Minor 2. Kalaiyani daughter of do, 3. Moothathamby Ehamparam all of Urumpirai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. T. Guaratnam Proc

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1740 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rajaratnam Subramaniam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, who died in London Deceased.

Between.

Spencer Rajaratnam of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Petitioner

And

Kanthimathyammal, wife of Spencer Rajaratnam, of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna. Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before A. E. R. Corea, Esquire, Additional District Judge of Jaffna. on the 26th day of March, 1954, in the presence of Mr K. Aiyadurai proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of March, 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner, as the father of the deceased, be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said estate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before the 4th day of May, 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 26th day of March 1954

Sgd. A. E. K. Corea Additional District Judge

Drawn by

K. Aiyadurai Proctor for Petitioner

(O. 198 2 & 9)

tor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 27th January 1954 having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed as guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1954 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 15th day of March 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge

(O. 196. 2 & 9)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1718

In the matter of the Estate of the deceased Thambiah Selliah of Chankanai East Deceased

Thambiah Veeragathy of Chulipuram Petitioner Vs

- 1. Rasammah widow of Thambiah Selliah of Thavaday Pillayar Kovilady
- 2. Marimuttu Thiruvavukkarasu of Talawakelle and wife
- 3. Thirunamam
- 4. Thambiah Somasudram
- 5. Thambiah N. tsinam
- 6. Thambiah Kanapathupillai
- 7. and wife Ratnammah
- 8. Ponnammah widow of Marimuttu Kandiah
- 9. Thambiah Nadarajah
- 10. Sinnatnam widow of Kandiah all of Charganai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr Sivagnanam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated February, 14, 1954 having been read; it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before March 19, 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this case to the contrary.

This 15th day of February

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 1716.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Sundram Manikkam of Thinnavelly East, Deceased

- 1. Ponniah Kathiresu and wife.
- 2. Nallammah both of Thinnavelly east Petitioners.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit of the petitioners and of the witnesses to the last will dated the 23rd day of January 1954 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed as the 2nd petitioner is the sole legatee and Executrix in terms of the will filed of record in this case and that the said will be declared proved and probate be issued to the petitioners accordingly.

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge. Jaffna. Jaffna this 3rd day of February 1954 (O. 195. 2 & 9).

1954

Sgd. S Rajaratnam

Drawn by D. J. Sgd. S. Sivagnanam Proctor for Petitioner

Time to show cause is extended to 7.5.54 Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

(O. 1 9 & 23)

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