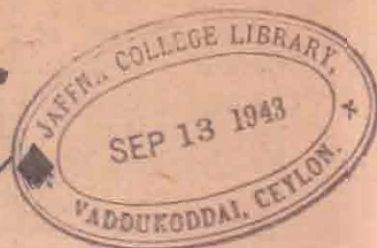


THE Hindu Organ



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 40.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Three Millions In War Savings

The total realised by the issue of war savings certificates has now exceeded the three million rupee mark. At the end of last month the figure was Rs. 2,658,000.

Small-pox in Nawalapitiya

Twenty-one cases of small-pox had occurred in Nawalapitiya up to Monday. A campaign of mass vaccination is being carried on in the towns, villages and surrounding estates.

1,000,000 Germans Killed Or Wounded In 46 Days

A special communique says that the Germans have lost at least 1,000,000 men in killed and wounded between July 5 and August 20. The communique also says that in the same period, the Russians destroyed 4,600 German planes, 6,400 tanks and 3,800 guns.

Axis Losses In Sicily And North Africa

Allied Headquarters in North Africa state that the Axis defeats in North Africa and Sicily have cost them close on 500,000 men. From the day of the Allied landing in French North Africa on November 8th, 1942, to August 10 last, Axis killed, wounded and missing total at least 480,000.

Request To Dissolve Jaffna Council

Mr. C. Ponnambalam has given notice to the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council that he will move at the next meeting of the Council a motion requesting the Governor to dissolve the Council forthwith and appoint a Commissioner to administer its affairs until the new Council assumes office in January.

Jap War Effort In Burma Badly Crippled

Air bombing has so crippled the Japanese war effort in Burma that they have not been able to exploit the country or to use it as an invasion base against India, according to reports to the War Department by Captain Clarke Johnston, a pilot who has just returned to the United States after 14 months with the Tenth U.S. Air Force in India.

IDEAS WHICH ALL HINDUS MUST ACCEPT

MULTIFARIOUS PATHS LEADING TO GOD

(BY THE EDITOR, "Prabuddha Bharata")

IT is difficult to enumerate all the ideas which will remain intact and which all Hindus must accept. But we may mention some in passing with a view to showing how change, growth, and variation are compatible with this immutability. We have already mentioned the Vedic truths as unchallengeable. The nature of Brahman is above intellectual cogitation. It is to be realized and not to be disputed about. But, then, each aspirant is free to choose for himself the path he will follow. And Hinduism concedes that the multifarious views we have of the unchanging Godhead are true relatively to the mental preparedness of the aspirants. As the mind gets purer and purer, Divinity will reveal itself more and more, till in the purest heart there will be the fullest manifestation. Men can be spiritual in all walks of life, for do we not read of Janaka and Dharma-vyadha, the one an emperor and the other a butcher, who were enlightened? Spiritual growth cannot be hampered merely by birth and position. The Hindu conception of God-realization thus offers the widest possible latitude to the Hindus.

Take again the conception of the soul. It is naturally free, pure, omnipotent, and omniscient. It is ignorance that shows it otherwise. Growth lies in rending asunder this veil of Maya. Man is potentially Divine. There is, therefore, an ample possibility for individual growth.

Creation according to the Hindus is not an act of a dictator. God did not create out of nothing. He evolved the world out of Himself to reveal His nature to the individual souls and to provide for them a ground for the enjoyment of the fruits of their Karma. The involution or the evolution of the world takes place in conformity with the Karma of these beings accumulated through billions of years. After creation God does not leave the world to its

fate. But He is ever there ready with His grace to redeem any soul that is sick of this world-play.

Karma is not fate. Man is responsible for what he is now, and he is free to make himself what he wants to be in future. He can at will elevate himself to Godhood or degrade himself to stones and trees. For the Hindus there is no eternal hell or heaven. But every soul has its chances of redemption, though the period may be longer or shorter according to individual predilection.

Heaven there is in Hindu thought, but there are no permanent occupants there. It is peopled by souls which have acquired the requisite merit, after enjoyment of which they are born again on this earth to make fresh efforts for final salvation. The human world thus attains a peculiar importance. It is the good deeds done here that will make or unmake a man hereafter. In contrast with this dignity of the human society, even celestial bliss fades into nothing.

