

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Kandy Municipal Elections

The Municipal Commissioner of Kandy has received a communication from the Commissioner of Local Government to the effect that the Municipal elections due to be held this year have been postponed until next year.

### Condition of People in Malaya

Asked in the Commons whether any authenticated accounts of the condition of people in Malaya had been received since the Japanese conquest, Mr. Harold MacMillan, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in a written answer stated: "No but every endeavour is being made through the protecting power and by the Inter-national Red Cross to obtain such information."

### Nurses for Emergency

The response from Ceylon girls to join up as Emergency Nurses is reported to be very encouraging both from the point of view of numbers and the general standard of the girls who have come forward.

About 125 girls have already been selected for such service by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, and of these a large number are now going through a course of training after which they are to be appointed for duty as occasion for emergency work arises.

### S. Africa Breaks With Vichy

The Union of South Africa has severed relations with Vichy according to a message from Vichy. Arrangements have been made by the Union Government for the Vichy Ministers, M. De Simonins, and his wife to leave the Union. They will remain at Pretoria until the end of May, then join the Swedish ship Drottningholm, which is bringing American diplomats from the East to be exchanged at Lawrence Marques for Japanese diplomats. M. de Simonins and M. Simonins will proceed to America, where they will take up their residence.

## HOW GERMAN PEOPLE ARE MISINFORMED & MISLED

### RESORT TO LYING PROPAGANDA AND THREATS

BY GILBERT HARDING  
(In a recent B. B. C. Talk)

EVERY now and then the German wireless broadcasts a talk on the shocking poverty and misery of the English working classes, and the sufferings and unhappiness of the poor people in America, contrasted with the luxury and selfishness of the wealthy upper classes in both countries. The other day, a German broadcast in English said that advertisement columns of English newspapers which contain appeals for various charities and social activities prove quite clearly that Britain's social organisation is still Victorian and that charity and religious hypocrisy are still the hallmarks of Britain's contemptible social structure.

According to the German wireless things are of course very different from all this in Nazi Germany, where everything is properly organised and properly directed, where there is no poverty and no unemployment and, generally speaking, no need for charity. And when a charitable appeal is organised, it is organised by the Nazi Party—in its famous Winter Help campaigns, for example—and we may be sure that the Nazi Party is able to apply the old maxim that charity begins at home.

Just lately, the German wireless has laid great emphasis on the superiority of German social organisation. It has been obliged to do this and to shout about Anglo-American difficulties and social problems in order to drown the murmurs of uneasiness, unrest, doubt, disappointment and discontent which can be heard inside Germany.

#### Lying and Deception

The Voice of the Nazi has given us some useful evidence of the existence of these murmurs. There is striking contrast between the Nazi boasts and trumpetings about unity, superiority, solidarity and enthusiasm on the home front and the urgent efforts which Dr. Goebbels is obliged to make in his articles published in the weekly newspaper

'Das Reich'—articles which are afterwards broadcast by the German wireless and elaborated, enlarged upon and explained for days afterwards.

In spite of the practically perfect technique of lying and deception on the grand scale which the Propaganda Ministry has managed to achieve in nine years of poisonous activity, Goebbels is compelled, very much against his will we may be sure, to give the show away every now and then and to make tacit admissions that the Germans, all of them at any rate, do not swallow everything they are told about the supremacy of the Herrenvolk and the solidarity of the home front.

At the beginning of December when Goebbels explained that victory was certain although it might take some time, he rated the grumblers in Germany who might be impatient and complaining and those people who are even more dangerous than the grumblers, the narrow, minded and faint-hearted, as he called them, who take great and decisive victories as a matter of course, allow their sense of appreciation and gratitude to become blunted and who fail to realise the great opportunities of the present time.

#### Unrest and Murmuring in Germany

You will remember that when Hitler spoke in the Reichstag on December 11th he made it perfectly clear that he was aware of a certain amount of unrest and murmuring in the country. He gave the solemn warning that anyone who tried to evade his duty, to undermine German resistance, to weaken the Government's authority or to sabotage the achievements of the home front would be put to a disgraceful and dishonourable death, and the next day Goebbels gave another warning in his 'Das Reich' article, 'broadcast as usual by the German home stations. "Our German unity,"

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## NOT GLOOMY BUT ENCOURAGING

### SIR S. CRIPPS ON RESULTS OF INDIA MISSION

London, April 22

Sir Stafford Cripps at a Press Conference in London today (Wednesday) following his return from India said: "The most useful thing I think I can do is to give a short picture of what I think the net results of my mission have been. The first thing of importance is that the War Cabinet got out a precise and definite plan by which they hoped, in consultation with the leaders of Indian opinion to be able to lay a basis for the eventual solution of the whole problem of our relationship with India and in the meantime to enable leaders of Indian opinion to help in the very difficult task of organising defence.

"The second point is that a new method of dealing with negotiations was adopted on this occasion. Instead of trying to bring representative Indians to London, a member of the War Cabinet was sent to India in order to discuss with those representatives on the spot a plan which the War Cabinet hoped would be suitable and so see if within the four corners of that plan sufficient accommodation could be arrived at to enable it to be generally acceptable. It was fully realised that with a plan of that kind it would probably be either generally accepted or generally turned down, because in the general state of opinion in India, it was not likely that any large body of opinion would accept the plan if the rest were going to reject it. There is always the danger that one who accepts it, might be held up as subservient to British Imperialism, if the majority of people reject it.

#### Situation Clarified

"Thirdly, I think the contacts that were established in India itself have served to clarify the situation very considerably, clarify it not only so far as India is concerned, making it clear beyond all possibility of doubt of the attitude which Great Britain now adopts as regards the ultimate future of India after the war, but also to clarify it so far as this country, America and other countries are concerned.

"And then finally I think

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## MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed on Thursday, April 30, for *Chitra Poorai* and there will be no issue of the paper on that day.

MANAGER,  
27-4-42. "Hindu Organ"



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1942.

