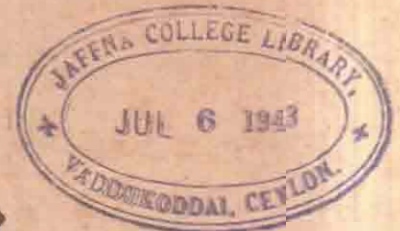


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor: A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Premier Again

Mr. Eamon de Valera was re-elected Prime Minister of Eire by 67 votes to 37.

Britain Gets U. S. Silver

The Lease-and-Lend Administrator, Mr. Stettinus, disclosed that over three million ounces of silver had been sent to Britain under the lend-and-lease agreement.

Over 37,500 Tons Of Bombs In 3 Months

Over 37,500 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany in the three months ended June 26 compared with about 12,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1942, stated Captain Balfour, the Under-Secretary for Air, in the House of Commons on last Wednesday.

Allied Supplies and Shipping

An important conference, held in the strictest secrecy, had just finished at Algiers, between the representatives of the Middle East Supply Council and the North African Economic Board. The object of the conference was to make the best possible use of Allied supplies and Allied shipping, particularly in view of the radical change created by the re-opening of Mediterranean.

Sofia Supreme Axis Headquarters

Sofia has now become Supreme Axis Operational Headquarters for the entire Balkans. This decision, it is learned in reliable Balkan quarters was taken by the German Commander in the Balkans, General Loehr, after his recent conferences with military chiefs and others. The Axis Commands in Greece and Yugoslavia have been withdrawn, leaving only Regional Headquarters.

"Ready To Attack Australia"

The Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese military observer as saying: "We are ready to attack Australia at any moment now. Since February, the Japanese forces in the Pacific area have been readjusting their operational bases for fresh ventures. All the necessary preparations are now complete." The observer added: "The extensive preparations of the Allied air force in the Southern Pacific indicate that the war in East Asia will be shifted to this theatre of the war."

THE SAINT-MINISTER MANICKAVASAGAR

HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY

BY A. ARULAMBALAM, (Special to the "Hindu Organ")

“பொய்மையாம் உலகில் மாயப்
பொக்கிருள் அகல் அன்றோர்
தம்மை ஆழ் நரகில் தள்ளும்
சமயதா ரகை மழுக்க
எம்மையா னுடையான் அன்பர்
இதயதா மரைக செல்லாஞ்
செம்மையாய் மலர் ஞான
இனகர் உதயம் செய்தார்”

At a time when ignorance, misery and evil appear to pervade this domain the compassionate One extends His loving hand to help a stricken world. St. Manikavasagar was sent by the Supreme One in order that he may educate man and raise him from ignorance, so that men may cease to worship false ideals and false Gods and thus make their lives useful, cheerful and noble.

St. Manikavasagar—the author of Thiruvasagam and Thirukovaiar—was born at Thiruvathavur in South India. Historians and biographers are not in entire agreement as to the date of his birth. Some say that he lived prior to the authors of the sacred Devarams but others assert that our Saint flourished in the latter part of the Ninth Century A. D. The Hindus of old lived and thought in terms of eternity and were only indirectly concerned with time and space. Therefore, it is no wonder that the exact date of the birth of our saint still remains a matter for conjecture. Whatever his age the great and lofty ideals contained in the majestic verses of St. Manikavasagar stand true for all times and all climes.

Life As Prime-Minister

Our Saint was a Brahmin by birth and was deeply read in spiritual and worldly matters. His fame as a learned and accomplished gentleman became known to the Pandian King who made him his Prime-Minister. Young Vathavurar, as he was then known, performed his duties as a minister of state to the entire satisfaction of the king and his subjects. One day the King sent his Prime-Minister to negotiate the purchase of some fine horses for the royal stables. The chief set out with his followers,

but on the way he met his Guru and forgot everything about his mission. The king, disappointed with the conduct of his minister, sent for him and in the mysteries which followed he perceived the hand of God in everything. From this time onwards our Saint became a follower of God—a God intoxicated man—and sang his heart-melting strains in the Thiruvasagam in praise of the Creator. These hymns form the eighth Thirumurai and they are widely read and sung by all Hindus and even by others who profess a different faith.

