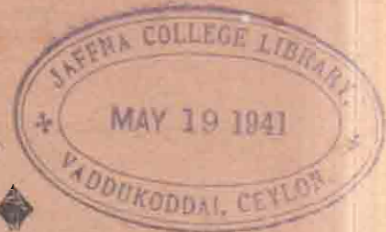


# THE Hindu Organ.

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941.

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NO. 4.

## THE DELIVERER WILL BE BORN IN THE EAST

### TRAGEDY OF WESTERN CIVILISATION

#### EXPLOITATION OF THE WEAK

BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

(Address on his 80th Birthday Celebration at Santiniketan)

"WITH the advent of this year I have completed my eighty years of life. From the point I have now reached, I am enabled to see in clear perspective the vast stretch of time which I have already traversed. As I take a detached view of the beginning and development of my existence, I feel that in my own life as well as in the psychology of my country, a fundamental cleavage from the past has taken place. Believe me, this change has within it, a profound cause of personal grief for myself.

"Our direct contact with the larger world of man was linked up with the contemporary history of the English people whom we came to know in those earlier days. It was mainly through their mighty literature that we formed our ideas with regard to these new-comers to our Indian shores. In those days the type of learning that was served out to us was neither plentiful nor diverse, nor was the spirit of scientific enquiry very much in evidence. Thus, our scope being strictly limited, it was the prevailing fashion among the elite of those days to fall back upon the language and literature of the English. Their days and nights were eloquent with the stately declamations of Burke, with Macaulay's long-rolling sentences; discussions centred upon Shakespeare's drama and Byron's poetry and, above all, upon the large-hearted Liberalism of the nineteenth century English politics.

"Though tentative attempts were being made for gaining our national independence, at heart, we had not lost faith in the philanthropy and generosity of the English race. This belief was so firmly rooted in

the sentiments of our leaders that they hoped that the victor would of himself pave the path of freedom for the vanquished.

#### Influence of English Literature

"This belief was based upon the fact that England at the time provided the persecuted all over the world with a home and shelter in her hospitable land. Anyone who had striven for the integrity of his nation was sure to receive the most warm-hearted welcome at the hands of the English. Thus, in their character I had seen the purest ideal of philanthropy and I was led to set them on the pedestal of my highest respect. The generosity of their nature had not yet been vitiated by Imperialist pride. Their noble nature was to us a source of perpetual admiration. About this time I had the opportunity of listening to the speeches of John Bright, both in and outside Parliament. Even as a boy I was struck with his largeness of heart which overflowed all narrow national bounds and spread its influence far afield. That is why even in these days when England had fallen from her former grace, I remember and cherish my recollections of those other days.

"Certainly that spirit of abject dependence upon the innate goodness of our rulers was no matter for pride. What was remarkable, however, was the whole-hearted way in which we gave our recognition to human greatness even when it revealed itself in the foreigner.

"The best and the noblest gifts of humanity cannot be the monopoly of a particular race or country; its scope may

(Continued on page 4)

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WRITTEN TAMIL

BY A. V. MYLVAGANAM, B. A.  
(Madras University)

III

(Q) "எங்கு போகிறது?" (A) "எங்கும் இல்லை." This is a Madras usage. Here, the first word எங்கு inquires after the particular place to which the person concerned wants to go. But, எங்கும், in the answer seems to embrace a number more than one. This is faulty. எங்குமிக்க, means: not everywhere. Then it will imply, that he wants to go somewhere. But actually he denies going anywhere. Therefore the reply ought to be ஒர்டுமும் இல்லை.

சென்ற கெழுவை வந்தேன். A sentence of this kind is apt to be misunderstood in South India. கெழுவை, to them, means one particular day, while to the Jaffnese it means one full week. If we introduce 'வாரம்' the difficulty stands solved. This Sanskrit word conveys the same meaning (7 days) everywhere.

'வாரம்' சாப்பிட்டப் போவேம். If we happen to utter this sentence in the presence of South Indian friends they will be a little disturbed in mind. They will feel that the host is no longer hospitable. Because, the word வாரம் is used only for the first person plural, in India and hence excludes the Hind person (guest). If it is to include the Hind person also we should use நாள் instead. This distinction is not observed by the Jaffna writers. When the Jaffna gentleman is honouring a South Indian, strangely enough the South Indian feels insulted!

முத்தநான் போகக் குடித்தேன். நாளை யின்னைக்குக் கரை சேருவேன். This is current in Jaffna. The original form of முத்தநான் is முத்த நாள். Perhaps it has undergone a change due to usage (மாடி). The word is (முத்த+நாள்). Some people use முத்தநான், but the former is correct. The Malayalam usage முனிஞ் ன்று appears to have derived from முன்+ஞ்று. In the second sentence, instead of நாளை யின்னை some write நாளை யின். But நாளை யின் is correct beyond doubt.