Then, again, the Hindus believe in the efficacy of image-worship. Human beings with their limited capacities cannot form any idea of the Transcendental Absolute unless they have some concrete image, mental or physical, before them. Other religions may not openly acknowledge this need, though for all practical purposes they rely on various concrete things for their thoughts of God to crystallize round. But if the Hindus worship images, they are not idolators. They see to it that the images never usurp the position of God. Moreover, the ideas centring round the image must grow and move dynamically higher and higher. The material image must transform itself into a mental image, this again must yield place to a Divine presence, and that presence must vanish into absolute identity with Existence-Knowledge-Bliss.

A still further peculiarity with the Hindus is their be-

Continued on page 4

CEYLON UNIVERSITY DEGREES

APPEAL TO THROW OPEN TO EXTERNAL STUDENTS

An appeal, signed by several heads of educational institutions, managers of schools and members of the public to throw open to external students the Ceylon University degrees, has been addressed to the Speaker and Members of the State Council, with the request to use the opportunity offered by the presentation of the University budget to remove this great injustice.

The appeal adds:

"We appeal to you to ensure that the University of Ceylon maintained by public funds does not become the exclusive preserve of the sons of a few rich people. That would be a mockery of the Democracy for which we all strive and hope. The majority of the intelligent youth of our country, some of them more brilliant than any who have been able to afford the luxury, as it undoubtedly is at present, of a University Education, are excluded, as the ironical result of the inauguration of the Ceylon University, from pursuing higher studies and improving their material prospects.

"To perpetuate such an injustice is a blot on the government of this country which, we have no doubt, honourable members will desire to remove instantly. The discrimination against poor students is threefold:

1. 'In the first place, even if in theory the London University Examinations are still open to Ceylon students, in practice that is found to be a fiction. For whereas the London Matriculation syllabus led up to the higher examinations of the London University, the S. S. C. examination which has been substituted for it leads up to the Ceylon University Examinations whose syllabuses are so radically different from the London Syllabuses. The result is that with the abolition of the London Matric a student who passes the S. S. C. is not equipped for the higher London Examinations and would have little chance of succeeding at them.

2. 'Secondly, even if a student passes the London Degree Examinations he is almost shut out from competitive professional examinations.

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MANAGERS' NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saivaprakasa Press will be closed on Sunday and Monday for the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Ther and Theertham Festivals, and there will be no issue of the paper on Monday, the 30th instant.

26-8-43.

MANAGER.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943.

QUEBEC AND THE FUTURE

THE TALKS BETWEEN MR. Churchill and President Roosevelt are still going on, but commentators think that already plans have been approved for simultaneous attacks on more than one point in Europe. It is even believed that General Eisenhower has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United Nations attacking through the Balkans, and that a British General will take charge of the attack on Western Europe. Whatever truth there may be in these forecasts, it seems to be certain that, as a result of the conference at Quebec, the invasion of Europe will take place in the near future. An attack through the Balkans will give immediate relief to Russia, and will strike at the German rear in the East. Such an attack must necessarily be preceded by the occupation of Crete and the other islands in enemy hands. Once this is done, the Allied Air Force will have a sufficient number of bases at its disposal to smash up German resistance in the Balkans. With regard to the invasion of Western Europe, the fact must be remembered that Britain herself is one huge base for operations against Europe by sea, land, and air. It is unlikely that the military advisers of the United Nations will ignore the value of such an asset as this. The magnitude of the task of invading Western Europe is pretty obvious, but the forces of the Allied Nations have grown beyond recognition in point of equipment as well as numbers, and their commanders have learned the lessons of this war so thoroughly that, if they give it as their opinion that such an invasion can be undertaken with a good chance of success, there should be no hesitation about acting on that opinion. After all, the enemy must be defeated on the battlefields of Europe. Bombing alone cannot defeat him.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Over-Loading in Buses

Comfortable travelling in 'buses is now a memory. What was once a convenience has now become a necessary inconvenience. No passenger except the lucky two seated beside the driver can ever have a kind word about 'buses these days. Passenger after passenger is pressed in till the vehicle cannot hold any more; one will not be able to move one's limbs, but will have to remain fixed to a position, however uncomfortable it may be. A passenger must travel in this predicament till his destination and happy release. Over-loading may be permitted to some extent in these days of emergency. But the over-over-loading is assuming scandalous proportions. A 'bus licensed to carry 20 passengers may be allowed to take in another 5 or the most 10 in addition. But to press double the permitted number into a space meant only for half that number is indeed cruel. It is a case for the attention of the S. P. C. A., if the Police do not take any notice of it! The bus-men are not solely to blame for this. Passengers, too, should share a good portion of the blame; their anxiety to get to their destinations overpowers all other considerations. One should, however, expect the 'bus conductors to treat passengers as human beings and not as lifeless luggage that can be pressed into any space available in any part of the 'bus. The present emergency is, no doubt, responsible for this state of affairs. Has not the Nelson Scheme, under which these 'bus services are worked, any solution to this problem of over-over-crowding?