## WHAT CAN THEY DO?

IN A RECENT SPEECH Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru gave the public some idea of the difficult and delicate questions with which the conscience of the Indian politician is being assailed at the present juncture. It is becoming more and more evident, even to minds naturally prone to argument and intellectual subtlety, that politics is one thing and the defence of India against the enemy at the gates is quite another. Defence on any terms, defence at any cost—this is the one need of the moment, but it was the vital importance of this very thing that was lost sight of when so much stress was laid on the need for the transfer of National Defence into Indian hands. The position taken up by the Indian leaders in regard to this matter is, of course, unexceptionable in principle, and their reply to the case of the British Government as presented by Sir Stafford Cripps has all the merits of sound doctrine. But, unfortunately for everybody, in the heat of the argument, the lawyer mind failed to take note of something that transcended principle and doctrine—the immediate need of the moment. It fastened itself on the merits of the case actually presented and had no hesitation in rejecting it. We do not suggest that it is impossible to satisfy, up to a point, the claims of Indian leaders in regard to defence. A compromise on this point was always possible, and even now it is not too late for both sides to adopt it, not as an ideal solution of present problems but as the only way out of the present difficulties. But, as we have said already, what India and Ceylon need most at the present moment is not a debate on delicate constitutional questions but immediate preparation for defence—defence on any terms and at any cost.

It would appear that Mr. Nehru has been asked to advise the people of Bengal as to what they should do in the matter of their defence. The only concrete suggestion which Mr. Nehru was in a position

to make was that, on no account, must the people of Bengal submit or surrender to any aggressor or invader. Unfortunately, the suggestion does not take into account the degree of actual pressure the enemy may possibly bring to bear on the good people of Bengal to submit to his rule, and does not tell the people of that harassed province how they can successfully resist such pressure. What Mr. Nehru evidently meant was that the Bengalees should not try to change their rulers as they would change their clothes, and that, in the event of an invasion being attempted, Bengal should not play the part of traitor to the rest of India. The warning is very necessary in view of the credulity of people—even educated people—in regard to enemy propaganda, and their tendency to pursue the line of least resistance in adjusting their own outlook to the possible consequences of an invasion. Mr. Nehru has done a good deal of late to counteract the spirit of defeatism and to expose the pretensions of the Japanese. His example, we note, has been followed by our Ministers in Ceylon. All this is no doubt satisfactory, but it does not go far enough. As Mr. Nehru asks, what can the Indian leaders do for the defence of the country? It would appear that, on Mr. Nehru's own confession, they are not in a position to do anything, for the simple reason that they had "deliberately divorced themselves from the State apparatus." All that Mr. Nehru is able to envisage by way of a programme for the Indian leaders is non-co-operation with the enemy outside the military areas. This is important, no doubt, but it is the least one can expect of political leaders and their followers. The Indian people, however, expected more from the National Congress. They expected above all things an intrepid and wise lead in the tragic situation that is developing. It is a national misfortune that the Congress leaders are unable to offer the country anything more substantial than non-co-operation with the enemy.

The truth of the matter seems to be that politics and the exigencies of a situation like the present do not easily mix. It is a new situation. It has nothing to do with politics. As Mr. Nehru himself said, old slogans are meaningless in the present circumstances. What matters is the defence and security of our countries. The Cripps Mission might have had a better chance of success if this important fact had been realised in time. As it is, the leaders who refused to carry on the provincial administration on the declaration of war and who have now rejected the one chance that remained of being in a position to help their own people at a time of great danger and distress, are forced to confess that they can do nothing, because they have elected to boycott the machinery of the State.

THE HIGHEST WEALTH  
DEVOTION TO GOD

(CONTRIBUTED)

All men are anxious to lead a life of happiness and peace and, in order to achieve both, they labour hard to acquire wealth in different ways. Some succeed in amassing much wealth and some do not. The former are called rich people and the latter poor people. None of these two classes of people are found to be happy unless they have devotion to God and lead a godly life. In these days when religion is relegated to the background by most men who often give the first place to some creed which only concerns the needs and comforts of the body like socialism, communism, nationalism, etc. according to their turn of mind, to talk of religion and devotion to God will therefore be an unpleasant and unwelcome topic to some of us. It has become the fashion of the day unfortunately in our land to forget—nay even despise—religious practices and places of worship. This is chiefly due to the system of education prevalent in our country and to the blind imitation by our people of western institutions, ceremonies and amusements which make our men more and more material-minded and depauperated. These help one to derive bodily pleasure only through the sense organs.

## The Transient Body

One's enjoyment of bodily pleasures passes away with the experience. It is transient and fleeting. The enjoyment can be repeated only by a repetition of the experience. But that too becomes impossible as one grows old in life. One can enjoy bodily pleasures only when one is young, when the body is healthy and the sense-organs are perfect. As one grows old the body grows unhealthy and feeble and the sense-organs become defective. Then one cannot derive any pleasure from any experience in life. How can a man—say seventy years old—whose eyes are dim and ears dull feel any pleasure by attending a cinema show? When he is present at the show he is doubly sorrowful, because, firstly, he is unable to enjoy the show, and, secondly, he is reminded of his youth when he was able to enjoy it.

## Pleasure Everlasting

Then what is the pleasure which is permanent and everlasting? It is the pleasure which one derives through devotion to God. One should love God. Though one cannot see Him or hear Him or perceive Him with the other sense-organs, there is something within us which says that He exists. If one observes the magnificent world in which we live—the glorious sun, the beautiful moon, the earth—one will naturally infer that this world was created by an unseen super-natural being. We call that being God. He is omnipresent, all-knowing, all-powerful, all-merciful, all-blessful, birthless and deathless.

It is the duty of each one of us to show our reverence and love to Him who gave us our body-mind, and this world so that we may know Him and reach His holy feet.