இடு, கிடு, வை. These auxiliary verbs express different shades of meaning. They can emphasize or alter the sense of

the verb they accompany. We consider the forms செய்து டான், செய்து டிட்டான் and செய்து வைத்தான். The first one denotes firmness of action, the second, fastness of action and the third, a lapse of time after the action. Parimelalagar and Nacchinarkkiniyar use வை in a different sense. The present colloquial expression popular in Palghat and to some extent in Tinnavali viz—புனிப்படி வைத்துக் கண்டேன் is in agreement with their usage.

மேல், கீழ் முன், பின். There is difference of opinion regarding the use of these prepositions. The commentators of the Tolkappium have one way of employing them, while the later writers have another. We find the uses மேற்காட்டோம் and கீழ்காட்டினோம் in the commentaries. Finished palm leaves are put one above the other unlike the sheets of paper which are turned over. Hence when an author of ancient times referred to something which he had written already, he used கீழ், because the leaf on which it was written was evidently lying below in the heap. In the same manner he used மேல் for an idea to be expressed in a future leaf which would obviously be placed over the present one. We are of opinion that the expressions மேல் and கீழ் in their initial usage meant only the order in which the palm leaves were arranged. But we are unable to understand their true purport without referring to the verbal suffixes தம் and இன்+தம். If instead of மேல், we use இனி மேல் the meaning will become clear. It suggests time. But the later writers have மேலே காட்டினோம் and கீழ்காட்டினோம்! Thus we see that the meanings of these words are turned topsy-turvy. In like manner the prepositions முன் and பின் are found to be used with both the significance.

Grammarians assert that they are used in accordance with காலமுன் and இடமுன். Whatever that may be, it is always advisable to have a

(Continued on Page 5.)



**WANTED**

Wanted a Shop Manager with knowledge of accounts and business correspondence should be able to furnish Cash security for Rs. 1000/-. Salary Rs. 40/- per mensem. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience to the Managing Director, North Ceylon, Industrial Co. Ltd., Point Pedro. 10-4-41.  
(Mis. 8. 10 24 & 28-4-41)

**WANTED**

Cashier with a fair knowledge of Book-keeping. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Bachelor preferred. Apply in own handwriting with 3s copies of recent testimonials. 'X'

C/o The Hindu Organ  
Vannarponnai  
Jaffna.

(Mis. 6. 10 to 28-4-41.)

**SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

No. 16172

The Travancore National and Quilon Bank Limited (now in liquidation) by its liquidator J. Subramaniam Lewis of Jaffna.

Vs. Plaintiff.

5. G. Rajagopal of Aiyankovilady Vannarponnai West and 6 others.

Defendants.

To the abovenamed 5th Defendant

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted an action against you in this Court for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1069-26 with further interest on Rs. 852-78 at 9 per cent per annum from date of action till date of decree and thereafter on the aggregate at the rate of 9 per cent per annum till payment in full due on a promissory note dated the 5th day January 1938 and to recover costs you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court either in person or by proctor on the 12th day of December 1940 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your so appearing, the action will be proceeded with and heard and determined in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Proctor which the Plaintiff desires to inspect any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Jaffna 19th day of November 1940.

By order of Court

Sgd. S. THILLAI,  
for Secretary.

Drawn by

Sgd. T. Arumainayagam  
Proctor for Plaintiff

Extended and Reissued for  
6th May 1941.

By order of Court

Sgd. S. THILLAI,  
Secy. D. C. Jaffna.

NOTE 1. Should you apprehend that your witness will not attend at their own action you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and production of any document you have right to call on any witness to produce by applying to the court at any reasonable time before trial, and depositing necessary subsistence money.

NOTE 2. If you admit you should pay money into court with the cost to this action to avoid the summary execution of the decree which may be made against your person property or both if necessary.

(Mis. B. 24-4-41)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1090  
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Sanmugam Kandiah of Karaitive East. Deceased,  
Sivahamy widow of Sanmugam Kandiah of Karaitive East.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sinnammah daughter of Sanmugam Kandiah
  2. Kandiah Nadarajah
  3. Sunthary daughter of Sanmugam Kandiah
  4. Kandiah Velupillai all of Karaitive East
- The 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents being minors by their proposed Guardian - ad - litem the 4th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the above named 4th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose of representing them in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of March 1941 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose as aforesaid and that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as his widow unless the respondents or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 21st day of May 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 26th day of March 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. S. Candiah,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 3. 24 & 28-4-41.)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941

**THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS**

IN OUR LAST ISSUE, WHILE commenting on the outbreak of the war in the Balkans, we expressed the hope that with the unstinted aid of Britain the two Balkan States would be in a position to offer a long and stubborn resistance. But the ruthless efficiency of the German war machine has falsified our hope and upset the calculations of the Allies. The war was for Yugoslavia, from the very beginning, an unequal fight against overwhelming odds, as she was entirely lacking in modern equipment. Under these circumstances it is no wonder she had to capitulate in less than two weeks. But the glory of having fought to the bitter end in defence of her liberty is hers and that is worth more than all the des-

truction the enemy has inflicted on her. The Greek campaign has a much more glorious chapter, though the outcome of the fight is bound to be, as things are at present, one of defeat. The Empire and Greek forces have fallen back to prepared positions after inflicting severe losses on the enemy and may be expected to continue the resistance for some weeks more. Man to man the Greek or the Empire soldier has shown his superiority to the German, but German superiority in mechanism and in the air weighted the scales against the former.

The threat to Greece which began early in March compelled the withdrawal of considerable British forces from Libya and exposed it to the dangers of an attack by Germany. Britain did not possess the necessary equipment and men to conduct a war on two fronts, the Balkans and Libya. The Germans seized the opportunity to strike in both places simultaneously and gained some striking successes through the use of their superior preparedness. That explains the discomfiture of Britain on both fronts. The Germans have met with much stouter resistance in Greece than they did in Belgium or France. The Allied line has not up to now been pierced or broken. Their withdrawal has been orderly and according to plan. The R. A. F. has severely harassed the enemy and inflicted much damage to his communications. The latest news speaks of the enemy's advance in Libya as having been arrested, and his communications harassed by the Empire forces. Tobruk is even now in British hands and no German advance is practicable before the fall of this seaport which is the strongest fortress in Libya. At any moment Britain could land forces at this harbour and cut off the enemy's communication, if the Germans failed to seize it. Even granting that Sidi Barani falls some time later, the Germans will have to transport men and equipment through about 200 miles of Egyptian desert to reach Alexandria. The pre-occupation of the British Mediterranean Fleet with the transport of men and munitions to the Balkans and Africa made it possible for the Germans to transport tanks and heavy guns from Sicily to Tripoli. The destruction of an entire Italian convoy last week makes it obvious that the Germans cannot have the same facility in future in transporting material across the Mediterranean. The liability of their transport to interception makes the German expedition to Egypt a little precarious. The opening of the Red Sea to American shipping traffic will bring large supplies of munitions and air-craft within easy reach of Britain. When these supplies reach

Egypt Britain will be in a position to equip her forces adequately and to take up the German challenge. Now that the campaigns in other parts of Africa are nearly over, Britain can withdraw the forces in these areas to Egypt to meet the Axis menace. British naval supremacy will seriously hamper German operations in Egypt, although the enemy's ingenuity might find some way of evading the vigilance of the navy. Owing to this difficulty of transport, in Germany's immense resources men and equipment will not be available at this theatre, and so this campaign need cause no serious anxiety to Britain. It is thus safe to assume that the Axis efforts to wrest from Britain this life-line of communication with the Middle East and Africa will be finally frustrated.

**TEXT-BOOKS INQUIRY****Two Witnesses Examined By Commission**

The Text Books Commission began its inquiry yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Wirakoon, Assistant Director of Education, and Mr. W. R. Watson, another Assistant Director, were the two witnesses examined.

Mr. Wirakoon in the course of his evidence said that the Education Department had not the power to control assisted schools as far as the change of text books was concerned.

Mr. Watson said that many teachers were too lazy to work and instead recommended superfluous text books.

The Commission consists of Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon (Chairman) Mr. K. Balasingham and Mr. H. K. de Kretser, with Mr. A. K. J. Henderson as Secretary.

The enquiry was adjourned until May 14th at 9 a.m. to be continued on the 15th as well.

**YOUTH CONGRESS JAFFNA****Seventh Annual Sessions On April 25 and 26**

The seventh annual sessions of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, will be held at Thalapuram on Friday and Saturday (25th and 26th April 1941). Mr. C. Sneathington M. A. (Oxon) B. Sc. (Lond.), Advocate will preside.

Vidvan T. Thangarajan and Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe will speak in the afternoon on the first day. Mrs. M. M. Perera, Mr. R. Perera, Mr. Stanley Zoysa and Mr. S. K. Govindasamy M. A. of the Annamalai University will be the speakers on the second day.



## Opposition to Immigration Bills

### Jaffna Indians' Protest

A special general meeting of the Ceylon Indian Congress District Committee, Jaffna, was held at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th inst., at the Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna. Mr. P. K. N. Gnana-pandithar Chettyar took the chair.

After the chairman had explained to the audience the purpose for which they had met in such large numbers, Messrs T. N. Suppiah and M. S. M. Buhari spoke at length on the two Immigration Bills before the State Council. They explained how the Bills would affect the interests of Indians in Ceylon, if they were placed on the statute book, and exhorted their Indian brethren to stand united, at this critical moment against the new menace that threatened them.

