

# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 26.

## SINHALA MAHA SABHA RESOLUTIONS

The grant of external degrees by the University of Ceylon is one of the demands made by the Sinha Maha Sabha at its annual sessions at Anuradhapura on Saturday and Sunday.

Other resolutions asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to proceed without delay with the next step contemplated in his reforms declaration; that the next general election should be held on the new constitution; that the method of voting at elections be changed from the present coloured ballot-box system to one of marking ballot papers with a cross; that while accepting in principle the main recommendations of the Special Committee on Education, various amendments be made to make free education really effective; that nursery schools be established; that a large number of schools be opened throughout the island to enable much larger proportion of children to attend them than at present; that poor students should be assisted in addition to free tuition by a suitable scholarship system; that the media of instruction in schools should be Sinhalese or Tamil as the case may be; that satisfactory salaries should be paid to teachers; that the State Council proceed without delay with the consideration of the registration of non-Ceylonese and the restriction of immigrants bills which have been with Standing Committee A of the Council for three years.

The Sabha expressed its opposition to conscription but called for voluntary labour for food production.

## PRISONER STABS HIMSELF IN DOCK

An unusual incident occurred at the District Court of Jaffna when an accused in a criminal case stabbed himself as soon as sentenced was passed on him.

When the Judge made order sentencing the accused for a term of 18 months' rigorous, the prisoner pulling out a kris knife from his waist stabbed himself on his chest immediately.

## Police Blamed

Addressing the Police the Judge inquired why the whole some practice of searching accused persons before they were produced in Court was not followed in that Court. The Judge said: "Have you not been instructed by higher officers to examine all accused persons who come into Court? There is always the possibility of their carrying dangerous weapons or missiles. When the accused is in the dock a police man and a Fiscal peon should be present by his (accused's) side."

## FOR POSSESSING RICE COUPONS

A. Muttuhamby, an authorised distributor of Kaithady, was fined Rs. 500/- on a charge of irregular possession of 170 rice coupon books.

A. Sinnatamby of Delf East was fined Rs. 100/- and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court for dishonestly retaining a stolen ration book.

## THE MESSAGE OF DAKSHINESHWAR

PROF. SUDHANU BIMAL MOOKERJI writes in the

*Prabuddha Bharata*

FROM time immemorial India has been the meeting place of diverse cultures. Countless hordes in quest of plunder and conquest have poured into the fertile plains of India, chiefly through Afghanistan, appropriately called 'the corridor of the world'. Aryan genius possesses the remarkable virtue of absorption and assimilation. Consequently, assimilation and not annihilation has been the racial policy of Aryanized India and to quote Dr. S. N. Sen, 'in this magic cauldron (India) have been thrown diverse cults, languages, and civilizations to be brewed into a wonderful potion that still brings peace and solace to millions of human beings'. But by the beginning of the nineteenth century of the Christian era the nation had already been considerably devitalized as a result of long centuries of political bondage and fell an easy prey to the glimmers of the Western civilization which had considerably risen above the Indian horizon.

This nineteenth century is at once one of the most shameful and most glorious epochs in the annals of India. For one thing, it was now that the accumulated effects of political servitude began to be felt. An inferiority complex permeated the nation. Not a minor role was played by Christian missionaries and Christian professors in bringing about this state of affairs. It was dinned into our ears that everything Indian and Hindu was bad, that everything old must be discarded. Christian missionaries as educationists have carved out for themselves a niche in the history of modern India. But they were narrow-minded and short-sighted as missionaries. To facilitate evangelization they opened a crusade of calumny against Hinduism. One woman missionary went so far as to say, 'Crystallized immorality and Hinduism are the same thing.' Young India believed in toto what was said and made serious efforts to be modernized overnight. The realization of Macaulay's dream of an anglicized India was well within sight. It was a crisis of culture—the most serious that ever threatened the Aryan.

It was the same nineteenth century again which saw the beginning of the Indian renaissance. It may be most appropriately called the 'seed time of modern India'. It was the age which gave birth to spiritual giants like Dayananda, Rammohan, and Ramakrishna. We leave out of consideration the stalwarts in other walks of life—political, literary, and scientific.