It is the nature of the soul to identify itself with anything that the mind meditates upon. If the

mind meditates deeply upon a monkey the soul identifies itself with the monkey. If it meditates deeply upon a tree the soul identifies itself with the tree. Thus if the mind meditates deeply and piously upon God the soul identifies itself with Him. In which of these three stages will the soul be happy? Surely it is when the soul identifies itself with God.

## Value of Meditation

When one meditates upon God, one is happy and peaceful. When the meditation becomes more and more sincere and concentrated one's pleasure and peace of mind increase. They do not fail, but grow daily. A true devotee of God is free from the sorrows that accompany a person who has no material wealth. No danger of any description will assail him.

“வான் துண்கிலென் மண் கம்பமாகி  
கென் மால்வையும  
தான் துண்கித் தலைமேறிலென் தன்  
கடலும்  
கீ-அம்பகிலென் விரிகடல் கீழிலென்  
கேவல ஈஞ்சன்  
செயொன்றின்ன வொருவனுக்காட்பட்ட  
வந்தமர்க்கே”

We learn from this holy hymn of St. Thirunavukkarasar that the noble devotees of Lord Shiva, who swallowed the poison of the ocean without any harm to himself need not fear any catastrophe like a turbulence of the skies, an earth quake, a violent agitation and dislocation of mountains, the meeting of the ocean and the stars or even the falling down on earth of the Sun.

Thus we find that devotion to God or Bhakti gives a pleasure which is steady, unshakable, and permanent. Such a pleasure is called bliss. It follows the soul even when it drops the gross body, the home of the soul on earth. Since the pleasure we derive from worldly wealth is transient and short-lived and the pleasure we derive from devotion to God is permanent and everlasting, devotion to God is the highest form of wealth.

“சிறந்தபுகழெய் செல்வன் கழிவேத் தும்  
செல்வம் செல்வமே”

YOUNG MEN WANTED  
FOR C. D. F.

The Military Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" writes:

Young men are wanted for the Ceylon Defence Force. There is no limit to number but, of course, preference will be given to those who respond early and who also fulfil the minimum requirements.

A good physique and intelligence will be the two chief qualifications that will be insisted upon and equal opportunities will be given to village youths as well as to the young men of the town to enlist in the local military units which are today playing such an important part in the defence of Ceylon.

On May 1st the military authorities will start an intensive island-wide recruiting campaign and for this purpose have already set up a special department.

They will launch their campaign at Jaffna on May 4th and will do everything possible to help young men who are anxious to find a place in the C. D. F.



## ENEMY CORDON BROKEN THROUGH

### Japs Renew Irrawaddy Offensive

Chungking, April 23

The Chinese forces in Burma have successfully withdrawn from Loikaw and re-established contact with the main body, further north.

A communique issued tonight says: "A Japanese detachment which moved around the Chinese flank reached the northern outskirts of Loikaw, but was repulsed by the Chinese. The Japanese, after receiving reinforcements again occupied the area north of the city.

"The Chinese garrison last night succeeded in breaking through the Japanese cordon and re-established contact with the Chinese main body.

"On the Irrawaddy Front, after the Chinese recapture of Yenangyaung the Japanese brought up reinforcements and renewed the offensive.

"Fighting is at present in progress in the vicinity of the Pinn River.

"On the railway northward of Pyinmana, fighting increased in intensity on Tuesday, when Japanese mechanised units led an attack, supported by aircraft. The Chinese vigorously resisted the attack and the Japanese left many dead on the battlefield.

"Today the Chinese destroyed one Japanese tank and one armoured car and also captured several heavy machine-guns.

"Fighting is at present in progress north of Pyinmana, in the vicinity of Kyidangan."

### Japanese Diplomats Leave Teheran

The Japanese Minister in Teheran and the Japanese Legation Staff left this morning by car for Pahlevi. Thence they will proceed via Baku and Kuybyshev to Tokyo.

M. Laval received in audience today Admiral Darlan and later the Japanese Ambassador, states the Lyons Radio.

### PETROL CUT BY 30 PER CENT

It has become necessary to make a further cut in the petrol ration and the authorities aim at reducing consumption by 400 tons in May.

This cut, following the present procedure, will be graded according to essential, semi-essential and non-essential services. Civilians who will be most affected by the new cut will be those in non-essential services.

The new reduction means an all-round cut of approximately 30 per cent in the present civilian consumption of petrol.

In December last year, there was a 50 per cent. cut on civilian consumption of petrol.

The same procedure as before will be followed in the issue of permits for May. The issue will be made at the same centres from the end of April to May 10th. Those who fail to take delivery of their permits by May 10th will have to apply for them at the Petrol Controller's Office.

## INDIA WILL BE DEFENDED TO THE UTMOST

### GENERAL WAYELL'S SURVEY

New Delhi, April 21.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in a broadcast at 8-30 p. m. today from Delhi station, All-India Radio, said:

"When a country which has been for so long secure from any threat of external aggression, as India has, finds itself suddenly and unexpectedly open to attack, it is natural that some part of the people, especially in those quarters most exposed, should show alarm and doubt—alarm at the danger to themselves and their families, doubt of the ability of those responsible for their defence to make that defence effective.

"To India the military events of the past few months have been peculiarly disconcerting. After two and a half years of fiercely-waged war, India stood untouched and practically unthreatened, thanks largely to the great exploits of her own gallant troops forming part of the Imperial forces which, in Libya and elsewhere, met and defeated the menace from the West. India had sent out similar outpost forces to the East and had reason to expect that they too would keep the danger at a distance and show equal qualities of resistance. Events in Malaya and Burma have, therefore, naturally been a grave shock to the Indian people and have caused doubts and fears, which have been magnified by the enemy's boastful propaganda and by the tales of those who have fled before the storm and escaped from Singapore or Rangoon.

"I am here, as the man on whom the main responsibility for the defence of India falls, not to give you false and easy assurances, not to tell you that danger does not exist, but to put that danger in a proper perspective and to tell you something of the measures that have been taken to meet that danger.