#### Resolutions

The following resolutions were then passed:

1. (a) At a meeting of the Indians held under the auspices of the Ceylon Indian Congress, the Jaffna District Committee emphatically protests against the proposed ordinances (i) for registration of persons in Ceylon who do not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin and for other matters incidental to or connected with the purpose aforesaid; (ii) for the regulation and control of entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon and for matters incidental to or connected with the purpose aforesaid.

(b) This meeting condemns the principles and provisions of these Bills and considers them absolutely unnecessary and vexatious, contrary to the express and implied agreements and undertakings between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon and gravely prejudicial to the rights, interests and honour of the Indians.

2. This meeting places on record its deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, for informing the State Council in time that he would not give his assent to any piece of anti-Indian legislation. (Moved from the chair)

After the Chairman's concluding speech and thanks-giving by Mr. P. G. Narayana Iyer, the meeting came to a close at about 6-30 p.m.

## MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE

### Petition to Govt. Proposed

It will be remembered that a public meeting was held at Manipay in January last convened by the old boys of Manipay Hindu College to protest against the notification in the Government Gazette which stated that Mr. S. Pararajasingham and his two brothers were the proprietors of the College, and to request the Management to revive the Board of Directors which had not functioned for several years. A committee was then appointed to take the necessary steps for getting a Board of Directors incorporated by law.

The committee met on the 8th instant at Manipay to consider the situation created by the constitution of the Board of Directors as announced in the papers recently and decided that, in view of practically all the Directors elected being members of one family, and a Board of Trustees being under contemplation for incorporation as different from the Board of Directors, the arrangement was not satisfactory to the public who had made large donations to the college. It was also resolved that a petition be presented to the Government Agent, under the Trust Ordinance, asking for a Commission of Inquiry, and a scheme of management acceptable to the public. Muhandiram S. K. Swaminathan and Mr. K. Shanmukam, Bar-at-law, who had been elected Directors expressed their decision to resign their seats on the present Board. Muhandiram Swaminathan and Mr. K. Sundarampillai, B. Sc., (old boy) were appointed Joint Treasurers to collect a fund for necessary expenses.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Muhandiram S. K. Swaminathan with Mr. K. Shanmukam as Secretary. (Cor.)

### Guru Pooja of Saint Thirunavukkarasu Nayanar

The Gurupooja of Saint Thirunavukkarasu Nayanar was celebrated under the auspices of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, on Monday the 21st instant, at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School.

Brahma Sree I. Muttuswamy Kurukkal of Udovil delivered a lecture on the life of the Saint.

## ALLIES WITHDRAWING TO SELECTED POSITIONS

### Germans Claim Advance

Cairo, Tuesday.

Heavy land and air fighting continues along the whole length of the Allied front in Greece, military circles state here tonight. The Germans are maintaining equal pressure at all points of the British sector.

The Allied withdrawal to carefully selected positions has resulted in their lines being considerably shortened. The exact location of the new line has not been revealed.

Despite the difficulties of a hotly-contested withdrawal, the Imperial forces maintained close contact with the Greeks. The relations between the British and the Greek troops are stated to be remarkably good.

The German troops continued their advance over the Pindus mountains, and reached the town of Annina yesterday, thus contracting the main line of retreat of the enemy fighting on the Italo-Greek front, states a German High Command communique. It adds that Italian forces from the north pursued the enemy who was still for the most part fighting toughly. The German communique also claims the capture of Lamia and the harbour of Vo'os, south east of Larissa.

## NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS IN JAFFNA PRISONS

### Treat To Hindu Prisoners

Hindu prisoners in the Jaffna Prison celebrated the New Year on the 13th instant. One of the halls in the prison house was tastefully decorated and a 'Vel' was installed therein. Celebrations began at 2-30 p.m. Representatives of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, conducted the celebrations. After poojah was offered, vipoothy sandal paste and flowers were distributed among the prisoners. Mr. A. Rasupillai, Music tutor, Jaffna Hindu College gave a Thevaram recital for half an hour. Mr. V. Kundiah, P. M. S. Pensioner, Araly, gave a discourse on "நீதிமுறை". The singing of Thevaram, brought the proceedings to a close. Refreshment were then distributed to the prisoners.

## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

An excellent block of 8 lachams with foundation for a modern house, kitchen and store room annexe completed. It is situated on the road east of the Jaffna Railway Station and within 100 yds of it. The block is adjoined by the properties of Rev. J. T. Arulanatham and the late Mr. Bright Rajaratnam.

Please apply:-

J. A. SELVADURAI,  
Jaffna College,  
Vaddukoddai

(Mis. 9, 24 4-1-5-41.)