His Philosophy

St. Manikavasagar visited various shrines and educated the people in religious and spiritual matters. The Thiruvathavur Adigal Puranam gives a vivid account of his life and teachings and narrates the story of a religious disputation between him and the Buddhists at Chidambaram. The Thiruchalal Hymn also embodies it. The Philosophy and the deep spiritual sublimity of St. Manikavasagar are fully expressed in his own words. The literary beauties of his stanzas are inimitable. They abound with love and pathos, devotion to God and self-reproach; and in every stanza man's indebtedness to God is fully emphasized.

“காயிற் கடையா காயேனை
சயத்து நீயே யாட்கொண்டாய்
மாயப் பிறவி யுன்வசமே
வைத்திட் டிருக்கு மதுவன்றி
ஆயக் கடவே னுனோதா
சென்னை தோவிய் கதிகாரம்
காயத் திருவா யுன்னுடைய
சுழந்திழ் வைப்பாய் கண்ணுதலே”

In this beautiful verse our saint looks up to heaven and says—Great Lord in your infinite kindness you have shown mercy to me low born that I am and enslaved me: I have entirely left at your disposal this delusive birth of mine, it is not for me to choose anything, for all my actions are yours: Supreme one, you gave me birth now give me your feet. St. Manikavasagar was so much pos-

Continued on page 4

PREMIER ON EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

SIGNIFICANT REFERENCE TO INDIA

“We seek no profit; we want no territory or aggrandisement; we expect no reward; and we will accept no compromise.”

Thus declared Mr. Winston Churchill in his Guildhall speech on Wednesday last.

“It is on that footing” he added “that we wish to be judged, first in our own consciences and afterwards by posterity.”

“After expressing a preference for the expression “British Commonwealth and Empire” to describe “this unique association of races built up partly by conquest, largely by consent, but mostly unconsciously and without design within the all-embracing golden circle of the Crown”, Mr. Churchill continued: “It is this overpowering influence and impulse that makes Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa send their manhood across the ocean to fight and die.”

“In the vast sub-continent of India, which we trust will presently find full satisfaction within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the martial races and many others have thronged to the Imperial standard.”

More than 2,000,000 have joined the armed forces and have distinguished themselves in many cases during the fiercest conflicts with the Germans, the Italians and the Japanese. All the great countries engaged in this war count their armies by millions, but the Indian army has a peculiar characteristic not found in the armies of Britain, the United States, Russia or France or in the armies of our foes in that it is entirely composed of volunteers. Not one has been conscripted or compelled.

“The same thing is broadly true throughout our great colonial empire. Many scores of thousands of troops from immense tropical spaces or drawn from lonely islands nursed by the waves have come overseas. The ardour of the colonial empire to join this awful conflict and to continue in high temper through its ups and downs is the first answer I would make to those ignorant and envious voices who call into question the greatness of the work we have been doing throughout the world and shall continue to do.”



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1943.

THE JAFFNA HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE

THE SAIYA PARIPALANA SABAI founded the Jaffna Hindu College in or about 1890 with the object of promoting education. The Sabai later entrusted the management of the college to the Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors. It is needless to say that the Hindu College was an institution which admitted only boys from the time it was founded till a few years ago when it became a mixed school. There are many people who think that co-education of boys and girls is good. There are perhaps advantages. We are inclined to think that the girls should receive a training different from that which boys generally receive. The Hindu girl should be brought up in an atmosphere in which she would in course of time develop into an ideal Hindu mother. The chastity of Anusuiya, Chandramathy, or Sita, should be ever placed before her as an example to follow. House-craft, needlework, painting and music are subjects which are mainly meant for girls. Perhaps nothing can be said against the co-education of boys and girls when they are either very young or old enough to understand their responsibilities. On the other hand, co-education may be a dangerous experiment when boys and girls are in their teens, that is between the ages of thirteen and nineteen. We welcome the decision of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College to start the Ladies' College. The Secretary of the Board informs us that the College for girls will be opened on 12th July. The Hindu College will from that date admit only boys and the girls who are at present attending the college will be transferred to the Hindu Ladies' College.