India needed a saviour with Shankara's brain and Buddha's heart. The hour brought forth its man. The ageless soul of hoary India manifested itself on the bank of the holy Ganges. Ramakrishna Paramahansa was born of poor Brahmin parents at Kamarpukur in Hoogly (Bengal) on 17 February 1836.

Without entering into a technical

discussion as to the marks of an *avatara* (incarnation) we might hazard the opinion that he is one through whom the Divine Will manifests and fulfils itself. Judged by this criterion, Ramakrishna Paramahansa is undoubtedly an *avatara*.

From the dawn of his consciousness man has asked the questions: Is there a God? Can He be attained and if so, how? Religious systems are but different answers to these questions. Apparently divergent as they are, a strong undercurrent of unity runs through them. This fundamental unity notwithstanding these systems have waged countless battles against one another, and untold barbarities perpetrated in the name of religion are an indelible blot on man's history.

Romain Rolland has very aptly compared the different religious sects to armies beleaguering the same fortress—God. The investing forces are, however, not in co-operation with one another—and consequently they cannot accept one another as allies. One aim permeates them all nevertheless.

Differing in externals, these systems are at one so far as the fundamentals are concerned. The fundamental unity screened behind apparent diversity stands revealed to the sincere seeker after truth. The day when this unity is realized by humanity at large many of the problems of modern life will be solved. Ramakrishna Paramahansa is one of the very few who had this realization. He had never uttered a single word in condemnation of any sect. This testimony from Swami Vivekananda, the 'patriot saint of modern India', can certainly be accepted unquestioningly. He realized that it is rituals that keep off man from man. The relation between a grain of rice and its husk is no more intimate than that between a religion and its externals. Ramakrishna was an embodiment of this great truth. He knew that of religious sects some emphasize *bhakti* (devotion), some *jñāna* (knowledge), some *yoga* (concentration), and some again *karma* (action). He gave a practical demonstration that all these four aspects can be developed by the same individual and firmly believed that in the age yet to be born man will be able to achieve this. He, it may be said without any fear of contradiction, is the boldest spiritual idealist the world has yet seen.

The Saint of Sevagram has thus summed up the greatness of the Messiah of Dakshineshwar. 'The story of Ramakrishna Paramahansa's life is a story of religion in practice. His life enables us to see God face to face..... His sayings are not those of (Continued on page 4)

+ Cf. 'We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions we govern: a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect.'—Lord Macaulay.

## DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE AT UDUVIL RURAL CENTRE

The new Acting Director of Agriculture Mr. L. J. de S. Seneviratne who was touring Jaffna dropped at the Uduvil Rural Reconstruction Society rooms, Maruthanadam, on 21-6-44 and was received by the members of the Society, The Chairman of Uduvil Village Committee and other well-wishers. A memorandum of the agricultural requirements of the village was submitted. He discussed several matters contained in the memorandum with those present and promised to have them attended to wherever possible. The Divisional Agricultural Officer, the Head Master Tinnevely Farm School and the Manager Tinnevely Farm were also present.

The memorandum urged among other things: (1) The necessity for deepening tanks in the parish and providing proper lifts and channels for irrigating the fields, (2) That advantage be taken of the reported preparedness of America to supply pumping machinery on lend lease system to agriculturists in Ceylon, (3) Guidance and help in the shape of spraying materials to fight plant pests and diseases, (4) Preventive measures for saving poultry from attacks of plague which decimates them every year, (5) need for stud bulls, stud goats and the necessary concentrates instead of cash to maintain them, (6) need for wooden rice hullers to be supplied by the Agricultural Department at reasonable prices, (7) supply of farming materials to peasants, and (8) the necessity to revive the system of stipendiary Agricultural Instructors in areas where food production was feasible, and the training of more youngmen if sufficient offers are not available at present.

## SIR BARON LEAVES RS. 4½ LAKHS

The late Sir Baron Jayatilaka has left an estate valued at Rs. 4½ lakhs. By his last will he appointed the Public Trustee of Ceylon as sole executor and trustee.