## Amalgamation of Islands

### Public Meeting Endorses Minister's Decision

A public meeting was held in St. Antony's Hall, Kayts, to discuss the amalgamation of the Islands Division with Delft and the appointment of Mr. S. Santhiapillay as Maniagar of the amalgamated divisions.

Mr. P. Ragupathy, member of the Board of Education, was elected chairman and Mr. S. M. Joseph was elected Secretary. The Chairman in his address spoke of a previous meeting which he understood to be a spurious one despite reports in the papers. It purported to be a Congress of Island V. C's whereas neither numbers nor representation justified this claim.

The subject they were discussing there did not come under the purview of V. C. business. Mr. Ragupathy was then appointed sole delegate to interview the Home Minister and lay before him the decisions of this meeting. Muhandiram Muthucumar and Messrs S. M. Joseph, Mooper Antonipillay and S. M. Ridgeway were appointed to interview the Member for Kayts, Sir W. Duraiswamy.

#### Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"This public meeting expresses its appreciation of the decision of the Government to amalgamate the Maniagar's Division of Delft which had been isolated from the Islands Division owing to the difficulties of communications but owing to improved communications has now rightfully been given its place as part of the Islands Division, and its decision to appoint as the maniar of the amalgamated Divisions Mr. S. Santhiapillay, a gentleman who has put in long and satisfactory service as the Maniagar of Delft, one who has been appreciated by the Government and the Public as a person of education, sagacity and possessed of a keen sense of responsibility, one born a native of Kayts, the capital of the Islands Division and a son of Mr. S. Soosapillai who has retired after long service as Udayar of Kayts Karampan sub-division, and further thanks the Hon. the Minister of Home Affairs and his Committee for the wise step taken.

"This public meeting strongly condemns the intrigues of a few who held a secret meeting under the assumed name of a congress of Village Committees of the Islands Division, discussed and resolved upon the question of the appointment of the Maniagar though no such question was ever laid or discussed before the Village Committees, and passed a resolution which made an unfounded and uncalled for condemnation of headmen as a class and created a false impression that these resolutions of this secret meeting represent the opinion of the V. C's of the Division,

## WEDDING

### NAMASIVAYAM PILLAI-MAHESWARI

MUDLR. P. RAJAGOPAL

will be pleased to see his friends and relations at the marriage of his nephew

A. NAMASIVAYAM PILLAI,

(Inspector, Wireless Station, Colombo)

WITH

MAHESWARI,

(daughter of Dr. K. Rajah, Rtd. Govt. Med. Officer)

at 1 a. m. on Tuesday, the 29th April 1941.

Reception at the bride's residence

at 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

and at his residence from

5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

SEATS CARPETS.

18th April 1941,

"Rajavilas", Aiyankovilady,  
Van. West, Jaffna.

[Mis. 12, 24-4-41]



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Co-operative Hospital  
Moolai

Sir,—The administration of the hospital since the death of the late lamented Dr. K. Kanagarayar does not reveal a very satisfactory state of affairs.

They say that the lack of discipline has been one of the moral causes of the war. When peace comes, discipline—discipline of sentiment, of thought, of action—will be essential to the salvation of Europe and to its reconstruction. It is the lack of discipline among the members of the Union Hospital that is threatening to destroy the hope of those few visionaries who brought the hospital into being.

The Co-operative hospital is the first of its kind in the Island and its past achievement, one must admit, has not been inconsiderable and has amply justified its numerous supporters. One doctor and a Managing Committee resigned a few months ago and the prospects of continuity of their successors seems very uncertain. Either due to indifference or ignorance, office-bearers, it is alleged, flagrantly violate rules and regulations governing the administration of the hospital.

In earnestly trust that all the members interested in the welfare of the hospital will sink all their differences with a view to bringing back the Union Hospital to its original prosperous and sound condition.

Yours &c.,  
S. VYDIALINGAM  
Tholpuram, 16th April 1941.

Order Nisi  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF VAVUNIYA  
Testy. No. 335.

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Velupillai Subramaniam of Mamaduwa in Vavuniya South Deceased.  
Sinnapillai widow of Velupillai of Mamaduwa in Vavuniya South Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thangaratnam daughter of Subramaniam
2. Paruwathy widow of Manicam both of Kantheroddai, Chunnakam Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and the letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. V. D. S. Corea Esquire District Judge of Vavuniya on the 7th day of March 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyathurai proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 25th day of September 1940 and the petition of the petitioner dated 7th day of March 1941 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent for the purpose of representing her in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased Velupillai Subramaniam be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of March 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 7th day of March 1941,

Sgd. C. V. D. S. Corea,  
District Judge.

The date for showing cause extended till 30-4-41.

Sgd. H. S. A.