The only college in Jaffna for Hindu girls at present is the Ramanathan College at Chunnakam which is outside the Jaffna Urban area. The girl schools in town are all run by missionaries. The Methodists, the Church Mission and the Roman Catholics are conducting the Vembadi Girls' College, the Chundikuli Girls' College and the Holy Family Convent respectively. Several cases of proselytisation of Hindu girls in these missionary institutions have been brought to our notice. The remedy is in our hands. We

ought to start a Hindu Girls' College where girls can be brought up on strict Hindu lines and will not be exposed to the danger of proselytisation. The tenets of our religion should be faithfully followed not only by our boys but also by our girls. Hindu ideals should be inculcated into the minds of our children when they are of an impressionable age. If we send our girls to mission schools, by the time they leave school it may be sometimes too late for them to understand our religion and our ways of life. The school and home are parallel institutions which are inter-dependent on each other for the progress of children. A good school will not be of much use without a good home. The children come into contact more with their mother than with their father at home. It is therefore proper that Hindu girls should receive their training in Hindu schools so that they will be in a position to jealously safeguard the interests of a Hindu home.

We congratulate the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College on their recent decision and we wish The Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College a long, prosperous and useful career.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

By T. Kathiravelu

Mannar—Mullaitivu Seat

That Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is actively supporting Mr. Gnanamuttu in his contest for the Mannar—Mullaitivu seat comes as an unpleasant surprise to many. I am not aware of Mr. Gnanamuttu's ability as a statesman or nationalist. His name has been hitherto practically unknown in political circles except perhaps to his supporters. Why "G. G." prefers Mr. Gnanamuttu to the versatile and determined ex-University Professor, Mr. C. Suntheralingam, is not a secret to most of us. But the best way to thrash out the fifty-fifty theory is through a debate at the Jaffna Town Hall. There is no doubt that Mr. M. Balasunderam, ex-president of the Youth Congress, who has been clamouring for the opportunity for oratory, would be pleased. And Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam could then table his famed booklet reply to "fifty-fifty." The Mannar—Mullaitivu election does not give Mr. Ponnambalam or any of his "yes-men" the audience they deserve.

These are days when the Tamils should weld themselves into a political body irrespective of religion. I do not for a moment disdain Mr. Gnanamuttu just because he is a Catholic. My catholic tastes make me prefer Mr. Suntheralingam. If we are however to face the challenge of Catholic solidarity at this election, I would warn the Catholic com-

MANNAR - MULLAITIVU SEAT

TWO CANDIDATES TENDER NOMINATION PAPERS

Nomination papers were received on Saturday by Mr. S. M. Duff, Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, at the Kacheheri, from candidates for the Mannar—Mullaitivu Seat.

Messrs. C. Suntheralingam and Jos. I. Gnanamuttu were the only candidates who submitted nomination papers.

Mr. Gnanamuttu wanted Red as his colour

Mr. Suntheralingam objected.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, on behalf of Mr. Gnanamuttu, insisted that it was their party colour.

The Presiding Officer decided to draw lots and requested Mr. Gnanamuttu to have the first choice. Mr. Gnanamuttu drew green, and red was awarded to Mr. Suntheralingam.

munity that Buddhist and Hindu solidarity could then overwhelm them in other matters elsewhere. This is a situation I do not wish to emphasise. The religious cry should never have been raised by the "Catholic Guardian". A friend of all communities and of people of varied religious beliefs, Mr. Suntheralingam holds as "sound Tamil views" as Mr. Gnanamuttu. All in all, my bet is on the professor.

Jaffna—Point Pedro Route

The 'bus service along the Jaffna—Point Pedro Route is, to say the least, alarming. No time table is strictly adhered to. Overcrowding occurs because of the few 'buses in service. 'Bus patrons have now become pedestrians. The organisation is slack; the employees, ever-grumbling. The Nelsonian touch has failed. It would be better if the Point Pedro—Jaffna Bus Company be dissolved as it can no longer claim to be a public utility service. The organisation could then be handed over to people who understand administrative difficulties and are keen on serving the public. The Valikamam West 'Bus Service provides an object lesson.

