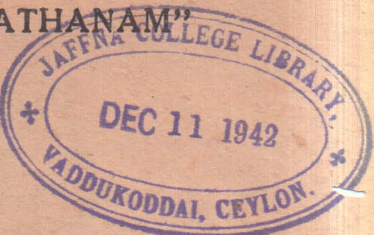


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NO. 66.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Peace Feeler in Italy?

The Morocco Radio states that members of the Italian Senate have made representations to the King of Italy on the question of putting out peace feelers.

* * *

June Matriculation Results

Nearly 200 candidates have been successful in the June London Matriculation Examination, 14 of them securing First Division passes. Twenty-five girls are among the successful candidates. The results were received at the Education Office by cablegram on Monday.

* * *

Rise of House Rents in Jaffna

The Jaffna Urban Council considered the question of the rise of house rents in Jaffna at its last meeting and decided to write to the members of the Northern Province in State Council to proclaim Jaffna Urban area as one to which the provisions of the Rent Restriction Ordinance should apply.

* * *

Cattle and Fruit Thieves Can Be Whipped

H.E. the Governor, acting under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, has decreed that the punishment of whipping be prescribed for those committing theft of cattle and fruit, vegetable or other praedial produce. Punishment may be imposed by a Magistrate on any male person convicted of any such offence, irrespective of age.

* * *

Councillors To Be Hospital Visitors

All members of the State Council have been appointed "unofficial visitors" to hospitals and medical institutions maintained by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services. Unofficial visitors to each particular hospital are appointed separately by the Minister of Health. Members of the State Council will be additional to these unofficial visitors, who are appointed periodically.

* * *

Franco's Warning to Hitler

Franco has warned Hitler that he would resist any German attempt at crossing Spanish territory to bring help to Axis forces in Africa, the Morocco Radio reported last Monday. According to information "obtained by a leakage in official quarters," said the radio, German envoys recently explained to Franco "details of the German High Command's intentions."

* * *

Viceroy's Term Extended

It is officially announced that the Marquess of Linlithgow, with the approval of the King and at the special request of the Government who place on record their high confidence in him, has consented to undertake a further extension of his term as Viceroy and Governor-General of India for six months, that is until next October. This is the third extension of his term of office.

SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

A SPIRITUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN & MAN

BY M. N. RAO

SOCIETY is but the character of an individual. It is the expression or manifestation of a spiritual relationship between man and man, between soul and soul. But this relationship works or asserts itself through the heart and not the head through instincts and emotions and not through intellect or reasoning. Society is an infinite unit and, because it is infinite, its movements can only be comprehended through instinct, through intuition. It is infinite not merely spacially but also temporally. It involves not only the entire human life, living in the present but also the endless future generations. And, because society is boundless both in space and time and is beyond the range of any external measurement, its life can be comprehended only from within, through feeling or intuition and not from without. The intellect or reasoning which divides or separates individual from individual is an anti social force, while the social life is ultra-rational and emotional by nature. And from out of the infinite run of the social life towards an endless future, there arises a spiritual thirst for greatness which is responsible for keeping alive before society an ideal and a hope for future happiness or progress. The more the ideal is achieved, the greater is the intensity of the chase for its realisation. And the emotion for the ideal is the true incentive for social growth. But that emotion must only work through the individual by creating in him an attitude of love or spirit of self-sacrifice and preparing him for a struggle for that ideal.

Spirit of Self-Sacrifice

It is through this ideal which belongs to society as a whole and which demands from every individual member of society a spirit of self-sacrifice not only in the interests of all others, living in the present, but also in the interests of future generations, that each individual is related to the other and under a bond of love or self-abnegation. And it is here that the social or moral self which recognises all social duties and demands, coming from without, and the spiritual self which feels for others from within and yet dreams of a free and ideal form of life, identify with each other. Morally society has to be recognised as a force demanding a particular type of conduct and spiritually society has to be felt as a force working and moving through infinity. But conduct and feelings come only from within. Shelley has demonstrated in his "Defence

of Poetry" this infinite moral relationship that works through identifying oneself with social life, through a process of imagination. This speaks of how and what we actually act when we feel the pains and pleasures of others. When one feels the pain of another's suffering, it means he has placed himself in his position or identified himself with his suffering. And then only he contemplates helping him. Therefore, each word of kindness, each deed of help, speaks of this fundamental moral relationship. But this "love thy neighbour" attitude is by itself a recognition of one's innate oneness with society, for it is impossible to place oneself in the position of others unless both society and the individual are essentially one.