### Victory Certain

"Let me begin by an assurance I can give you without any hesitation—that our ultimate victory in the war against the brutality and aggression of the Axis Powers is beyond all doubt. You have, on your side, the four toughest and most enduring races of the world. The British may be idle and easy-going in times of peace but their core is as hard and unyielding as ever. Adversity strips off the soft husk and reveals that core; they will never give in. The Chinese, the oldest civilisation of the world have, though half armed stubbornly defended their civilisation for nearly five years against the upstart Japanese and will continue to do so to the end. The Russians have endured an armoured onslaught, by the Germans on a scale never equalled and have thrown it back as they have thrown back so many other invaders, their endurance is everlasting. And the Americans, of whose determination to assist India to the utmost of their inexhaustible resources you already see such evidence, do they strike you as a people who will let go once they have taken a hold? So you need not worry about our victory, it is only a question of when and how.

"Another assurance I can give you with confidence is of the quality of the troops that defend India. Let nothing that has happened in Malaya or Burma shake your faith in the fighting powers of the British or

Indian soldier or lead you to think too highly of the Japanese. I will not here go into the mistakes of preparation and training that placed our troops at such a disadvantage in those theatres; the lessons have been taken to heart and I hope that the mistakes will not be repeated. The Japanese are tough soldiers and fight well but man for man, or anything like equal terms, our soldiers are as good and better. The stubborn resistance that the tired and heroic defenders of Burma are putting up after four months fighting, almost without rest or relief, in most difficult conditions against superior numbers, is a proof of the quality of our men.

### Exaggerated Picture of Air Attacks

"To come to the defence of India itself. The immediate danger is that of air attack. Attack from the air, especially the bombing of cities, has caused in the minds of many people an exaggerated impression of horror and danger. Before the war, writers of imagination prophesied wholesale and terrible destruction. The savage ruthlessness shown by German brutes against Rotterdam and against some towns and cities in Great Britain has instilled fear, as it was meant to do, into the minds of other peoples; but it did not break the resistance or terrorise the minds, be it noted, of the Dutch and British peoples, who suffered under them.

"Our enemies, as part of the war of nerves have deliberately sought to create panic. The tales of refugees have spread over the country and been exaggerated; but remember this that the stories of refugees from danger are always apt to be over-coloured and unreliable. I do not minimise the danger. But I want to give you a few facts to get the danger into a proper proportion.

"Firstly, it is not in the power of the Japanese to bring an attack against the cities of India on anything approaching the scale, in intensity or continuity, of the German attack on Great Britain, or of our air attack on Germany. I was in Singapore only a few days before its surrender when it had been experiencing continuous raiding for some time at the maximum scale which the Japanese air force could bring to bear—a far heavier scale than the enemy can yet bring against any target in India. Yet Singapore had few scars and there were few casualties military or civilian, in spite of inadequate defences, except for one raid when casualties were heavy through failure to take cover. The same is true of Rangoon. So far the Japanese have seldom resorted to indiscriminate bombing of the civil population though they will no doubt do so if it suits their purpose. But I can assure you that if people keep their heads and take the precautions laid down by the A. R. F. service casualties will not be heavy and that an air raid produces more noise and dirt than loss of life or injuries.

### Defence Against Air Raids

"Secondly, I can tell you that our defences by fighter aircraft and A. G. guns are already, in the most threatened quarters of India, strong enough to cause Japanese raiders heavier loss than they have yet suffered elsewhere. Already, in

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## HITLER'S ALL-OUT EFFORT AGAINST RUSSIA

### 1942 The Decisive Year

London, April 23.

The belief that the main German blows in a Spring offensive against Russia would be launched in the Central and Southern sectors and that they would probably be Hitler's last effort, was expressed by General Anders, the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces in Russia, in an interview with Reuter here to night. The Russians were preparing to meet the blows and the whole country was organised for the struggle. They knew that a Nazi offensive would be heavy. The German might not be able to throw into it the weight of their 1941 offensive but would put everything they had into it.

Both the Russians and Germans believe that 1942 would be the decisive year and the former considered it of paramount importance that a second front should be created.

### Brave Malta

"We have sufficient reserves to expel all invaders from the occupied regions," declared M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, at a Press Conference today, answering questions concerning the preparation of Soviet reserves.

Commenting on the Malta raids, M. Lozovsky said: "The bombing of Malta has apparently become more intense and the behaviour of the population of this small isolated island is certainly evidence of its bravery."

He added: "Quite a different set of facts can be observed in the case of Germany. While the bombing of Soviet and English cities only increases their will for the struggle, such as has been seen at Malta, the bombing of German cities like Lubeck and Augsburg only increases the pessimism of the Nazis and their lack of faith in the present situation."

### German Prisoners

The number of German prisoners had definitely risen since the publication of Stalin's order of the day of February 23 assuring German soldiers that their lives would be spared if they threw down their arms, said M. Lozovsky, when asked what had been the effect of this offer, which was printed in hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and distributed in the neighbourhood of the German lines.

M. Lozovsky continued "Whole groups and sometimes whole units surrender. They tell us they did not surrender earlier because German officers told them that the Red Army kill its prisoners." He added that German prisoners will do work permitted by international conventions.

### MATRIMONIAL

#### Sivasupramaniam—

#### Thiagarajah

The solemnization according to Hindu rites of the marriage of Mr. V. Sivasupramaniam, Magistrate Mammur to Manonmani (daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. Thiagarajah of Horton Place, Colombo) will take place at "Arul Vasa", Vannarponnai, on Friday last May, 1942 at 8-30 a. m.

All friends and relations are cordially invited.

Jaffra,  
23rd April, 1942.

(Mis. 115, 27-4-42.)



## TO PREVENT JAPS SPREADING TO MIDDLE EAST

### OBJECT OF NAVY IN INDIAN OCEAN & PACIFIC

London, April 22.

The immediate object of the British naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific is to build up the barrier formed by India and Ceylon to prevent the spread of Japanese forces to the Middle East, it was authoritatively stated in London today. Consolidation of the British position in the Middle East, including Syria, Iraq and Persia, would be followed in due course by an offensive to throw the Japanese back.