D. J.

(O. 2, 24 & 28-4-41)

THE DELIVERER WILL BE BORN  
IN THE EAST

(Continued from page 1)

not be limited nor may it be regarded as the miser's hoard, buried underground. That is why the English literature which nourished our minds in the past, even now conveys its deep resonance to the recesses of our heart.

## Civilisation East and West

"It is difficult to find a suitable Bengali equivalent for the English word 'civilisation'. That phase of civilisation with which we were familiar in this country was known as 'good conduct', in other words, it was mainly a set of ethical codes. Narrow in themselves, these codes originated in a circumscribed geographical area. It was said that the rules of conduct which for generations together had held good in that strip of land, Brahmavarta by name, bound on either side by the rivers Saraswati and Drisadvati—were the rules to govern the society in general. In other words, conduct according to what our ancients said, was regulated by a number of traditions and conventions, however heartless or unjust they might have been. That is how a pharisaic formalism gradually got the upperhand of free thought and the ideal of 'good conduct' which Manu found established in Brahmavarta steadily degenerated into socialised tyranny.

"During my boyhood days the attitude of the cultured and educated section of Bengal, nurtured on English learning, was permeated with a feeling of revolt against those formal laws of conduct. A perusal of what Rajnarain Bose has written, describing the ways of the educated gentry of those days, will amply bear out what I have said just now. In place of the codes of conduct we accepted the ideal of civilisation as revealed in the character of the English people.

## Parting of Ways

"In our own family this change of spirit was welcomed for the sake of its sheer rational force and its influence was felt in every sphere of our life. Born in that atmosphere and with my intuitive love of literature, I had naturally set the English on the throne of my heart. Such then was the state of affairs in the first chapters of my life. And then came the parting of ways, accompanied with a painful feeling of disillusion.

"I began increasingly to discover that those who accepted the best truths of civilisation disowned them with impunity, whenever questions of selfishness and greed were involved. There came a time when perforce I had to snatch myself away from mere appreciation of literature and contemplation of the great world of civilisation. As I emerged

into the stark light of bare facts, the sight of dire poverty of the Indian masses rent my heart. Rudely shaken out of my dreams, I began to realise that perhaps in no other modern state had there been such hopeless dearth of the most elementary needs of existence.

"How could I help thinking that it was India that had kept replenishing the coffers of the British people? Such travesty of the human ideal, such aberration in the mentality of the so-called civilised races, such criminal and contemptuous indifference to the cries of helpless Indian people I could never have imagined. I had associated the highest conception of civilisation with the character of the English race which I had come to respect through their literature.

Benefits of Industrialisation  
Denied

"That mastery over machine through which the English had consolidated their sovereignty over their vast Empire, had been kept a sealed book away from the reach of this helpless country. And yet have we not seen with our own eyes what industrialisation did to Japan and how within a short time she achieved wonder? I have also seen how Japan's civilised administration helped to distribute among her own people the fruits of her all-round progress. I have also been privileged to witness the unstinted energy with which Russia was trying to fight disease and illiteracy. Her industry and application has helped Russia in steadily liquidating ignorance and poverty and abject humiliation from the face of a vast continent. Her people have not observed distinction between one sect and another, one class and another. They have spread far and wide the influence of that human relationship which is above and beyond everything petty and selfish. Their astonishingly quick progress had made me happy and jealous at the same time.

"While in Moscow, I particularly liked one characteristic of Soviet administration and that was the pleasing fact that there was no conflict of interests on the score of Communal Award between Muslims and non-Muslims: a truly civilised administration impartially served their common interests.

"I have also seen Iran, newly awakened to a sense of national self-sufficiency, attempting to fulfil her own destiny, freed from the deadly grinding stones of the European Powers. It is significant that her good fortune dates from the day when she finally disentangled herself from the meshes of European diplomacy. With all my heart I wish well of Iran, may she deserve well at the hands of Fate.

"In the neighbouring kingdom of Afghanistan there is much to be desired so far as her education and society are concerned. But the fullest possibilities are there. And that is so, because up till now, she has not succumbed to the benumbing influence of any European power, vaunting of its civilisation. Thus these coun-

(Continued on page 5)

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## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WRITTEN TAMIL

(Continued from page 1)

definite sense attached to these words\* The works written in Manipravalam also follow the old commentators in this respect.

தம்பியர் வந்தார். தம்பியர் வந்தார். These express different shades of meaning. The former refers to a number of brothers while the latter is an honorific singular referring to one brother only. Hence தம்பியர் வந்தார் is correct. In the first case வந்தனர் should be used instead. வந்தார் is not very advisable since many people advocate the neglecting of 'சன்' in sentences. வந்தார் is often used along with honorific singulars although it rarely accompanies plural nouns also. ஆர் is a plural suffix and ஆர் is an honorific singular suffix.