School Holidays

We support the appeal of the Colombo Vivekananda Society to make it possible for all Government and aided schools in the Island to observe certain important Government holidays—days of religious significance to the different denominations in Ceylon. No school in the Island can be said to have all its pupils belonging to one denomination. As things are now, when some pupils of a certain denomination observe a particular holiday, others of the same denomination reading in schools conducted by a different denomination are denied this privilege. It should seem proper that pupils of the same denomination, in whatever school they may read, should be given the opportunity to join in the celebrations of a religious festival of that denomination. The only feasible method of achieving this will be to include the various denominational holidays, declared as

Government Holidays, in the list of holidays of all schools, irrespective of their denominations. Such a step would help not only the observance by all pupils of the same denomination of a religious festival, but also infuse a feeling of respect towards one another's religion. We trust the Minister for Education will see the reasonableness of the request and grant it.

THE POLITICS OF DECADENCE

By N. Sivagnana Sundram, B.A.
[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

To secure the welfare of a people by the proper direction of the sovereign will in the State is the true end of all political activity. Men, before they thought of ruling themselves, were ruled or misruled by Kings and classes. During these ages, the pursuit of politics was the privilege of a few in a society that was static, and the people left the business of politics, except when lein and hungry men like Cassims set them moving, to a cultured class whose excellence lay not in wealth or power but in devotion to public duty. Decay set in when the ruling class sought to misdirect the will of the body-politic to selfish ends of glory or gratification. All nations have had such shameful epochs when after periods of achievement the common weal as interpreted by the powers that be spelt the common woe. Politics became decadent, for the motives that stirred the sovereign will were a perversion of the common good, and political aspiration was directed to the exaltation of a few.

The panorama of History is a struggle between the power-lust of the individual or class on the one hand and human tendency to be unselfish on the other. The individual has often prevailed and given to the national will a turn and a twist that dazzled at first but dealt death to the State at last. Such were the leaders of the Crusades which were mere military enterprises of self-glorification masked in monkly guise, such the heroes of conquests in wars waged for their whims. The nation was committed to these ventures, whether the people liked them or not, and the periods of national decay which followed, proved only too well the inherent error of national politics. That is to say, that a national policy which has no care or concern for the well-being of a people as a whole has proved disastrous to the very survival of the nation. For, a sound national policy is not the result of the personal triumph of a designing individual whose glamour is but a poor recompense for his politics, but the resultant of the vital forces that pulsate in the body-politic. The lessons of history are seldom remembered by the power-drunk politician who poses to be the people's prophet, and much less by a fawning populace who passionately pampers the false prophet. The ruin of nations and peoples has been due to the rise of a privileged class

who seized political power and implanted inequality in the body-politic in place of equality which is the first condition of human fellowship. From time to time, mankind has proclaimed itself in revolts or revolutions and restated the ideals that bind men together in a common quest.

To ensure the sound direction of the sovereign will is to secure the nation against the usurpation of power for impolitic ends. Power is often seized by capturing the minds of people and enslaving them to false ideals. The crafty self-seeker in politics plays on the strong instincts of preservation or power and an atmosphere is created with the magician's art which consists simply in directing attention to the wrong place and producing the effect. Or the role of a saviour is assumed and a new destiny unfolded to a credulous people. Or the motives of hunger and power are revitalised, motives which unconsciously dominate the majority of men in political life and align them in hostile ranks with the result that loyalty to class takes the place of loyalty to humanity. For, the political ideas of classes and parties are an unconscious scheme of getting their economic wishes satisfied. Karl Marx wrote: "As in private life we distinguish between what a man thinks and says about himself and what he really is and does, still more in historical struggles we must distinguish the phrases and imaginations of parties from their real organism and their real interests. Thus the Tories in England long imagined that they were raving about the Kingdom, the Church and the Beauty of the Old-English dispensation, until the day of danger snatched from them the confession that they were only raving about *Ground-rent*."