The vital need for refuelling bases for Allied supplies flowing to the Middle East, India and Australia round the Cape renders the African ports of extreme importance. It is further pointed out that the long Cape route had put an additional strain on British and Allied shipping when demands for transport were increasing every day.

### Need For Re-fuelling Bases

The authoritative statement continues: "The war efficiency of the Allies largely depends upon shipping and the protection we can afford to safeguard our merchant ships over these long routes, particularly those areas where our strength is carefully being built up to take the offensive, in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

"The extension of the war to the Indian Ocean and the loss of Singapore meant that we required refuelling bases both for naval forces and merchantships. Having lost our key strategical position at Singapore we have to fall back on facilities afforded by ports from Cape Town northwards and north-eastwards. At first there is Cape Town—a commercial harbour which would accommodate all classes of vessels and had facilities for repairs to hulls, engines, boilers and a dock capable of taking small cruisers. Almost alongside Simons Bay was the naval dockyard having a basin for cruisers and destroyers.

### Most Important Port

"After Port Elizabeth and East London, which were both commercial harbours, there is Durban which would probably prove to be the most important port in these waters. It has a protected commercial harbour for all classes of vessels and facilities for large repair work. Its dock is capable of taking the largest vessels including battle ships for refit.

Mombasa is another African port having a fine commercial harbour and a refuelling base.

Ceylon offers Colombo, which has a dock capable of taking cruisers and Trincomalee, whose naval dockyard has not been fully developed because in the years of peace and economy Singapore was given priority.

"Ports in India which we have at our disposal most of them having facilities for big ships, include Cochin, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta."

## NOT GLOOMY BUT ENCOURAGING

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that the results of the discussions there have been to impress the Indian people and others with the sincerity of outlook of the British people and the British Government. There will no doubt be a period during which a certain amount of recrimination may be voiced in India as regards the breakdown. Naturally everybody who has taken part in the negotiation will wish to justify the position which they took up and will not want the blame for the breakdown to be placed on them.

### Legacy of the Past

"Personally I don't place the blame for the breakdown on anybody, but as I said in India if anybody is to accept responsibility for it I prefer to do that myself. Historical considerations and past difficulties I think are largely responsible for the difficulties at present of settling this problem. In some ways it was not a very suspicious moment for such a settlement. It is not easier to solve the Indian problem as one approaches its actual solution. It is not easy either suddenly to change the atmosphere which has been to a considerable extent distrustful into an atmosphere of complete trust, such as is required if one is going to have co-operation between the different peoples in a very different situation. All that is a legacy of the past, but unfortunately the past always throws its shadow on the present and the future if one can claim to a certain extent that the shadow has been dispelled I think one can hope that at least some good has come out of the War Cabinet's action. I am very anxious that there should be no atmosphere of recrimination at all. I perfectly understand the difficulties which the leaders of different sections of Indian opinion have had.

"I perfectly understand all the things that stood in the way of a settlement, both as regards the future and the present. I regret profoundly that those differences could not be overcome and I think that the leaders of Indian opinion have done their utmost in order to overcome those differences. We seemed at one time to get quite close enough in order to get what we wanted.

### Not A Political Problem

"The problem now becomes not a political one, but a problem of the defence of India. In that I have had the assurance personally from many of the leaders that they are going to co-operate to the utmost to make their defence as effective as possible. I believe the result of these talks, when it comes to the question of defence, will be a good result. Although those leaders are not prepared at the present moment to partake of the responsibilities of sharing in the Government of India yet, they will extend themselves in order to do anything they can to assist in an unofficial capacity in the defence of India. The picture therefore is not a gloomy picture, so far as I am concerned. It is an encouraging picture, not as encouraging as it might have been, but much more encouraging than if nothing had been done."

## INDIA WILL BE DEFENDED TO THE UTMOST

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their attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee in Ceylon, they have had a high proportion of loss, in spite of great numerical superiority as they did in their attacks on Rangoon last winter. Our defence is growing in strength almost daily and expanding over India. I am not suggesting that it is anything like as strong as I should wish; but it is much stronger than it was even a few weeks ago, and completely different from our comparative defencelessness against air attacks; Fighter aircraft and A.A. guns, A.R.P. arrangements, and the spirit and discipline of the people. And of these three the last is the most important.

### Countering Invasion

"As perhaps a less immediate danger, though a real one there is the prospect of invasion by sea and land. That the shores of India are threatened is obvious; and that the enemy might even attempt a landing in force is equally obvious. Until the United Nations have the sea power to drive the Japanese from the Indian Ocean—a time which may not be so far distant—a landing somewhere on the coast may be attempted by the enemy. It is impossible to erect defences along the whole immense coastline of India or to place soldiers to guard all points. I certainly do not intend to do so. India will be defended by a powerful air striking force which will attack the enemy ships as they approach and by a land striking force which will concentrate rapidly against any threatened point. Air and land forces already in being for this purpose, are being improved in strength and mobility.

"Our danger is clear to us and seems great. It is a golden rule for a Commander, or for anyone, when in difficulties to turn and examine the difficulties and dangers of his opponent. Consider the distance the Japanese are from their bases, the enormous area over which their war effort is already dispersed, the vulnerability to sea and air attack of their line of communications towards India, the immensity of the country they would be seeking to conquer. They may raid India, they may even seek to occupy a portion temporarily, but so long as India remains true to herself she can never be conquered.

"I hope I have given you some reason to regard the future with more confidence. We have a difficult and dangerous period ahead and my responsibility to you is heavy. I can assure you of these things, of the realisation by the Allied nations of the danger to India and of the importance of India to the general war effort; of their resolution to send aid to the Indian people and to defend India to the utmost; and of their unshakable will to fight on to the end. Nothing can stop us winning the war; but defeatism or unreasoning panic may hinder and delay victory.