Among the many beneficiaries under the will are Young Men's Buddhist Association, Colombo; the Vidyalankara Pirivena, Peliyagoda, and Wesley, Ananda and Dharmaraja Colleges.

The will also provides for the creation of a trust fund to be named after him, out of the income of which payments are to be made for certain educational and social purposes. The Public Trustee has been given wide powers under this trust fund. Some of the direct heirs of the late knight are also benefited.

Sir Baron's library, valued at Rs. 30,000, has been bequeathed to the Colombo Y. M. B. A.

## PERSONAL

Messrs. C. Carthigesu and and P. Ramanathan are among the five newly appointed Assistant Controllers of Labour.

Mr. B. R. Devarajan B. A. (Econ.) has been appointed as Statistical Assistant to the Director of Commerce. He is a son of Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Public Auditor, of Manipal.





## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1944.

### THE NAVAL BATTLE

THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF THE Philippines between the American and Japanese fleets has ended in a smashing defeat for the enemy. The American Fleet that met the Japanese is described as "the most powerful and the most destructive naval unit in the history of sea warfare". It is, of course, well known that the strength of the American Navy has been steadily and substantially increased since Pearl Harbour. Not only the building of warships has been speeded up to an almost incredible extent, but also the navies of America as well as Britain have found it possible to concentrate a good deal of their strength in the Pacific and Indian Oceans as the direct result of the surrender of the Italian Navy and the impotence of what remains of the German Fleet. The size of the American naval force which defeated the Japanese may be gauged from the announcement that "most of the 22 big new aircraft-carriers commissioned since Pearl Harbour" were part of this force.

At least four enemy aircraft-carriers were sunk. A total of fourteen or fifteen enemy warships appears to have been sunk or damaged. The enemy lost 353 planes, and having lost a good portion of the air "umbrella" that protected his fleet, withdrew from the action, pursued by the Americans. It would be a mistake to underestimate the significance of these facts. The weakness of the Japanese is in their air force. They are not producing even a fraction of what the American and British factories are able to produce. Their air forces, in almost every theatre of war, have been out-ranged and outnumbered. It is not difficult to anticipate the result. In naval warfare as well as in land air power has come to play a decisive part. In the battle off the Philippines it is evident that Japan's weakness in the air has seriously impaired the usefulness of her fleet. The Japanese are good fighters—at sea as well as on land. If they run away from a fight, after sustaining heavy losses, as they have done in the battle off the Philippines, it is because the aeroplane has become a necessary and decisive weapon in sea warfare, and Japan's weakness in this respect—a weakness which she is powerless to remedy—will

finally bring about the destruction of her fleet.

Once Japan's supremacy at sea is destroyed, the new Empire which her militarists have built up will fall to pieces. If the American Fleet is able to secure control of the sea between the Mariana Islands and the Philippines, this Empire of hers will be cut into two, and, with the severance of communications between Tokyo and Singapore, it will be easy enough to retake Malaya, Burma and the Netherlands. That the Japanese themselves are aware of this danger is evident from the very determined efforts they are making in China to secure a safe land route to Thailand and Burma. A good deal will depend on China's ability to hold the Japanese and the assistance which the Allies are able to give the Chinese. This assistance must be given now, and there is every reason to think that this is fully understood in America and Britain.

The victory off the Philippines is certainly great, but it would have been greater had it been possible to annihilate the Japanese Fleet. The remnants of the Japanese Fleet which escaped in the direction of Formosa can never hope to defeat the American Fleet even if they are reinforced by other units. The truth of the matter is that Japan has bitten off much more than she can chew. The Japanese and their German friends counted on a lightning victory but they made the fatal mistake of not taking anything else into account.

### Notes and Comments

#### Savings Groups, "Difficult"

The War Savings Commissioner, Mr. R. Y. Daniel, says in his progress statement for May, that the formation of savings groups today is not easy. "The reason given by most employees", he remarks, "is that the increased cost of living leaves no margin for saving, while the employer's reason is that his employees are an improvident crowd." The fact is that labouring classes to-day are earning much more than educated clerks and teachers (in the lower rungs); and it is on account of the difficulty of obtaining whatever articles they require, they fritter away their earnings in the black market, in drink and other vices and not because they are born improvident. The only way to make them save is to compel them to put by a certain percentage of their earnings in War Savings. We think it is worth while urging the various Labour Unions in the Island to follow the lead given by the Labour Association of Ahmedabad in India, which we understand, is now preparing a scheme of compulsory saving by workers, in collaboration with the Mill-owners' Association of that place. We commend the idea to Mr. Daniel for consideration.