நீங்கள் எந்தவகையில் சேர்ந்த வர்கள்? ஏன் ஆவதுடன் போன வன், உடனே திருப்புகிடாய்? Here is error due to the disagreement in the 'persons'. நீங்கள் (IInd person) and சேர்ந்தவர் (3rd person). These cannot function in agreement with each other in the same sentence. Similarly போனவன் (IInd person) and திருப்புகிடாய் (IInd person) cannot agree in one and the same sentence. There are many ways of recasting them. But the most suitable is preferable உங்களுக்குச் சொந்தவர் எது? ஆவதுடன் போனவன், உடனே திருப்புகிடாய்? are proper corrections. But instead of போனவன் we can even use the adverb போய். In this respect the ancient writers were definitely very careful. eg. எம்முள்ளீர், எகாட்டி, (புற) கான கராடனை நீயோ, etc. (சீ) are found in Sangam literatures. The Telugu usage நேனுஇராமுடன, is also in accordance with this rule. (எனதுபாணன்) The inscriptions too have it!

இப்போ, அப்போ. These words are often used by Jaffna authors. The origin of these words is from போழ்து. In course of time போழ்து became பொழுது. Later on பூ has been dropped since it was difficult to pronounce. We could better use போது but not shorten it any further.

அவன் 'விமன்' என்று சொல்லும் படியான வரிசையுடையவன். In this sentence படியான may safely be omitted since it serves no purpose. This superfluity is found in the language of the pandits and in Harikatha discourses. It is enough to say அவன் விமன்போல வரிசையுடையவன். We may use 'தக்க' instead, if required.

தருமனை அழுத்தக்கதல் வெளி மிடப்பெற்றது. This (பெற) is the form used in many of the recent publications by eminent authors. They contend that though படு is the proper verb to be used there, it is inauspi-

cious to employ it. But 'பெற' is inappropriate! In one of the back numbers of the Sentalil (vol 3) the revered Kumaraswamy Pulavar has argued this point vividly and advocated the use of படு instead of பெற. We can ourselves see that the passive படு is more appropriate, for, 'பெறுதல்' is unsuitable with inanimate objects. Hence we write வெளி மிடப்பட்டது.

ஆசிரியர் எவ்வளவோ நூல் செய்தார். எவ்வளவோ நேரம் பேசிய சிட்டது. The word 'எவ்வளவு' is wrongly used in the first sentence. It is quantitative and not numerical (எவ்வளவு = how much). We should use (எத்தனை = how many) instead. But there is the older form to our rescue. It is 'துணை'. This can safely be used in either sense.

Then there are certain other general rules which we should observe while writing. When என்னு is used in a sentence it should always be combined with the noun that follows it. eg. என்னுஞ்சுவாமிகள், என்னுந் தாக்கை.

Feminine forms like தருவன், உபாத்தியாயி, குருவிக்காச்சி etc should be avoided and தருகதி, ஆசிரியை (உபாத்தியாயினி) குருவிக்காச்சி be used.

If at the end of a line we happen to write only the first part of a word and the other in the next line, care should be taken to divide the word properly. eg. வந்தபோனார் should not be divided as வந்தபோனார் or வந்தபோனார்.

There need be no commas after உம், eg. ஆகும் மாடும் மகாரபும் etc.

If we write இனி, சை-யை க்கட்டுவோம் it is wrong. We should either write இனி, or இனிக் but not use both the consonant and the comma after இனி.

These are a few of the observations which we have made. There are many more. But even those mentioned above are not entirely faultless. Anyhow, we are sure that they will give enough food for thought.

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(Mis. 10. 24-4-41.)

## The Deliverer will be Born in the East

(Continued from page 4)

tries are now well on their way towards real progress.

### Helpless Under Dead Weight of Administration

'Under the dead weight of British administration India remained at the very bottom—static in her utter helplessness. So great and so ancient a civilisation as China came to be corroded with the fatal addiction to opium into which her people were coerced. This insidious move was doubtless a part of the policy of exploitation of the weak. When we were about to forget the shameful history of how the British had seized a portion of China, we were painfully surprised by another event.

"While Japan was quietly devouring North China, her act of savage aggression was considered a minor incident by the insolent veterans of British diplomacy.

'We have witnessed from this distance how slyly the British statesmen took away the bottom out of the Republic of Spain, and we have also seen how a band of courageous Englishmen chivalrously laid down their lives for Spain. Even though the English had not aroused themselves sufficiently to their sense of responsibility towards China in the Far East; in their own immediate neighbourhood they have not hesitated to sacrifice themselves to the cause of individual freedom. Such acts of heroism reminded me over again of the true English spirit to which in those early days I had given my whole faith. I do not even want remotely to think of the feeling of amity that then existed between England and Germany. What puzzles me is how within so short a period, its imperialist greed could bring about such tragic disintegration in the character of so great a race.