"Some of India's most prominent leaders have lately given a stirring call towards resistance and against defeatism. If all in India of every class and creed, British and Indian, official and non-official, will face the danger, calmly stay at their posts in office or factory or village and will work wholeheartedly for India at this crisis, we have nothing to fear; and a heavy portion of the responsibility I bear will be lifted from my shoulders."

## HOW GERMAN PEOPLE ARE MISINFORMED AND MISLED

Continued from page 1

he said, 'is still only of recent date; and we still bear the scars of our former party politics. Carefully and jealously we must watch that they do not reopen in even a single place and begin to bleed again.' Such warnings as these are not addressed to a united and confident nation.

You know that the German people have been asked to give all their warm clothing, whether they can spare it or not, and their skis and skiing outfits, to help to meet the admitted failure of the German Army to give proper protection to the soldiers in Russia against the terrible winter conditions in which they are now retreating.

The way in which the appeal for these furs, rugs, overcoats, gloves and so on is being organised provides a most interesting example of the way in which the Propaganda Ministry conducts a campaign such as this. The plan is stereotyped. It was always the same and is faithfully followed along well-known and familiar lines. First of all comes the plain announcement that such a collection is to be organised, or that such an object is to be achieved. The objects and scope of the campaign or collection, as the case may be, are fully explained by some important person—in this case by Goebbels on December 20th. Dates are fixed for the beginning and the end of the campaign. (In this case December 27th to January 4th). This is the first stage. Then comes the opportunity for the exercise of propaganda at its best. The Press and the wireless elaborate the arguments contained in the inaugural speech. Every sort of persuasion is brought to bear. People are told that the Nazi Government is sure that they will do their duty, that they will not fail, however great the hardship, however great the cost. Special talks are given on the urgent need to be met. There may even be exhibitions. The German wireless has described one or two which were held. The Black letters of the Nazi Party are busy organising meetings and reception centres. The third stage, which is really parallel with the second, is a vigorous attack by every means and from every angle on the unenthusiastic or the potential opponent. The attack is conducted with great skill and vigour and all the favourite propaganda weapons are employed. First of all derision and ridicule. Goebbels is a great expert at this sort of thing. In a recent article in 'Das Reich' he wrote about the way in which German people are inclined to misinterpret the meaning of the word sacrifice. People living comfortably at home, he said, do not understand what the word means. The only people who really understand it are the troops fighting at the front for whose benefit this col-

Continued on page 6



# WAR AND OUR DUTY

(BY C. S.)

THE whole world is in the melting pot. A phenomenal chaos predominates everywhere. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the able-bodied and the sick, nay the whole world, are experiencing untold hardships at the present moment. Great changes are being made and great changes are in store for us. The present deplorable and miserable state of affairs is due to many causes. God, the Almighty Giver and Destroyer of all things is the actual author of the present catastrophe that is shaking the very foundations of culture and civilisation. There is some significance in the manifestation of the several catastrophes that shake the mental equilibrium of all mankind. In the words of the famous poet Wordsworth we can say with truth: "The world is too much with us." Man for the last half a century has become so much steeped in gross materialism that he has entirely forgotten the higher things and aims of life. Although there are really great men in the world who are intoxicated with God and the good things of life, yet the general tone of modern life is very much to be deprecated: it is grossly materialistic. So, God, in order to teach the present people some lessons, has created this war. We should therefore face the present situation with great moral courage and arm ourselves in such a way that the terrible and detestable aggressor who has already shown his real colours in this good island of Ceylon is crushed. In the ancient days whenever such catastrophes as wars occurred in a country it was considered the duty of the enlightened as well as the populace to analyse their thoughts and find out what mistakes they committed, whether they had done any wrong to the kings or whether they had sinned against God. So, we should practise a little self-inspection and examine ourselves and find out where the mistake among the people lies. Having realised our shortcomings we should try to shape our lives according to the right principles in life. Not only we should think of the future but also we should think of the present and realise what we should do at the present juncture when the aggressor has attacked us and when the danger is already so close.

## The Rumour-Fiend

There are certain rumour mongers who go from place to place and spread false rumours. They take a great pleasure in such talks and create panic among the people. False rumours and panics are more dangerous than bombs and as such it is our duty to deal with these rumour-mongers and drive home to their minds the many evils of spreading bad rumours regarding the present situation. It is the duty of all Ceylonese to rise like one man and prevent the present situation from deteriorating further. Every individual has an impregnable fortress which, when it is used in the proper way, will do wonders more fruitful than bombs and more serviceable than aeroplanes. It is the mind which, if it is well fortified with courage, knowledge of truth and above all, devotion to God, will do greater and useful service to our country. If the five million people who re-

main in Ceylon rise like one man and pray to God for the early annihilation of the enemy, we would win the war as quickly as possible. In the days of old when wars took place, there were regular poojahs in temples for the quick deliverance of the country and the people prayed to God to give them help. It is our duty at the present moment, instead of creating rumours and listening to them, to instil into the minds of the people the idea of prayer and cool courage, as well as mental and moral preparedness, and fight the aggressor with such serviceable weapons at our disposal as faith in and resignation to God, in addition to the earthly weapons that are being marshalled. It is the duty of the educated to go from place to place and create in the minds of the people such ideas and make the people maintain their mental equilibrium. State Councillors, lawyers, teachers and men of light and leading should feel that it is their bounden duty at the present moment to make the people realise their duties. The State Councillors must go from place to place in their constituencies and preach to them the duties of the people. Their words more than those of anybody else will count, as they wield a great deal of influence in their constituencies. So, let us realise our duties and invoke the never-failing help of God, and rise like one man and face the present situation in the manner of true men and women.

## SUMMONS IN FORM NO. 71

No. 1337 P

In the District Court of Jaffna  
(held at Pt. Pedro)

Paviloe Innay of Karaveddy West  
vs.  
Aruny Sinnatamby of Karanavay  
North and another Defendants.  
Sinnatamby Subramaniam presently  
of P and T Department Kuala  
Lumpur.