Political ideals, then, have to be looked in the month before they are accepted. They would be ideals if they carry forward the eternal human aspiration to achieve peace on earth and goodwill amongst men. It is the adoption of values in politics which ensure the survival of the body-politic, for the political edifices, like the spiritual, cannot rest on fallacy, on Faust's bargain with the Devil. What applies to the politics of a people applies with equal force to the politics of a community. The doctrine of communalism is, in reality, a plea for privilege and power. It throws men back on the politics of the jungle. A decade of the politics of "Fifty-fifty" is a study in the politics of decadence, and even sterility. Karl Marx would say that since the major industry of the community is 'Government Service', 'Fifty-fifty' is an unconsciously respectable way of demanding fifty jobs out of every hundred. Dissimulation is the voice of political decadence. And dissimulation in politics is the science of being selfish by the art of appearing unselfish. It shows man all the kingdoms of the earth and offers to make him their master on condition that he becomes their servant, and has sometimes been told, "Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written 'Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve.'"

URBAN COUNCIL VOTERS' LIST

OBJECTIONS AGAINST MEMBERS

Objections have been filed against the inclusion of the names of 8 out of the 10 sitting members of the Jaffna Urban Council and of eleven prospective candidates in the list of voters for the triennium 1944-1946.

The Government Agent, Mr. M. Prasad, inquired into the objections on Tuesday from 10 a. m. to 6-30 p. m.

The first objection taken up was against Mr. K. Aiyadurai, the Chairman.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham with Mr. S. N. Rajadurai appeared for Mr. Aiyadurai.

Mr. K. Shanmugam appeared for the objector. The objection raised was that Mr. K. Aiyadurai had not paid his rates and taxes due from him to the Council before 12th April 1943, the date on which the Government Agent commenced the preparation of the electoral roll.

Mr. Kulasingham continued that there were no rates or taxes due on the 12th April as the Council by resolution extended the time for the payment of the rates for the first quarter till 31st May 1943. Mr. Kulasingham also contended that the assessment notice had not been served on Mr. Aiyadurai as required by law in as much as the notice served on Mr. Aiyadurai was in Tamil only and not in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

The next objection taken up was against Mr. S. M. Abubucker on the same ground.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam appearing for Mr. Abubucker argued that the notice of objection served on Mr. Abubucker was not in conformity with the provisions of the Urban Council Ordinance as notice was not addressed to Mr. Abubucker but to the Government Agent.

Mr. Abubucker stated on oath that the premises in respect of which it was alleged the rates had not been paid belonged to his wife and produced a deed. Mr. Abubucker further stated that a Muslim woman under Muslim law was *feme sole*, and the husband had no right of management over his wife's property.

When the objection against Mr. K. Shanmugam was taken up Mr. Shanmugam stated that he was not a Jaffna Tamil and his parents were not Jaffna Tamils and he was not governed by Thesawalamai but by the common law of Ceylon and thus he had no interest or share in the property which was purchased by his wife after her marriage in respect of which it was alleged the rates had not been paid.

Mr. K. V. Sionadurai, the objector, replied that he knew Mr. Shanmugam's father, Gate Mudaliyar Karalapillai, who was a Jaffna Tamil and Mr. Shanmugam was married to a daughter of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor Manipay, and that ever since his marriage Mr. Shanmugam was living in Jaffna and according to the law of Thesawalamai Mr. Shanmugam was a part owner of the property purchased by his wife after the marriage.

All the other objections against Messrs R. R. Nalliah, V. S. Ramathan, R. Sivagurunather, Ariya-

MR. ANEY ARRIVES IN CEYLON

HOPEFUL OF SOLVING INDO-CEYLON PROBLEM

Mr. M. S. Aney, the Government of India Representative in Ceylon, arrived in Colombo on Monday, in the company of his sister-in-law, his Secretary, Mr. Venkata Visvanathan, I. C. S., his personal Secretary, Mr. Borikar and staff.

He has taken up residence at No. 11, Stanmore Crescent. The first question that he asked the Indian Agent as he stepped into the house was where his pooja-room was to be and he was pleased when he was shown it.

In the course of an interview with press representatives Mr. Aney said:

"I consider that if all leading men of the two countries will co-operate with me the time may come when the two countries will have not much reason to differ from each other and can devise a common policy in the interests of both."