#### Tuberculosis Booths For Jaffna

We understand that, at the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban

Council, papers relating to opening of Tuberculosis booths in Jaffna were considered, and it was decided not to erect any (Mr. S. Fatanjali alone dissenting). We have not seen what a booth is like but we hear that it is a structure designed to afford a means of satisfactorily isolating an infected patient when there is no possibility of sending the patient to hospital or finding adequate accommodation in the house in which the patient resided. The booth is also said to consist of a semi-detached building adjoining the main building, and have low walls so as to afford the maximum of fresh air. Since the room is semi-detached, the patient is not far removed from the inmates of the house who can cater to his needs. The T. B. Booth or shelter is expected to play an important part in providing a relatively safe method of isolating a tuberculosis patient. Thirty booths are said to have been already built in the Island and as the vote of Rs. 5000 had already been spent by the Government another vote of Rs. 5000 was asked for.

As this innovation started in Kalutara is said to be fast becoming popular throughout the Island in the fight against tuberculosis, we wonder why the Jaffna Council rejected the suggestion of the Asst. Director of Sanitary Services, Dr. W. G. Wickramasinghe, to build a few in Jaffna too. May we ask the Chairman of the Jaffna U. C. to enlighten the public on this point?

#### Sir Baron's Estate

It is interesting to note that Sir Baron Jayatilaka was able to leave a reasonably substantial estate behind him. Few Prime Ministers in England were so fortunate when they retired from public life. Some of them had to be supported by public philanthropy and others had to take to pig-rearing or potato-digging. The fact that Sir Baron left a tidy bank balance behind shows that he was not in want during his twenty years of public service in the Legislative and State Councils. Great credit is due to him for the fact that he has bequeathed his estate to many useful public institutions in the cause of religion and education.

#### THE LATE MR. S. CANAGASABAI

We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Canagasabai, B. A., Advocate, which took place at his residence in Jaffna on Saturday last at the age of 73. After a long practice at the Jaffna Bar he was appointed Acting District Judge of Batticaloa. On relinquishing the post he resumed practice in Jaffna and was appointed Crown Advocate, Jaffna, from which post he retired a few years ago on reaching the age-limit.

He took much interest in the political and social welfare of the people all along and was the President of the Jaffna Association for the last ten years and of the Jaffna Sangeetha Abhivrti Sabah. He was a member of the Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors for a long time, and the first Hindu Director on the Jaffna College Board. He was also a nominated member of the Jaffna Urban Council for some time and a Visitor of Prisons and Hospitals.

### INDIA GOVT.'S EXPORT POLICY

The members of the Executive Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce met Mr. K. G. Menon, Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, at the Chamber Buildings on the 12th inst. to discuss matters connected with trade in exports. The Collector of Customs, Madras, was present. Mr. Yusuf Sait, President of the Chamber, welcomed Mr. Menon.

In a memorandum presented to the officer the Chamber urged that it was high time the work of the Export Advisory Council which has been reconstituted was recommended as also that of the Port Committees. It was pointed out that the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad had been of no great practical use owing to restrictions on export. Indian handloom industry which had never been affluent in peace time had been given a new life and stimulus now during war and if only foreign markets could be utilised, it would help the industry permanently and there would be no need for granting subsidy to that industry. The quota for Madras for export should not be on the 1941-42 basis when shipping difficulties prevailed but should be fixed on the basis of any one of the best years since the outbreak of the war.

#### Mr. Menon's Reply

In reply to the points raised in the memorandum, Mr. K. G. Menon, Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, said that the Export Advisory Council which was being reconstituted would soon begin to function actively. He promised to consider recommendations of the Government Trade Commissioners for new lines of trade but the main consideration here was the availability of supplies for export, having regard to local requirements. Similar considerations stood in the way of liberalising exports of cloth whether mill-made or handloom. However, in regard to the industry in which Madras was greatly interested the question of liberalising the quota for export of handloom products would be duly considered.