True Story

A report that Hindu boarders of the Jaffna College are ordered to attend Christian services is now confirmed. If the boarders protest they have to leave. This kind of treatment is not worthy of a college with a great tradition and broad-mindedness. Nazi methods fail in religious conversion. Imagine the storm that would have been created had the Christian boys in the school where I teach been forced to attend Hindu services! We Hindus and Buddhists alike have allowed outsiders to make capital of our religious tolerance.

'MEND YOUR CLOTHES'

TEXTILE CONTROLLER'S APPEAL TO CONSUMERS

"Mend your clothes and buy only what you actually need"

This was the appeal made to consumers by Mr. S. H. Wadia, Controller of Textiles at a meeting of the textile traders and members of the general public at the Town Hall, Jaffna.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council who presided, introduced the speaker.

Mr. Wadia in the course of his address, which was interpreted into Tamil by Mr. Clough Balasingham, Assistant Controller of Textiles, said that the consumer should realize that the prices of textiles in India were going up almost daily.

At present the only source of supply was India, and India had not only to meet the demands of her own people, but that of the Middle East, Africa and Australia. They in Ceylon were being given just a little more than half of their pre-war consumption, namely, 60 to 65 million yards a year. He (the speaker) would therefore appeal to the consumers to mend their clothes and buy only what they actually needed.

After the address, the members of the Textile Traders' Association, Jaffna, entertained Mr. Wadia and the public.

GURUPOOJAH OF ST. MANICKAVASAGAR

The Gurupoojah of St. Manickavasagar will be performed under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai at the Sabhai Hall on Tuesday, the 6th instant between 9 a. m. & 3 p. m. Usual Poojah, the reading and annotation of 'தருவடிபெற்ற சந்நிகம்' from 'தருவடிபெற்ற சந்நிகம்' and Maheswara Poojah will be the important items of the ceremony.

WANTED

Applications are invited from registered midwives for the post of subsidised midwife in the Uduvil Village Committee Area. Salary Rs. 40/- plus war allowance payable. Apply to Chairman V. C. Uduvil on or before 15th July 1943.

S. MANICKAM,
Chairman, V. C., Uduvil
25-6-43.

(Mis. 74-5 & 8.7-43.)

MATRIMONIAL

The marriage took place recently of Mr. N. R. Maitvaganam of the Bank of Ceylon, son of the late Mr. Ratna Maitvaganam, Advocate and Maniagar of Kopy, Jaffna, to Miss Sornalakshmi, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Kathirgamatambay, Corner and retired Udayar of Udupiddy, Jaffna. Mr. and Mrs. Maitvaganam sincerely thank all relations and friends who were present at or sent gifts or congratulatory messages on the occasion of their wedding.
(Mis. 73. 5-7-43.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SCHEME OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT FOR CEYLON

Sir,—In framing a constitution for Ceylon, the public, in addition to the aspects discussed in your issue of June 18, 1943, should also make their decisions in the following matters:—

Mint

Egypt, Canada, South Africa, Australia, Indian States and many other countries under the protection of Britain mint their own coins. Unless Ceylon mints its own coin, regulates the exchange and the financial policy of this Island, the trade of this Island must suffer. Responsible government implies necessarily and truly that the country has the right of minting its own coin. If the currency of Ceylon is to be dictated by London, Ceylon cannot expect to control the fluctuation of currency. In this respect we must ask the British Government not to reserve it.

Relations With Dominions

Normally the relations will be by trade pacts. We are painfully aware that the Dominions do not allow the entry or employment of Asiatics in their countries. Ceylon too will impose such restrictions on them and trade with them on a footing of equal treatment.

Relations With Foreign Powers

Ceylon should have direct relations and communications with foreign powers and free intercourse with them and establish trade relations. Only in matters that affect the security of Ceylon and the empire, Britain should interfere. Otherwise Ceylon cannot be regarded as enjoying responsible Government. Ceylon cannot and should not enter into any treaty with any foreign power except with the consent of Britain. Subject to that restriction Ceylon should have direct communication with all countries. A responsible Government carried on by a ministry responsible only to the people of Ceylon presided over by a Ceylonese Governor watched by a British Resident or High Commissioner (as in Egypt) should be the method to be followed by Britain in Ceylon to confer real internal responsible Government in this country.