Self-Expansion

The social question is thus a question of self-expansion or development of social consciousness or seeing one's own self in the experiences of others and at the same time recognising a social problem in each of his own personal riddles. Man in his personal or spiritual dreams is confronted with social duties and demands and, when he actually approaches and analyses them, he finds that those problems and duties also transcend the immediate interest or a finite end and that society is equally spiritual, equally dreamy or idealistic. Morality and spirituality are synonymous.

In the march of social idealism is involved the sacrifice of each individual in the interests of society and on the part of society as a whole the sacrifice of the interests of the present in the interests of the future. Each individual is involved in this pursuit of society after a pleasure which always remains to be achieved and can never be brought under a measurable possession. Thus every member of society is a social personality and a spiritual unit. He is always a dreamer and pursuer of unseen paths. His path is a path of love, love of society, love of infinite universe.

Rights and Duties

Quite opposite to this force of love, runs the force of intellect as an implement in the hands of physical appetites and which prompts a divided economic interest. And selfishness is the product of this economic hunger and it clings to the individual as long as the want lasts in the absence of proper protection by society or state from the ravages of that want. It even extends to the building up of a

INDIAN POLITICAL DEADLOCK

DR. MOONJE ANALYSES BRITISH POLICY

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the veteran leader of the Hindu Mahasabha in his presidential address to the 17th annual session of the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Conference, made the present situation plain to Hindus without any camouflage.

In the course of the speech he said:

The situation at present is rapidly changing. It is no exaggeration to say that the change is almost revolutionary. The complete defeat of Germans in North Africa, it seems, has ushered in the beginning of the end of the Anglo German War, England and America combined having cleared the African Continent of the Germans, will now lay siege to practically the whole of Central Europe which is the heart of Germany and under German occupation. There will be invasions now from Italy and Greece in the south and from Portugal and Spain in the west. They may, for the time being, leave the Norwegian coast and the north France coast free to stew in their own juice, if they find that they are too formidably fortified. Besides, Russia the great ally of England, has not yet been defeated and there is no likelihood of its ever being defeated. Thus the whole of the Central Europe which is under German control and occupation will be besieged on all sides.

The situation has undergone such a change that it would be no exaggeration to say now that the Anglo-German war will be over in a short time and that perhaps before the advent of autumn next year, Germany will collapse and sue for peace. After the collapse of the Germans, will come the turn of Japan which will then be treated and dealt with in a similar manner. Russia will attack Japan from the east and England and America combined will attack from the west through India and from the south. The China is already there waiting for an opportunity to jump at the throat of the Japan at a moment's notice.

Thus now there is no excuse left for the Indian politicians to press

Continued on page 4

barrage against future want and it is this barrage that takes the shape of all capitalisms, monopolies and economic policies. But even this selfish intellectual struggle for the gratification of a want is bound to run subordinate to the higher social law of love. For gratification of one's want is only possible when he is prepared to look to the wants of others and gratify them. To this world of wants and appetites belong the code of rights while duties belong to the world of love,



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE EAST

THE PRIME MINISTER'S speeches have never lacked the frankness which is one of his most marked characteristics. Unlike some of his colleagues he has never tried to cloak his ideas in generalities that only serve to increase suspicion in these days and irritate the other side into the bargain. Mr. Winston Churchill is one of those few politicians who have always the courage to speak out their minds. This habit of his was the real reason for his spending a good many years of his life in the political wilderness. Even the Conservatives found this quality of Mr. Churchill's quite undesirable from the party point of view. Now, the position is different. From the Conservative point of view, the Prime Minister's frankness, courage and vision have succeeded, and the Conservatives are busy, on the strength of Mr. Churchill's achievements, trying to establish themselves more firmly in the saddle. Be this as it may, Mr. Churchill's speeches, however much they may be regarded as voicing, at times, the thoughts and feelings of the old Tories, faithfully reflect the qualities of his own mind. They give a true picture of a patriotic Englishman, with all the courage and doggedness of his race, trying to pilot his country and Empire through a crisis unprecedented in their history. These speeches therefore deserve our respectful attention even where we differ from some of the opinions expressed by the Prime Minister.