'One day I saw the English as a healthy nation, full of youthful vigour, ever ready to come to the help of those that needed it, and today I see the prematurely old, worn out by the plague of evil that has surreptitiously robbed the nation of its well-being.

### Divide and Rule Policy

"I had to recount this tragic story of how gradually we came to lose faith in the civilisation of the West. Coming back to India, we feel that the blackest of evil that has come in the wake of British administration was much more than the rulers' shameful neglect and apathy to provide the minimum amenities of civilised existence.

"Their failure is nowhere more apparent than in the cruel way in which they have contrived to divide the Indians amongst themselves. The pity of it all lies in the fact that now perhaps they want to lay the blame at the door of our own society. This ugly and savage culmination of Indian history would never have been possible, if communalism and pro-

vincialism and lack of mutual faith were not sedulously encouraged to grow to their present vicious form, by some secret conclave holding the highest responsibilities in the system of administration.

"I can never believe that Indians are in any way inferior to the Japanese, either in intellect or in capacity. The fundamental difference between the two lies in the fact that whereas India is not only overcome, but is also overwhelmed by the British, Japan had never allowed her interests to be clouded over by the benevolent protectorate of some European Power. Our rulers have established, what they call the government of 'law and order'-or, in other words, a policeman's administration.

"It is now no longer possible for us to retain any respect for that mockery of civilisation which believes in ruling by force and has no faith in freedom at all. By their miserly denial of all that is best in their civilisation, by withholding true human relationship from the Indians, the English have effectively closed for us all paths to progress.

### Tribute to Andrews

"And yet my good fortune has often brought me into close contact with really large-hearted Englishmen. Without the slightest hesitation I may say that the nobility of their character was without parallel in no country or community have I come across such greatness of soul. Such examples would not allow me to lose faith in the race which produced them. I had the rare blessing of having Andrews—a real Englishman, a real Christian and a true man—for a very close friend. To-day in the perspective of death his unselfish and courageous magnanimity shows all the brighter. The whole of India remains indebted to him for his various acts of charity which distinguished a life-time of dedicated service. But personally speaking, I am especially beholden to him, because he helped me to retain in my old age that feeling of respect for the English race with which in the past I was inspired by their literature and which I was about to lose completely. Along with his memory the innate greatness of his people will abide with me for ever. I count such Englishmen as Andrews not only as my personal and intimate friends, but as friends of the whole human race. To have known them has been to me a 'treasured privilege'. They made me believe that English prestige will be saved from every shipwreck if there were more of such Englishmen. Had I not met them, not even the faintest hope would mitigate my despair with regard to the Western nations.

### A Deliverer From The East

"Meanwhile, the demon of barbarity has given up all pretence and has emerged with unconcealed fangs and teeth, ready to tear up the world and spread devastation. From one end to another the poisonous fumes of hatred

(Continued on page 6)

\* See Matangaculamani P, 71.

\* தொல். சொல். 653.



## The Deliverer will be Born in the East

(Continued from page 5)

defile the atmosphere. This plague of persecution, which lay dormant in the civilisation of the West, has, at last, roused itself to create havoc and desecrate the spirit of Man. In our present luckless, helpless and hapless poverty have we not already seen this world-wide destruction at work? A mortal combat has begun between one power and another, and no one knows what it will bring about in the end.

"The wheels of Fate will some day compel the English to give up their Indian empire. But what kind of India will they leave behind, what stark misery? When the stream of their centuries' administration runs dry at last, what a waste of mud and filth will they leave behind them! I had at one time believed that the springs of civilisation would issue out of the heart of Europe. And to-day when I am about to quit the world that stubborn faith has gone bankrupt altogether.

"To-day my one last hope is that the deliverer will be born in this poverty-stricken country and from the East his divine message will go forth to the world at large and fill the heart of man with boundless hope. As I proceed on-

ward, I look behind to see the crumbling ruins of civilisation, strewn like a vast dung-heap of futility. And yet I shall not commit the grievous sin of losing faith in man. I would rather look forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataclysm is over and the atmosphere rendered clean with the spirit of service and sacrifice. Perhaps that dawn will come from this horizon, from the East where the sun rises. Another day will come when the unvanquished Man will retrace his path of glory, despite all barriers, to win back his lost human heritage. To believe in the final and irrevocable doom of humanity is certainly a crime, but I shall not be guilty of hugging illusion for reality.

"Finally I shall proclaim that the day has come when it will no longer be safe for the mightiest of powers to give vent to proud complacency. We must realise the truth of what our sages said:

"By iniquity a man may thrive, may see many a good in life, may conquer his enemies, but iniquity, at last, is sure to overwhelm and destroy him."

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