In the matter of fixing export quotas on the basis of the one which obtained in 1941-42, Mr. Menon suggested that the Chamber should report such cases of exporters who had not kept up the average of the first nine months of the year during the last quarter of the quota period. In such cases he would increase the individual quota suitably.

He also promised to alter the basis on which shipment quota was allowed for slates and slate pencils for manufactures only. He understood the difficulty of small manufacturers getting into direct contact with buyers abroad and agreed that shippers and merchants who had trade during 1941-42 might be allowed to export these commodities.

—The Hindu

#### PROPIETEERS FINED

K. Mohammodu Abdul Cader of Small Bazaar, Jaffna, was fined Rs. 500/- by the Jaffna Magistrate last week for selling a pound of mutton with bones for a rupee when the control price was 60 Cts.

S. Vallipuram of Pallai was fined by the Chavakachcheri Magistrate Rs. 500/- for selling two boxes of matches for 10 Cts.



## WHAT PEOPLE SAY

(By Newsmonger)

That the Chief Secretary was asked in the State Council whether the vacant post of Ceylon Representative in India would be filled up.

That he answered that the question had better be discussed at the Budget debate.

That Mr. J. Tyagaraja (Mannar) does not believe in talking out such an important subject.

That he wants to force the issue to a conclusion and has given notice of a motion that the post be abolished.

That he intends moving the suspension of standing orders at the next meeting of the Council to debate the question.

That those who want to continue the post find it difficult to hit upon a suitable person to be exiled.

That Sir Waitlingam Duraiswamy and Sir Tikiri Banda Panabokke were unofficially approached by disinterested friends to sound their views.

That neither of them is willing to accept the post.

That Mr. Mahadeva was thought of as a suitable successor to Sir Baron Jayatilaka at Delhi too.

That it would be difficult to persuade the Board of Ministers to spare him until the Reforms question is settled finally.

That Mr. G. C. S. Corea is the next person available, but his views are not known. He is also probably not willing.

That the trouble is that no one can say when a motion for 'recall' will be tabled in the State Council after one is appointed and packed off.

That the Government will find itself in a quandary if the post is not filled up.

That it was, on the strength of the Ceylon Government's undertaking to keep a Ceylon Representative in India, the Indian Government reciprocated by sending Mr. Aney to Ceylon.

That if Sir Baron's post is suppressed, what is to become of Mr. Aney?

That, when the Donoughmore Constitution was discussed in the old Legislative Council an amendment was brought forward that Ministers be elected by the whole Council instead of by the Executive Committees.

That Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegaram got up and asked: What would become of a Minister elected by the whole council if he was not wanted by any Executive committee?

That such a Minister, H. A. P. said, would be like a rogue elephant not wanted anywhere.

That this point of H. A. P. clinched the whole argument for the election of Ministers by the whole Council.

That, similarly, Mr. Aney will find himself not wanted either in Ceylon

or in India (for he was one of those who resigned his post in the Viceroy's Council as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in 1942).

That recently there was a storm in a tea-cup.

That His Excellency the Governor did not heed the unanimous recommendation of the Home Affairs Committee in the matter of the appointment of the Acting Inspector General of Police.

That the Home Minister, Mr. A. Mahadeva, explained to the Council that "the only solution for the situation was an alteration of the constitution."

That some one asked Mr. Mahadeva why he and his committee did not resign.

That the Leader of the House said that Mr. Mahadeva was not a coward to resign.

That Mr. Mahadeva said he wanted to 'cling' to the Police "in the interests of the country."

That Mr. Senanayake himself had been chivalrous enough to threaten to resign a dozen times in the past, and was never a coward actually to resign.

That Sir Baron Jayatilaka also refused to resign "in the interests of the country" when, according to Parliamentary tradition, he should have resigned as a result of the findings of the Bracegirdle Commission.

That Sir Baron too was not a coward to resign his post.

That Mr. Mahadeva is only following precedents "in the interests of the country".