When Mr. Churchill placed his own construction on the scope of the Atlantic Charter, which, however, was couched in too general terms to admit of a restrictive interpretation like this, he made a mistake which made people in other continents suspicious of British motives. We do not know to this day what made the Prime Minister place himself in opposition to the bulk of American opinion on a matter of such vital importance as the Atlantic Charter, but what followed in regard to India with his approval as head of the British Government has confirmed the suspicion that behind the Prime Minister there are forces at work which have for their object nothing less than the perpetuation of the old tradition of Imperialist rule. In the United States the public has

become so critical and suspicious that special propaganda is being carried on to give the Americans the British view of the case. This propaganda, however, has failed to take into account the traditional hostility of the Americans to anything that savours of imperialism. The propagandists usually begin by telling the American public what a wonderful thing the British Empire is. Now, this is the worst way of beginning an appeal. The Americans know what the British Empire is and they have sized up British achievements in this direction more correctly and shrewdly than any other nation in the world. Being themselves products of British dourness and love of freedom they know just where the British Tory makes his mistake. Even Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, began one of his recent speeches by saying that he was not going to make excuses for the British Empire even among friends and voiced his pride in the achievements of his race. This was tactless because the achievements of the British people cover a very wide range, from the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, the Cromwellian Dictatorship and Victorian Liberalism to the departure of the "Mayflower" in search of a better world and more liberty, the American Revolution, and the discontent in Canada which nearly ended in secession. Referring to India Lord Halifax acknowledged that Americans were greatly concerned about that country, but he pointed out that the problem could not be simply stated in terms of one people struggling to be free and another struggling to keep it down: Lord Halifax went on to contradict Mr. Louis Fischer's statement that Sir Stafford Cripps failed because he had been over-ruled from London. He did not, however, say why Sir Stafford, who was at one time looked upon as Mr. Churchill's successor, was removed from the War Cabinet and shunted on to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and why, as the "Daily Herald" complains, the British Cabinet is entrusting key positions in India to Conservatives, as will be seen from the recent appointments to the Chief Justiceship of India and the Governorship of Bombay. The best that could be said for this propaganda is that it shows conclusively that British Toryism has not changed much of its complexion since the days of the American War of Independence, and that, therefore, it is the duty of all those who believe in the Anglo-Saxon tradition of freedom to keep a watchful eye on those who do not mind making a political deal with Admiral Darlan and his associates but who would have nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi.

It is in these somewhat som-

bre circumstances that the British Prime Minister has made his appeal to the peoples of the British Far East territories. He tells them that they were enslaved by the Japanese at a moment when Britain was not ready to meet the storm. He assured them of the ultimate restoration of these territories to Britain, and he concluded with the following words: "Before the Japanese invasion all of us, Malays, Indians, Burmans, Chinese, Dutch and British, had gone far together on the road towards an ordered, civilised and happy life. Our progress is only interrupted. When Japanese aggression is broken, as broken it will be, we shall go forward again and find together even closer comradeship, even surer paths to happiness for each and all. Keep up your hearts. We shall not fail you". The appeal, and the assurance it contains, are welcome. What the East wants today is true comradeship with the British people—comradeship resting on equal rights for the comrades, friendship and understanding. As we have said in these columns more than once, the East is greatly in Britain's debt for more reasons than one and it will need British guidance and friendship for a long time to come. But the East will not, after the war is over, lightly submit to an unequal comradeship in which one comrade holds the reins while the other is left to meditate on the slowness of life and that period of probation which, according to British Toryism, never comes to an end. Let the British Prime Minister think over the words of Mr. Wendell Wilkie in one of his recent speeches: "Those who persisted in holding to such views as the white man's burden and talk blithely of reverting after the war to obsolete levels of Imperialistic status, either do not know the score or stubbornly ignore it I have found that to the people of Africa, Middle East, China, and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the Colonial system. It is not too much to say that this sort of freedom is their number one war aim. Lately, they have begun to wonder whether it is also ours."

NOTES & COMMENTS

Jaffna Paper Mill

THOSE who are in trades and professions which require the use of paper as a necessity can only realise the unprecedented hardship that is their lot today. Newspaper offices are the hardest hit in this respect. The price of newsprint has gone up almost ten-fold and the strictest economy is, therefore, enforced on those who run newspapers. It is heartening, under these circumstances, to find that the paper mill of the Youths' Social

Service League, Jaffna, will soon be an accomplished fact, thanks to the encouragement and assistance given by the Government. The loan of Rs. 60,000 granted by the authorities has induced several public-spirited men to buy shares in the syndicate to the tune of Rs. 40,000 so far. Another sum of Rs. 60,000, it is estimated, is required by the Syndicate to establish the Mill. Further support, we are certain, will be forthcoming on the strength of the assurance of Government support. Most of the machinery have been purchased and the syndicate hopes to establish the factory by March 1943. The Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce who visited the League's paper and twine factory recently seems to have been highly impressed with the progress made so far. He has given his enthusiastic assurance that everything that could be done would be done to overcome the difficulties of the undertaking. The paper factory at present is worked on a modest scale as a cottage industry. With the establishment of the mill with all the necessary equipment, one can expect a turn-out of the requisite quantity and quality of paper to meet the local demand at least of Jaffna. The conditions of today are a guarantee for the success of the undertaking.