1. Substituted Defendant in place  
of the 1st Defendant.

To the abovenamed 1st substituted  
Defendant.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff  
has as Plaintiff substituted the above-  
named action in this court against the  
abovenamed Aruny Sinnatamby who  
has since deceased and has made an  
application to this court alleging you  
to be one of the legal representatives  
of the said deceased Aruny Sinnatamby  
and desiring that you and the  
other representatives be made Defendants  
in his stead, you are hereby  
summoned to attend in person or by  
proxy or either way in this court  
within 30 days from the date of service  
of summons on you to defend  
the said action and in default of your  
so appearing the said action will be  
heard and determined in your absence.

The 2nd day of December 1941

By order of Court,

S. MANICAM,  
Secretary.

Drawn by

K. Subramaniam,

Proctor for Plaintiff.

The abovenamed 1st substitute to  
appear within thirty days from the  
date of publication of this as summons  
in the "Hindu Organ."

The 8th day of April, 1942.

S. MANICAM,  
Secretary.

(Mis. 16. 27-4-42.)

## WANTED

"Spotters" of hostile aircraft.

Apply to:

A. R. P. Controller,  
Jaffna.

(Mis. 14. 23 &amp; 27-4-42.)

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"INDRA VASA,"  
HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.  
(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-25-5-42)

R. WIJAYA INDRA,  
AGENT.

## RE-SALE OF TODDY RENTS 1942-43--VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase, subject to Toddy Rent Sale Conditions published in Government Gazette No. 8606 of April 26, 1940 and the General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences, of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy by retail in the undermentioned taverns during the period 1st July, 1942 to 30th June, 1943.

2. For further particulars see Government Gazette No. 8919 of 24th April, 1942.  
3. The Conditions of Sale and any other required information can be obtained at the Vavuniya Kachcheri.

The Kachcheri,  
Vavuniya, 21st April, 1942.

CARLTON S. COREA,  
Assistant Government Agent.

LIST OF TAVERNS REFERRED TO:-				
No.	Division	Local Area	Date and time of closing of tenders	Place
1.	Maritime Pattus	Vadduvakallu	May 9, 1942 10-00 a. m.	Mullaitive Residency
3.	-do-	Puthumathalan	-do- 10-15 a. m.	-do-
5.	-do-	Vattapalai	-do- 10-30 a. m.	-do-
7.	-do-	Chillawattai	-do- 10-45 a. m.	-do-
11.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town.	Within the Sanitary Board Limits of Vavuniya.	May 13, 1942 10-00 a. m.	Vavuniya Kachcheri.

(G. 6 27-4-42.)

## Notification of Land Kachcheri to Select Persons to Receive Permits. (Middle-Class Ceylonese)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Government Agent of the Northern Province will hold a Land Kachcheri under the Land Development Ordinance (Cap. 320) at 10 a. m. on Saturday, 23 May 1942, at the Kilinochchi Circuit Bungalow to consider applications for lands under the Karachchi Scheme, and to allot lands to middle class Ceylonese. All applications must reach the Government Agent at the Jaffna Kachcheri on or before 16th May 1942. Enquiries with regard to this Land Kachcheri should be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province.

The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 20 April 1942.  
(G. 5. 27-4-42.)

M. PRASAD,  
Government Agent, N. P.

## NADESWARA VIDYALAYA, KANKESANTURAI

The annual Prize-Giving function of the Nadeswara Vidyalaya, Kankesanturai, was held on the 3rd of April in the specially erected pandal in the school compound. Mr. S. P. Sivan, Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D., presided. The function began at 5 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram, followed by a welcome song rendered by two of the girl students of the school. The principal read his report which traced the history of the College since its establishment in 1901 and referred to the many vicissitudes it had passed through. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Sivan. Mr. S. J. Ganasegaram, Inspector of Schools, was the chief speaker. The president in his concluding speech highly commended the enthusiasm shown by the students of the school in the matter of food drive. There was a large and distinguished audience present. After a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Swaminathan, B. A. an old boy of the school, the function came to a close at 7 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram.

The Nadeswara Vidyalaya (Kankesanturai) Dramatic Society staged "Bhakta Markandeya" on the 4th of April under the distinguished patronage of Mr. M. Prasad, G. A. The Government

## POLICE NOTICE

It is notified for the information of the general public that no traffic of any description will be allowed over the Elephant Pass Road Bridge between the hours of 6-30 p. m. and 6-30 a. m. from the 15th April, 1942, until further notice without a special permit from the Asst. Supdt. of Police, Northern Province.

Sgd. S. G. DE ZOYSA,

Asst. Supdt. of Police,

Northern Province.

Jaffna, 13th April, 1942.

(G. 3. 27-4-42.)

## NOTICE

The Directors, Ceylon Savings Bank have made arrangements for withdrawal of Ceylon Savings Bank Depositors' demand up to Rs. 50/- at one time at any Kachcheri and at the following Post Offices which do Treasury work, viz, Negombo, Tangalle, and Chilaw.

Depositors must make application in person and obtain payment on production of the pass book and the on demand withdrawal form, which is obtainable at the paying office.

This will take effect from the 1st May, 1942.

H. A. HAMER,

(G. 2. 25 &amp; 27-4-42) Secretary.

Agent was presented with a purse of Rs. 400 from the collection in aid of War Charities. The next day the Dramatic Society put on boards "Bhama Vijayam" under the distinguished patronage of Dr. S. Subramaniam (Retired Provincial Surgeon). Both the plays were much appreciated by the large audience that came to see them. (Cor.)



## HOW GERMAN PEOPLE ARE MISINFORMED AND MISLED

Continued from page 4

lection is intended. You can't talk about sacrifice, said Goebbels, in connection with people who have to wait half an hour for a tramcar or who have to work on Sundays, or women who are obliged to change their hairdressers, people who cannot get candles, paper caps and false noses for Christmas and who grumble about it. 'Am I asking too much,' said Goebbels, 'in demanding that you should all be a little more careful and respectful in using the word sacrifice?'