"I don't regard the interests of the two countries as irreconcilable, and the problems which at present seem to separate them should admit of a solution."

All matters between the governments of the two countries will have to be negotiated through Mr. Aney's office. The Indian Agent will continue to function as hitherto but he will work under Mr. Aney, who will look after questions of policy affecting the two governments.

TO THE VOTERS OF FORT WARD U. C. ELECTIONS

At the request of certain leading residents of the Town and the voters of the (Fort) Ward, No. 1. I have decided to offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming U. C. Elections.

I humbly solicit the support of progressive minded citizens to help me to serve them as one of their twelve representatives in the Urban Council.

My appeal is, however, *not* based on any claim that it is my birth-right to be an Urban Councillor.

ARIYA PATHIRANA.
(Mis. 108, 26-8 43)

Pathirana, V. Suppiab, M. Sinnadurai, T. Muttusampillai, J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe, Habeeb Muhamadu and Sam Sabapathy on the ground that the taxes were not paid were also inquired into.

Objections against Messrs V. A. Duraiappah, K. V. Sinnadurai, C. C. Somasegaram, M. M. Sultan and others were withdrawn by the respective objectors.

Mr. S. Cathiravelu raised the question whether the objection once filed could be withdrawn. Mr. Prasad ruled that the objections could be withdrawn.

Later Mr. R. Sivagurunather raised the same matter. Mr. Prasad said that he had already given his ruling.

Mr. Prasad announced that he would give his order on all the objections on the 28th inst.

PROGRESS OF CO-OP. CENTRAL BANK

ANTI-SOCIAL ATTITUDE DEPRECATED

"The turn-over this year has passed the four million mark. Everywhere soaring profits seem to have been the order of the day. But our profits have not soared because ours is not, gentlemen, a mere profit-making institution. Our real purpose is to serve the country by lending support to its industry and agriculture" said Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam, Chairman, presiding at the annual meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank. The Chairman added:

"Yet I cannot help recalling to you that our turn-over is about 8 times that of 10 years ago, and four times that of 5 years ago. This figure is enough to convince any sceptic that our Bank has really made great progress even during the difficult years of the World War."

"I should be failing in my duty if I do not deprecate the several credit societies who, through panic purposely withheld payments, with the fond hope of getting off scot-free. This kind of attitude is truly anti-social and I consider this to be the canker that is affecting the social progress of this country."

"The overdue loans and dues from Liquidated Societies have exceeded a lakh. This is the main reason for reduction in profits."

"In this connection I want to say with all the emphasis in my power that this is the time to make all the Societies repay the overdues promptly. There is plenty of money in this country. Otherwise the black-market and the wicked hoarder will not be thriving so well. It is therefore most urgent for the leaders in the Movement and the Departmental Officers to adopt drastic measures for the speedy recovery of all overdues."

"The next thing deserving our notice is the marked fall in the amount of loans granted to Societies. This is not due to any lack of willingness to lend or want of money, but the Societies are either incapable or unwilling to avail themselves of the large credit at the disposal of the Bank."

He then moved that the Report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1943 be adopted.

HOLIDAYS FOR SCHOOLS AS WELL

"At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Vivekananda Society the following resolution was adopted: 'This Society respectfully appeals to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to be pleased to make provision for the observance of the following important Government Holidays in the Calendar, viz, Thaipongal Day, Good Friday, Hindu New Year Day, Wesak Day, Poonam Day, Adi Amavasai day, Christmas Day, Prophet Mohamed's Birthday, Muslim Hadji, as holidays in all Government and Grant-in-Aid schools, as the school going population consisting of all denominations should be given the fullest opportunity of observing and celebrating these days of religious significance."

OFFENSIVE FOR FINAL VICTORY

CEYLON AS SPRING-BOARD

That Ceylon was going to be a spring-board for the great offensive which would give them the final victory, declared Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, the Civil Defence Commissioner, addressing the Civil Defence Services on his recent visit to Jaffna.