Women in Male Attire

THE tendency of women, particularly in the West, towards wearing male attire came in for a thorough rapping at the hands of Justice Forest of Montreal who had to order the annulment of the marriage of a girl to another girl. This "ridiculous conjugal farce," as the Judge observes, was the comic culmination of the tendency on the part of women to don masculine attire. This marriage between two Canadian girl munition workers was the first case of its kind. This case, quoted in our columns last Monday, should not fail to have its lessons to those dress revolutionaries who forget the purpose of dress in their passion for fashions. The West has gone madly indiscriminate in dress fashions. The East, too, has been to some degree affected by its impact with the West. In Ceylon, especially in the Metropolis, Western fashions find ready imitators. The other provincial towns slowly and poorly reflect the changing fashions of the city. In conservative Jaffna, too, dress fashions have their votaries. Ugly forms of dress, extolled as modern, paraded by Metropolitan women are parodied here. The less said about the dress of girls attending some of the girls' schools in town the better. The tendency is towards shorter and shorter skirts. Perched on a rickshaw seat these budding suffragettes are perhaps ignorant of what they are doing but the whole thing offends one's sense of decency. It is time parents who have a sense of decency and of propriety put their foot down and ended this foolishness in regard to dress, if the schools would not mend their ways in this respect. Everything Western is not civilized and desirable. Girls ought to dress like girls and boys like boys. A hybrid one is a dangerous thing. Let us guard against incidents like the one reported from Montreal.

EX-MALAYANS IN CEYLON

DESIRE TO FORM ASSOCIATION

Ex-Malayans and others who have interests in Malaya will meet at the Chamber of Commerce hall in Colombo on Friday evening to consider the feasibility of forming themselves into an association.

There are a number of Malaysians now resident in the Island and an association, it is stated, will help them greatly in dealing with their respective problems. Some of these former Malaysians are in Jaffna while a number of them are also in Colombo and Up-country.

Membership in the proposed Association will not be confined to any particular creed or community. Mr. A. T. Aird is the convener of Friday's meeting.

Those ex-Malayans, who are interested but will not be able to attend the meeting have been asked to communicate with Mr. Aird.

The five main objects of the Association are:—

To record facts of happenings in Malaya immediately prior to the outbreak of war up to the loss of the country in so far as they affected members' interests.

To consider problems relating to losses in Malaya.

To act if necessary as a representative body on behalf of members.

To deal with the problems of evacuees in co operation if necessary with existent committees.

To consider post-war problems affecting Malaya.

A YOGI'S MIRACLE

BURIED UNDERGROUND 12 HOURS

Narsingpur, Nov. 14.

Yogi Ramlakhandas Bramhachari of Hrishikesh after delivering series of lectures for days on Adhyatama Yog and Hindu Sanghtan, demonstrated the act of Samadhi for continuous thirteen hours in the Local Central Bank compound.

On 12th November at 8.15 p. m. (I.S.T.) the Yogi buried himself in a pit sufficient to accommodate him, which was immediately covered by tin sheets, chaddar, bricks and earth and it was made air tight. Next morning i. e. on 13th Nov at 9.15 a. m. the pit was uncovered and after a minute the Yogi relieved himself from Samadhi. The Yogic miracle was unique to the public of Narsingpur who garlanded the Yogi thereafter. The Yogi will leave for Indore and thence to Hrishikesh where he will perform a Vishnuo Yajna in Baisakh.

WANTED

Wanted a Clerk for the Village Committee, Manipay—J. S. C. with Tamil. Good at accounts and type-writing. Office experience or V. C. experience preferred. Age not to exceed 40. Salary Rs. 35/-. Cash security required, amount to be determined by the G. A. Apply in own handwriting (both in English and Tamil) with copies of recent testimonials to the Chairman not later than 31st December 1942. Applications should be sent under registered cover marked 'Application for V. C. Clerk' on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

(Mis. 154. 26-11, 3 & 10-12-42)

FOR SALE

A decent double buggy bullock cart. Will accommodate six persons comfortably. Available for inspection at "Mani Manai," Mallakam. (Mis. 164. 10 & 17-12-42.)