Defence

While Ceylon should make a fair contribution for its external protection to Britain, it should have its internal defence in its power. All Ceylonese should have the right of carrying arms and should receive compulsory military training.

Governor or President?

Ceylon should decide whether it should have a Ceylonese Governor appointed by the British Government or a President elected by the people of this country and appointed by them to carry on the Government of this country fully responsible to the people of this country subject to the political agreement that may be reached with Britain. I should commend to the public of Ceylon the election of a President for a period who shall exercise the powers of a Governor. There is no use in having a British G-

vernor who does not know the language and people of this country. A President is preferable to a Governor appointed by Britain. Real internal responsible Government means that the people of this country should choose its own Governor. Such a request should be made to the British Government.

Salaries of President or Governor, Ministers and Members of Council should be fixed by the people of Ceylon. The President or Governor shall not receive more than Rs. 3000/- a month, Ministers more than Rs. 1000/- a month and Councilors more than Rs. 500/- a month.

Reconciliation of the interests of the various communities in this Island can only be effected by a declaration of a charter of rights of the people of this Island which ought to protect every citizen, whatever his race, religion or language or caste be. Pacts with communities will be unsatisfactory and undesirable and should not be encouraged.

The Charter of Rights may provide among other things for the following:—

(1) No person shall be refused any appointment on account of his race, religion, caste or language.

(2) Every person has the right to practise his religion.

(3) Every person should receive his instruction in his Mother-tongue (Sinhalese or Tamil) at the expense of the State.

(4) Every Ceylonese should have the right to possess or purchase land in Ceylon without discrimination.

(5) Government respects all religions and the State does not identify itself with any religion as the religion of the State.

(6) People of all races in this Island who are Ceylonese citizens shall enjoy all privileges of this country. A citizen has the right to invoke the aid of the Courts if necessary to defend his rights.

Courts

The Chief Justice of this Island shall be recruited by the Government of Ceylon in Ceylon from among the leading legal practitioners or judges in Ceylon.

No appeal shall be allowed from this country to the Privy Council in London. If such a reviewing council is needed, such a council with its powers may be established in Ceylon.

The courts should protect the rights of Ceylon citizens from executive encroachments.

Finally, I should wish to suggest to the Board of Ministers to summon a public meeting in Colombo and invite leaders from all Provincial and district towns and appoint a public committee of experts to draft a constitution by a specified period furnishing them with all official papers, who shall call for the views of the public, public bodies and the press and frame their draft constitution. It shall be published by Government for general information and criticism. Thereafter, the Ministry may discuss in the Council by way of consultation and draft its own draft constitution and put before the Council for adoption by 75 per cent of the members of the Council

and when such blessing is received, the Constitution finally prepared by the Ministers and adopted by the State Council may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for ratification by the British Parliament. If the Ministry proceeds otherwise, it is doomed to failure. I hope that Mr. Senanayake will take up this suggestion.

Yours etc.,
'RATIONALIST'

'THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE'

Sir,—I have read the leader in your issue of the 26th inst. with interest.

The Sinhalese language is yet in an undeveloped stage. The compilation of the dictionary is still in the effort. The vocabulary is not copious, and the literature cannot be ranked high or the subjects wide. When the people had their own government, it was merely the domestic language, while Tamil was the inter-communal and inter-national language. But the language was progressive. It attained its highest water when Moriyas imported into the country their philosophy and religion. But that was before the early centuries of the Christian era.

The Low-Country Sinhalese people transferred their loyalty to Portugal under the pact of Malivana about the 16th century and exchanged religion, laws, dress habits and custom which brought them in line with the Portuguese. The word *Sinhala* was derisively applied to the Up-country people. The language suffered a terrible setback. The wars that followed the Low-Country re-education proved disastrous to the Up-country and in the three centuries that the latter waged war with European powers, there was little advancement in the language and literature. The spoken language of the Up-country Sinhalese is somewhat different from that of the Low-country people. The ordinary Kandyan villager could not understand the low-country interpreter. The fact was represented to the Governor by a Chief Justice and a Kandyan Sinhalese was appointed to the office of Sinhalese interpreter.