The Civil Defence Services mustered at the Jaffna Esplanade for the Parade. Over 750 participated. Mr. N. Arulpragasam, the Acting Controller was in command. The other officers on parade were Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Officer-in-Charge Warden's service, Dr. S. C. Thuraiaraja, Officer-in-Charge Casualty Service, Mr. S. Ratnasabapathy, Officer-in-Charge Communications and Messenger Service, Mr. W. F. Ratnagopal, Company Fire Officer, Auxiliary Fire Service, Deputy Officers-in-Charge of the Warden's Service Messrs S. Patanjali, and T. Bartholomew, Deputy Officer in Charge of the Casualty Service Mr. C. W. D. Alwines and the Messenger Commandant Mr. R. C. S. Cooke. After taking the salute the C. D. C. inspected the ranks. He then addressed the gathering. He said that he was glad he had the opportunity of visiting the Civil Defence Services in Jaffna. He was pleased to see the progress made since this last visit in January last year. Those who had joined the various branches of the Civil Defence Services were making a great contribution to the country. Civil Defence though of very recent growth in Ceylon had made rapid strides. He thanked them all for the very willing sacrifice of their time and energy to make Civil Defence of real value to their land. Ceylon was going to be a spring-board for the great offensive which would give them the final victory. The future was going to be very hard. They would have to undergo a certain measure of hardship, but that was inevitable. So far Ceylon had given a very good account of itself in the eyes of the world. He was confident of the future. To those who had not joined the various Services in the Civil Defence programme, he would like to stress the fact that they were missing a very good opportunity to help their country. It would not redound to their credit to say "During the war I only did my job and took no part in helping my country and my fellow-men." He thanked those on Parade for turning up in such large numbers at great personal inconvenience. He exhorted them to carry on their work with renewed vigour and sustained energy.

COMPLETION OF THEVARA PARAYANAM

The "Thevara Parayanam" conducted under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha will be concluded tomorrow with due ceremonies which commence at 9 a. m. From 4 to 6 p. m. there will be a Thevaram recital, after which Messrs S. Murugasu, I. Ponniah and T. Kumaraswamy Pillai will deliver addresses. "Thiruvachaka Parayanam" will commence on the same day.

IDEAS WHICH ALL HINDUS MUST ACCEPT

Continued from page 1

lief in the cogency of initiation from a Guru. But here, too, the same dynamic element is in evidence. The Guru, to begin with, may be a human being. But the disciple has to realize that his real initiation is not from a man of mere flesh and blood, but from the indwelling spirit. As this thought ripens, the purified mind of the disciple takes the place of the Guru, or rather, the Guru transforms himself into that pure mind. And lastly God Himself becomes the guide: the Guru merges into the Sachchidananda.

Not only this, the Hindus believe that God Himself comes down at crucial moments in the history of India, to redeem her sons by showing them the proper path to follow. With His coming down, His Avatars, the whole country receives a fresh supply of spirituality; and crooked paths are straightened out. Each Avatar, though agreeing fundamentally, has His own peculiar message and His own special technique of mass uplift.

To the Hindus all over India, certain places, temples, rivers, etc., are holy. And these are constantly visited by huge numbers of pilgrims, which ensures exchange of ideas and consolidation of Hindu India.

In addition to these various means of spiritual progress, the Hindus have evolved diverse ways of intimate connection or Yoga with God. Chief among them are Jnana-yoga, Bhakti-yoga, Raja-yoga, and Karma-yoga. These are not inelastic systems, nor are they mutually exclusive. The Hindu Yogas take full cognizance of the plasticity and progressive tendency of the human mind. The Yogas, therefore, have a wide range of applicability. Nay, the mind, according to its development, can move from one Yoga to another: it may even take all or some of them simultaneously.

Such a system of spiritual concepts when translated in terms of religious practice may seem to the outsider a hotbed of dissension and conflict. But not so to the Hindus. For though each aspirant may have his Chosen Ideal, each believes that God can have innumerable forms, and the paths leading to Him must accordingly be multifarious. The Hindu genius has thus not only integrated individual lives through the conception of Yoga as a dynamic movement, but has also strung together the individuals by discovering and actively encouraging unity in variety.

Sale of Foreign Liquor Tavern Rents, Mannar District 1943-1944

Sale of the above rents will be held on Wednesday 1st September 1943 at 2 p.m. at the Mannar Kashchery.

Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 878 of part 1 of Govt. Gazette No. 9,159 of 20-8-1943.

Sgd. C. SITTAMPALAM,
Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.