That the Minister of Health is unable to find Doctors to take charge of his Rural Hospitals.

That his scheme is to open 240 Rural Hospitals in the Island.

That 86 of them are already in course of construction at a cost of Rs. 17,000 each.

That the first of the series was opened at Wariapola a fortnight ago.

That, for want of a doctor, the Minister has placed that one in charge of an Apothecary.

That he has asked for the provision of 20 scholarships every year at the Medical College.

That Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara) is of opinion that all students seeking admission to Medical College should be made free scholars.

That if this idea is given effect to, the faculties of Arts and Science at the University will close down.

That the Law and the Technical Colleges also will then close down.

That then, in a few years, there will be more doctors than patients in the country.

That the Minister is surely doing an injustice to the graduates of the College of Indigenous Medicine

which the Government is supporting and managing.

That these graduates are licensed and sent out to save or kill human lives in the country.

That, why then should they not be placed in charge of the Minister's Rural Hospitals?

That there is no earthly reason why Apothecaries should be preferred to Licenciates of our own National College of Indigenous Medicine?

That after all we are out to nationalize everything in the country.

That it is highly unpatriotic to cling to Western medicines, and Doctors and Apothecaries trained on Western lines?

That, if they are decidedly superior, why waste people's money on the College of Indigenous Medicine?

### GRANTING OF TEXTILE LICENSES

As a result of a memorandum submitted by Mr. Edmund Rodrigo the Textile Controller, the Executive Committee of Labour has recommended the cancellation of the licences of about 4,000 hawkers since the hawkers had no fixed place of business and it was very difficult to keep any systematic check on them. For the improvement of the Textile Control the memorandum is divided under three heads viz. supply, distribution and price control. The increase of the Indian allocation to Ceylon by five million yards of handloom goods was also urged in the State Council if that was possible. For the purpose of rationing, the Controller recommended the "points" system prevailing in the United Kingdom. It was also suggested that the Government should take over all the imported goods at the port of entry. The importers should be given the cost plus a fixed profit and then distributed by the Government according to the demand. The dealers' licences also to be cancelled for certain offences without the option of any commutation or compounding.

### FURTHER RESTRICTION ON PAPER CONSUMPTION

The position created by the acute shortage of paper in India has further deteriorated on account of the shortage of coal and bamboo for the industry. Far more stringent measures of control are therefore proposed to be adopted to ensure an equitable distribution to civilians.

### NO INDIAN RICE FOR CEYLON

New Delhi, Saturday.

A Press note says that there is no truth whatever in the report to which publicity has been given that the Government of India contemplate exporting six thousand tons of rice to Ceylon.

The Government of India stand by their declared policy that no exports of food grains will be allowed so long as the present emergency lasts, except small quantities required for merchant ships sailing from Indian ports. (Ass. Press)

### COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

A College of Technology will be opened in Madras by His Excellency the Governor on July 28. The Madras University it is understood has appointed Dr. Dinshaw R. Nanji, D. Sc (Bir) as Professor in the proposed College of Technology. He is at present a Consulting Technologist in Birmingham and will be joining the University as soon as passage facilities are made available. Dr. M. A. Govinda Rao, M. A., Ph. D. (Lond.) is to be the Reader.

### CLERICAL EXAMINATION

An examination for admission to the General Clerical Service will be held in September next. Particulars are given in the Govt. Gazette of June 16, 1944.

### HELP THE NATIONAL FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Your Countrymen! Madam,

Many thousands of them are suffering from want of Food, which is the result of Food Shortage. Authorities have done, and are doing, all they can to assure that every man, woman and child in this country has enough to eat, but you too, can help us in this Humanitarian Task.

Reduce Your Entertaining  
Grow More Food -  
Food For All.

The Jaffna Apothecaries  
Company.

The Firm With A Reputation.

### GOVERNMENT VACANCIES

Supervisors to check re-measurement of rice at Food Control Supply Stations, Jaffna.

Applications confined to Pensioners retired from Class II and above of General Clerical Service or an equivalent service.

Employment-casual and sporadic. Terms Rs. 5/ per day. Travelling allowance at rates payable to officers at the time of retirement.