It should be sometimes before the Sinhalese language can be pushed forward to hold the dignity of the official language. To develop the language, to unify it, time, patient research and systematic line of work conforming to the laws appertaining to development of languages are necessary.

The Tamils of Ceylon form an integral part of the State. The Tamil language is spoken by over 60 million people. The profundity of its literature has astonished European scholars. I had the privilege of reading some correspondence which passed between the Kandyan Court and some potentates of India. It was in Tamil. I felt that for conciseness and felicity of expression and for conveying of diplomatic and military concepts Tamil was not second to the English language. There is no question but that the Sinhalese language should take the place of the official language. Language is the soul of a people. It should not be allowed to decay. The solution should be sought, in my opinion, by means of organising a federal system of government and reconstructing

our constitution on the federal basis. Federalism, according to a great number of political thinkers, is the sheet anchor of liberty

Yours truly,
R. C. P.

MANNAR - MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir,—I was surprised to read a news paragraph in the "Catholic Guardian" that the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, through its Vice-President, Mr. R. Sivagurunather, has sent a message to Mr. Gaanamuttu supporting his candidature as against his rival Mr. C. Suntheralingam—a Hindu candidate and a distinguished Tamil at that.

I am one who is averse to introducing religion in elections and I am entirely in agreement with your editorial on this subject. But one is forced to register his protest as a Hindu when the premier Hindu Sabha loses its sense of proportion and tries to flirt with the Catholics even as against the views of its own Journal.

The Sabha, or at least the Managing Committee, owes an explanation to the Hindus of Ceylon as to their peculiar action in this matter. The Hindus are anxious to know the truth of this episode and it is a duty of the Secretary of the Sabha to explain whether the Sabha authorized its Vice-President to support a Catholic as against a Hindu; if it has not authorized so, it is the duty of the Sabha to call for an explanation from its Vice-president for his action and contradict the message sent by him through the press. Failing a satisfactory explanation from the executive of the Sabha, the Hindus will be forced to take other steps to repudiate the views of the Sabha in this matter and express their views as to whom the Hindus should support. At least in this instance Hindus will show the country that there is a 'Hindu solidarity'.

Yours etc.,
R. KANDIAH,
42, Devos Avenue,
Bambalacitiya,
29.6.43.

Sir,—The Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha maintains a policy of non-interference with elections and the question of the Sabha as a body participating in the contest for the Mannar-Mullaitivu seat was not considered by its Board of Management at any time. The Sabha therefore never authorized any member to support on its behalf any candidate contesting the above seat. We understand from Mr. R. Sivagurunather, an office-bearer, that he sent a message of good-will to Mr. J. I. Gaanamuttu on his own responsibility.

Yours truly,
M. MAILVAGANAM,
Hon'y. Secretary,
Saiva Paripalana Sabha,
Sabhai Office,
Vannarponni, 37-43.

THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

The July sessions of the Northern Assizes commenced today in the Jaffna Town Hall, Mr Justice Jayatilleke presiding. There are seven cases in the calendar, five being murder.

THE SAINT - MINISTER MANICKAVASAGAR

Continued from page 1

essed of Divine fervour that wherever he turned his eyes he saw the Divine light. In the following verse our saint, addressing a common bee says—good one, do not waste your time in trying to get honey from flowers which yield only a little but go forward and hum to the great dancer who profusely showers the Divine nectar to those who think of him, look up to him or speak of him.

“தினேத்தனை யுள்ள தேவர்
பூவினிற் றே னுண்ணாதே
நினைத் தொறுங் காண்டொறும்
பேசத் தொறு மெப்போதும்
அனைத் தெலும் புண்ணெசு
வானந்தத் தேன் சொரியும்
குளிப் புடை யானுக்கே
சென் னுதாய் கோத்தும்பி”

And again, accosting a cuckoo he says—O Sweet Songster, know ye that our Lord transcends all time and space; He is the source of all things; He has no attributes; sing to Him and He will come.