### Campaign of Ridicule

The German witless plays its own part in this campaign of ridicule and has lately begun to broadcast a kind of feature programme consisting of a humorous dialogue between a certain Frau Schnick and Herr Schnack. Frau Schnick is represented as a stupid, selfish woman who plays the same kind of part as the conjurer's assistant who drops the plates. She complains about shortage of food, travelling restrictions, radio programmes which she doesn't like, and just lately she has been silly enough to think that all the furs and warm clothing which have been sent to her house were meant for her. Herr Schnack is always there to point out patiently that there is a reason for everything that there is a war on and that the needs of the country must come first.

But ridicule is not the only weapon employed in this campaign. There is that subtle form of blackmail in which the Nazis excel. For instance, people are not to take their coats and furs to a receiving centre or to send them by post, they are to wait until Party officials come and collect them. Receipts are given and a register is kept of the names of those who give. We often wonder what happens to the one or one-half per cent. who vote against the Nazi Party when there is a plebiscite or free vote. We can also wonder what happens to those people who have nothing to give when the Party official comes to collect or whose names are not to be found on the register.

If these weapons of ridicule and intimidation are not enough there is the final weapon—the threat of the death penalty. Just after the beginning of this campaign Hitler thought it necessary to issue a decree signed by himself that anyone who steals any garment meant to be collected for the troops will be punished by death. That such a threat should be necessary to enforce an appeal made to a united and enthusiastic nation is very strange indeed.

The last stage in this time-honoured plan of campaign is its conclusion—always successful and with results far in excess of expectation and the proud announcement that once more the German people have given convincing proof of their unswerving loyalty and devotion. That stage has yet to be reached in the present campaign but it will be reached. The Voice of the Nazi

will tell us so as surely as the night follows the day.

### Serves a Double Purpose

This campaign upon which German Propaganda is now so busily engaged will serve a double purpose. It will of course achieve its result, that goes without saying. But it also helps to take German minds off German defeats. Nazi propaganda has not yet recovered from the failure of its explicit and often-repeated promises that the war would end in a German victory in 1941. There are no German victories to repeat these days, and so the Germans are being told about Japanese successes in the Far East and the Pacific in the absence of any cheerful news from Russia, North Africa and the Atlantic. And Felix Schmidt-Decker has at last explained to Germans abroad what the promise to reach a decision in 1941 really meant. The Decision, he said, has already been reached. It was promised that 1941 should be a year of decision. It has been a year of decision—the decision reached is that the Germans will be victorious in the end—whether next year or later, said Schmidt-Decker, does not really matter. And with that, the Germans must be satisfied.

The German wireless celebrated the New Year with a number of broadcasts reviewing the year 1941, which was to have been the year of Germany's final victory but which is instead now represented as a great year of victories in Germany's history which has laid the foundation for the final victory when it comes, sooner or later. The Germans heard a New Year's Eve message from Hitler read by Goebbels, and Orders of the Day to the Army, Air Force and Navy from Commander-in-Chief Hitler, Marshall Goering and Admiral Raeder. Of course they all promised victory in the end—they were bound to do that: and the Propaganda Ministry saw to it that all the German-controlled wireless stations in conquered, suffering Europe broadcast encouraging promises that the Axis will be victorious in the end.

Some of the older Germans will remember that in the last war of German aggression, their military rulers who then, as now, underestimated the determination and the power of the democracies taught the German people to believe that victory was always just round the corner and that when it did come the victory would be final. Then, as now, German victories and territorial gains were magnified so that the confidence of the German people were misinformed and misled. Nazi propaganda frequently claims that the Germany of today is bound to win because she knows how to avoid the mistakes made by the Germany of the last war. These constant promises of final victory and the consistent and deliberate concealment of German defeats, such as those now being inflicted by the Russians, show that in this direction at any rate, the present rulers of Germany have not learned as much as one might expect from Germany's experience in 1918.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 906.

In the matter of the intestate and effects of the late Vairavanathar Kandiah of Vaddukkoddai, Jaffna Deceased.

Sinnammah alias Ponnachy widow of Vairavanathar Kandiah of Vaddukkoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ramalingam Sathasivam and wife
2. Annammah both of Vaddukkoddai presently of Audit Office Railways, Kuala Lumpur F.M.S.
3. Marcandu Subramaniam and wife
4. Sivaccoluathu both of Vaddukkoddai presently of Secretariat, Kuala Lipis
5. Rasammah daughter of Nagesu
6. Ledchumy daughter of Nagesu
7. Nagesu Kandaswamy
8. Sellam widow of Vairavanathar Nagesu
9. Shanmugam Thambiah and wife
10. Chellammah
11. Muthukkuddy widow of Vaithyaliam
12. Sinnammah widow of Krishnapillai Marcandu all of Vaddukkoddai West, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of July 1940 in the presence of Messrs Aiyadurai and Arulampalam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the 8th respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 5th, 6th, and 7th minor respondents to represent them in the Testamentary proceedings, that the petitioner as widow of the deceased and as a creditor of the estate be declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of September 1940 appear and

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1121 In the matter of the estate of the late Thandikai Kanagasabapathypillai of Tellippalai West Deceased.

1. Kanagasabapathypillai Natarajan
2. Kanagasabapathypillai Pasupathy both of 2/78 Broadway Madras by their Attorney Coomaraswamy Vanniasingam of Tellippalai East

Vs.

Thangammah widow of Thandikai Kanagasabapathypillai of Tellippalai West Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of March 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. E. Thamby Proctor on the part of the petitioners and on reading the affidavit of the attorney of the petitioners and petition of the petitioners

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 respondent or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of April 1942 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of March 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge

(O. 2. 23 & 27-4-42)

show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. Jaffna the 19th day of July 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Drawn by.

Sgd. K. Aiyadurai, Proctors for Petitioner.

Time to shew cause extended to the 29th day of April 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, D. J.

18-3-42.

(O. 3. 23 & 27-4-42.)

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