Applications close 4th July, 1944.

V. VISWALINGAM

for D. F. C. Jaffna

Jaffna, 20 June, 1944

G. 38 26.)

### Forthcoming Marriage

#### RAJASOORIYAR-ANNALAKSHMY

The marriage will take place according to Hindu rites between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. on Saturday the 1st of July 1944 at "Thillaiyasa", Sangarathai, Vaddukoddai, of Mr. Rajasooriar Chellappah, son of Mudaliar S. Chellappah, Retired Superintendent of Prisons and of the late Mrs. Chellappah with Miss Annalakshmy, daughter of Mr. A. Thillyampalam, Town Overseer, Jaffna, and of Mrs. A. Thillyampalam. Reception on the following day at the bridegroom's residence "Mangalapathy", Aiyankovilady, Van, West, Jaffna; between 6 and 8 p. m. Friends and relations of both parties are cordially invited. No chits.

(Mis. 56, 26 & 29.6.44)



## The Message of Dakshineswar

(Continued from page 1.)

a mere learned man, but they are pages from the Book of life.

Ramakrishna sought and realized the Supreme Soul in its different aspects—*Shakta, Vaishnava, Tantrika, Vedantic, Christian, Muhammedan, and Sufi*. All his doubts were set at rest. He demonstrated the truth of the deathless saying 'of the Gita—the song celestial—that the Lord reveals Himself to the devotee in the form He is sought after. One day a man was disparaging other religions seated before him. The Master sharply retorted that though some get into the house through the main gate and some again through the backdoor, the destination is the same.

True religion is being and becoming and it is the endeavour of a devotee to make his life beautiful. Ramakrishna was eminently successful in this endeavour. His life blossomed out as a thousand-petalled lotus rearing its head up in the sky, or as a thousand-stringed musical instrument, each string reverberating with the rhythm of syntheses. His noblest contribution, surest of all, is the demonstration of the possibility of the realization of the ultimate Reality without rejecting its manifestations, divers and varied as they are. A happy day it will be for humanity when this possibility becomes a reality in the life of man. A parliament of men and a federation of the world will then be possible. Class war and sectional interests will be memories of the past. Locked at from this angle of vision Ramakrishna is in the vanguard of India's struggle for the achievement of national unity and, what is more, of world peace.

He came 'to fulfil, not to destroy'. His message drew its inspiration from the Upanishads and he is the culmination incarnate of the spiritual quest of India, 2,500 years ago the spontaneous flow of love and fraternity that welled out of the heart of the all-renouncing Prince-Prophet of Kapilavastu gave a new direction to the thought-current of the nation. The message preached by the Messiah of Dakshineswar—re-vitalized the nation and injected a new life into its culture.

Let us be worthy of the noble heritage left for posterity by the man God of Dakshineswar. Let a constant prayer well up from the innermost depths of our heart—

From untruth lead us to truth.  
From darkness lead us to light.  
From death lead us to immortality.

## Release Congress Leaders

London, June 7.

Twenty-eight British authors and journalists have addressed a letter to Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, urging the release of Congress leaders.

The letter says, 'Recently the editors of one hundred and twelve newspapers in India addressed a letter to the Viceroy urging that Congress leaders should be liberated in order to enable all Indian parties to make their contribution towards the ending of the deadlock and the establishment of a representative National Government.' As Editors, authors and journalists we desire to associate ourselves with the appeal of our Indian colleagues. Our satisfaction at the release of Mr. Gandhi would be complete if his comrades were free.'

Among the signatories are Vera Britain, Fenner Brockway, George Catlin, Victor Gollancz, Frank Horrabin, Laurence Housman, Julian Huxley, C. E. M. Joad, Harold Laski, Ethel Mannin and J. B. Priestley.—Reuter,

## ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED & C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 219  
In the matter of the Last will of the late Kasinather Nallathamby of Karainagar East Deceased.  
Parupathippillai widow of Kasinather Nallathamby of Karainagar East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Leelavathy daughter of Nallathamby
2. Nallathamby Kunaratnam
3. Kamalavathy daughter of Nallathamby
4. Sivapackiam daughter of Nallathamby
5. Sivamany daughter of Nallathamby and
6. Asaipillai Arumugam and wife
7. Parupathippillai all of Karainagar East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read;

It is ordered that the Will of the late Kasinather Nallathamby of Karainagar East filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved and the 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5th respondents abovenamed unless the respondents shall on or before the 17th day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Parupathippillai widow of Kasinather Nallathamby of Karainagar East is the executrix named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her unless the respondents shall on or before 15-5-44 show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

The 22 day of March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,  
District Judge.