“தேமினிய குயிலே கேட்டியே
லெங்கன் பெருமான்
பாத மிரண்டும் வினவிற்
பாதாள மேழினுக் கப்பால்
சோதி மணிமுடி சொல்லிற்
சொல்லிற் றது கின்ற தொன்மை
ஆதி குணமொன்று மில்லா
னந்தயிலான் வரக் கூவாய்”

His Battle Call

St. Manikavasagar's songs are sweet and full of noble thoughts that the reader can never be wearied. His hymns especially the beautiful Thiruvembavai, Thiruvemmanai, Thiruchchalai and Thiruthelenam, describe the manners and customs of Hindu men and women who lived in his time. His conception of God is the highest and his life emphasises the Gnana Markam or the path of knowledge to God realisation. Like other Hindu Saints our Saint was a great and brave “warrior.” But his battles were fought not with cruel and destructive weapons used in modern warfare. His weapons were love, devotion, piety and kindness. His army consisted not of crafty generals and soldiers but of devotees. The conquest he had in mind was never the terra firma but ignorance and evil, and his goal was Heaven. The following song fully describes his battle call.

“ஞானவா ளேந்து மையர்
நாதப் பறை யறையின்
மானமா வேறு மையர்
மதிவெண் குடை கவிமின்
ஆன நீற்றுக் கவச
மடையப் புரு யின்கள்
வானவூர் கொள் வேகா
மாயப் படை வாராமே”

God Realisation

At the age of thirty-two on Moolam day (which day this year falls tomorrow) our Saint achieved his life long desire and attained the feet of God. The new world order for which all of us long will be sooner attained if the east and especially the west will re-value the ideals for which it lives and fights and lay down the destructive arms and wield the ஞானவான் or the sword of Divine knowledge and love. May that day be near!

CYCLONE RELIEF HOMES FOR CHILDREN

HINDU MISSION'S APPEAL

The Hindu Mission started Homes at Midnapore, Uhartgram and Gindi in January, 1943 with a view to providing food and shelter for orphans and destitute children between the ages of 6 and 12 years of the Cyclone devastated areas of the district of Midnapore. Up to the 15th June last 600 children of the above description have been admitted and it is expected that the number will exceed one thousand by the middle of July next.

With the approach of rains the condition of the Cyclone affected seabelt of Midnapore is growing worse and most pitiable day by day. The entire population of the area estimated at more than half a million, have scarcely any house to live in and any food to live upon except what the Government and the charitable societies give them in the shape of gratuitous relief. Malaria, dysentery, cholera and other diseases are taking their tolls every day. The atmosphere is most unhealthy and dreadful. Homes were started for removing the children of tender age to a healthier atmosphere and save them from starvation and fell diseases.

The Government of Bengal have been pleased to extend their

support to this noble effort from the month of May, 1943 and granted help to the extent of Rs. 6/- in each besides 7½ seers of rice per child per month. Over and above this the Hindu Mission is to find no less than Rs. 10/- per child per month to meet the recurring expenses of the Homes.

The capital expenditure on account of utensils, beds, clothes, beddings including blankets and mosquito curtains, medicines and diet for the invalids, books, papers etc. for their primary education, furniture and fittings and office stationery etc. for one thousand children will amount to a sum of about Rs. 40,000/-. (Forty Thousand),

Considering the above and also the continued rise in the price of food grains and all necessary articles the Mission requires no less than a Lakh of rupees to maintain the Homes up to the end of the current year.

The Mission appeals to the generous public for sympathy and support for this noble cause and hopes that in spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing all over the country response will be sufficient to enable us to discharge the responsibilities in this connection.

SWAMI SATYANANDA,
President, The Hindu Mission,
32B, Harish Chatterjee Street,
Kalighat, Calcutta.

June 21, 1943.

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Jaffna.

(Mis. 72.1—8-7-43.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 114

In the matter of the estate of the late Theivanaipillai wife of T. Muttukumaru of Uduvii.

Deceased.

1. Thamotheampillai Muttukumaru and wife

2. Sinnatankachipillai both of Uduvil.
Petitioners

vs.

1. Thamar Kanagaratnam and wife
2. Muttupillai both of Siruppiddy
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner;

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioners be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to them accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of June 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of May 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Extended for 12-7-43,
Intd. G. C. T.

D. J.
(O. 15. 1 & 5-7-43)

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)