The Kashchery,
Mannar, 28th August, 1943.
[G-2, 26-8-43]

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 26347

- Dead 1. Sinnathamby Murugesu and his wife
2. Annapillai both of Vannarponnai West
3. Murugasu Sivasambu of do
4. Murugesu Nadarajah of do

Plaintiffs.
P. Balasubramania Kurukkal of Vannarponnai West Subst. Plaintiff.

- Vs.
1. Ambalavanar Ve'upillai and his wife
2. Sellammah both of Vannarponnai West
3. Nagamuttu Kandiah of do
4. His wife Thangam of do
5. Sanmugam Tharmalingam of do

Defendants
In pursuance of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned properties by Public Auction on Tuesday the 28th September 1943 commencing at 10 a. m. at the spot.

Properties Referred to:

1. All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West called "Puttavalavu" in extent 2 Lms. V. C. with house, share of well on the eastern boundary land together with the rights of way and water course and cultivated plants and bounded on the East by the property of the 1st defendant, North by the property of Nagamuttu wife of Sanmugam, West by the property of Visaladehi widow of Nagalingam and South by Lane.
2. All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West called "Puttavalavu" containing an extent of 1/2 Lm. V. C. with cultivated plants, well sweep supporters and share of well on the western boundary land together with the rights of way and water-course and bounded on the East by Road, North by the property of Pillaiyar Temple, West by the property of the 1st defendant and South by Lane.

S. MUTTUKUMARASWAMY,
Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa",

Manipay.

25-8-43.

Mis. 107. 26-8-43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 213 P. T.

In the matter of the Application for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Manonmany wife of Venayagamudaliar Sivasithamparam of Point Pedro.

Deceased.
Venayagamudaliar Sivasithamparam of Point Pedro. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Kanakasabapathipillai Nadarajah
2. and wife Gangaswarie of Point Pedro presently of Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge of Point Pedro on the 6th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudali Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of his late wife Manonmany and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 3rd day of September 1943.

The 14th day of August 1943.
Sgd. Pandita-Gunawardena
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 31, 23 & 26-8-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 131.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Sivakkolunthu of Uduvil Deceased.
Sivakkolunthu Alagaratnam of Navalay Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Nallammah widow of Sivakkolunthu of Navalay
2. Sivakkolunthu Ramanathan of of Do: presently sub-overseer Matara
3. Sivakkolunthu Paramanathan of Navalay
4. Kanmani alias Sivamany daughter of Sivakkolunthu minors appearing by their G. A. L. the 1st named Respondent.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of June 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this administration proceedings and that letters of administration to the Estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary on 23rd July 1943.

It is further ordered that the Respondents shall appear in person and the minors shall be produced on the said date.

The 16th day of July 1943.

(Sgd) G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. T. Nadarajah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
Extended and issued
Returnable 27-8-43.
(Sgd:) G. C. Thambyah.
(O. 30, 23 & 26-8-43)

CEYLON UNIVERSITY DEGREES

Continued from page 1

tions such as the Civil Service, D. R. O's, A. S. P.'s and other examinations which are now being conducted to a great extent by the Staff of the Ceylon University on syllabuses conforming to the Ceylon University degree syllabuses.

3. "Thirdly, the higher cost of the London Examinations is again an unfair discrimination against the poor student struggling to better his condition, not to speak of the enormous delays and consequent anxiety and additional expense involved.

"Finally, honourable members, is it not singularly strange, even laughable, that our students should have to go begging to a University 7000 miles away in search of a degree when there is a University at our doors, state-provided and state-maintained?"

NOTICE TO KARACHCHI FARMERS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 37 of the Defence (Miscellaneous, Regulations and also by the Defence (Purchase of Foodstuffs) Regulations and the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulations, all proprietors and cultivators of paddy fields situate within the Karachchi area of Pachchillaipalli—Karachchi Division in Jaffna District, are hereby required to inform the Land Officer, Kilinochchi, in writing of the quantity of paddy harvested during the forthcoming "Sirupakam" before removing same to the barns or stores within this area.

2. All proprietors and cultivators are also informed that they should not dispose of any paddy in any manner until the surplus has been assessed by the Land Officer, Kilinochchi.

3. Any proprietor or cultivator wishing to remove any paddy outside this area should obtain a permit from the Land Officer, Kilinochchi.

J. R. SINNATAMBY,
Asst. Government Agent
(Emergency)

Jaffna, 22nd August 1943.
(Mis. 26-8 & 2-9-43)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

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Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakash Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943.