15-5-44  
Time to show cause extended to 5-6-44

Intd J. J.  
D. J.

5-6-44  
Time to show cause extended to 26-6-44

Intd. L. M. D. S.  
D. J.

(O. 24, 22 & 26)

## ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 216/P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Siniiah Venkatachalam of Valvettiturai Deceased.  
Eletchumiamma widow of Siniiah Venkatachalam of Valvettiturai Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 1st day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. N. Velayutham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th day of April 1944 and affidavits of the Notary and of the witnesses dated 20th April 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of Siniiah Venkatachalam dated the 26th day of October 1943 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the said petitioner be and is hereby declared the Executrix of the said Last Will and that as such she is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate of the same be issued to her accordingly.

The 1st day of May 1944.

(Sgd) L. W. de Silva,  
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 27, 22 & 26)

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 257  
In the matter of the estate of the late Meenadchiammah wife of T. Balasubramaniam of Vannarponnai west, Jaffna Deceased.  
Thiruchittampalam Balasubramaniam of Vannarponnai West Petitioner.

1. Gowri Ammah daughter of Balasubramaniam
2. Sivaloganathan son of Balasubramaniam
3. Sivagna Nathan son of Balasubramaniam
4. Subramaniam Thiruchittampalam all of do. 1st to 3rd respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 11th day of May 1944.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of this case and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner who was the widower of the deceased unless the Respondents on any other person or persons interested in the estate shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of June 1944 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 12th day of May 1944

Sgd. James Joseph

Drawn by District Judge

Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham

Proctor for Petitioner

O. 22 15 19)

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 252.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Emma Nagamuthu wife of Jacob Arumugam of Uduvil Deceased.  
Arumugam Sabaratnam of Uduvil Vs. Petitioner.

Ponnuthurai Mylvaganam of Mavidapuram Respondent  
This matter coming on for disposal before Lionel Wilmet de Silva Esquire, Addl District of Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam 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 abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondent or any other person shall on or before the 2nd day of June 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of May 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph

District Judge

Extended to 14-7-44

Sgd. H. A. De Silva

D. J.

(O. 26, 25 & 29)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 139.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Ramana-thar Muttucumaru of Chulipuram in Jaffna Deceased.  
Kuddiacheby widow of Ramana-thar Muttucumaru of Chulipuram in Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

(1) Kuwaru Tham and wife (2) Sinnachechipillai (3) Nannithamby Suppliah and wife (4) Yokappillai (5) Appupillai Kandiah all of Chulipuram Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esqr., District Judge of Jaffna on the 5th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner and one of the witnesses to the Last Will been read.

It is ordered that the will of the abovenamed deceased dated 6th November 1942 be the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 12th day of November 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executrix named in the said will and that she is entitled to have a probate of the same issued to her accordingly: unless the respondents or others shall appear before this court on the 12th day of November 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of July 1943

Sgd. James Joseph

District Judge

26-5-44

Extended for for 14-7-44

Ind. J. J.

D. J.

O. 28, 26 29

## ORDER ABSOLUTE DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 221  
In the matter of the Testate estate of the late Sittampalam Kanapathippillai deceased of Chulipuram in Jaffna.

This matter coming on final determination before James Joseph Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on the 29th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the notary, witnesses and the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the application of the petitioner be made absolute at the first instance and that probate of the will of Sittampalam Kanapathippillai of Chulipuram in Jaffna be issued to Marimattupillai widow of Kanapathippillai of Chulipuram in Jaffna.

This 29th day of February 1944

Sgd. James Joseph

District Judge.

O. 29, 26 29)

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