FREE INDIA WILL FREE CEYLON AS WELL

WHAT SIR BARON HOPES TO ACHIEVE

Dwelling on the significance of Indo-Ceylon unity and friendship, Sir Baron Jayatilaka declared at a public farewell meeting held at the Town Hall Colombo, on Sunday that he believed that, after the War, India would be entirely free and would, undoubtedly, help Ceylon to become free also. It would never be satisfied with acquiring freedom for herself alone but would see that that same freedom was Ceylon's as well, he added. Then the friendship and unity between the two countries would have proved to be of inestimable value.

At the Y. M. B. A.

"We owe so much to India—our origin, our culture, our language, and, the most valuable gift of all, the Buddha. I am certain the time is coming when the Buddha Dharma will be re-established in India. I desire to help in propagating His teachings in the land of His birth," said Sir Baron Jayatilaka in the course of a speech on Saturday evening at a farewell party given to him by the members of the Y.M.B.A.

Complimentary Lunch

A large gathering representative of all communities and drawn from all parts of the Island attended the complimentary luncheon at the Galle Face Hotel on Saturday to Sir Baron Jayatilaka on the eve of his departure to take up the office of Ceylon's Representative in India.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Leader of the State Council, presided.

Mr. Senanayake said he had noticed with what enthusiasm our Indian friends in Ceylon had received Sir Baron's appointment and he hoped that when Sir Baron went over to India he would be able to "impress on our friends our anxiety to establish cordial relations between the two countries."

"If we with this great desire on our part and with our leader in Delhi work with determination, I have not the slightest doubt that the ancient traditional good relations will be re-established and continued for ever."

Sir Baron replying said that he was going to embark upon a voyage in uncharted seas. He was expected to represent Ceylon at Delhi, but the exact duties of that office, it had been stated by high authority, could not be precisely defined. Whatever that may be he knew what was expected of him. That was to promote understanding and friendly feeling between India and Ceylon.

"I shall enter upon the duties of this office with courage, confidence and hopefulness. If at the end of my period of service in India it can be truly said that India and Ceylon have been brought closer together, that the foundation of a firm friendship between the two countries has been well laid, I shall be a happy man."

BROADCAST TALK

In a broadcast talk on Tuesday, on "India and Ceylon" Sir Baron said:— On the eve of my departure for Delhi, I welcome the opportunity that has been afforded me of giving a brief talk on India and Ceylon, with special reference to my appointment as Ceylon's Representative in India. It is often said that the object of this new appointment is to secure an adequate supply of rice from India. The obtaining of adequate food supplies for our people is of course a matter of urgency and importance at this juncture. Before Japan's entry into the war, we used to import vast quantities of rice from Burma and other countries in the Far East. But that source of supply is now denied to us. India is the only country from which we can obtain rice to meet our local requirements. Already necessary steps have been taken in this direction. A Food Commissioner has been sent to India with an adequate

staff for this purpose. It will of course be an important part of my duty to give the fullest possible help to the Food Commissioner.

Maintain the Effort

But after all, this question of food supplies is of temporary importance. However urgent it is at the present time, it will pass away with the cessation of hostilities. In this connection, I would invite the special attention of my hearers to the necessity of maintaining the great effort now being made throughout the country to increase the cultivation of food crops. Local Assistance Committees have been formed, one for each village or a group of villages, in all parts of the Island. Most of these Committees are doing splendid work. Vast areas have been brought under cultivation for the first time. I have no doubt that these efforts will result in relieving the present situation considerably. If these activities are continued after the cessation of hostilities, I am convinced that in the course of a few years Ceylon can be made to a very large extent self-sufficient in the matter of food supplies. I sincerely trust and hope that this matter of vital importance will continue to engage the serious attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the country.

Purpose of the Appointment

To turn now to the subject of my appointment. Its main purpose, I take it, is to promote friendly relations between India and Ceylon. At the present time there is much misunderstanding which is an obstacle to the establishment of such friendly relations. I had ample evidence of that fact during my recent visit to India. It need hardly be said that this is very unfortunate. Whether we look at the matter from the viewpoint of history, culture, or racial affinities, it would be to my mind a most unnatural thing for India and Ceylon to maintain an unfriendly attitude towards each other. Two countries situated like India and Ceylon cannot afford to be on anything but friendly terms. Such cordial relations between the two countries should be regarded as necessary and important at all times, but when this war has been won and the day for settling the final position of the Eastern units of the British Empire comes, it is of utmost importance that India and Ceylon should co-operate wholeheartedly in order to secure the realization of their legitimate aspirations.

A Groundless Apprehension

Just here I should like to refer to a view which is sometimes expressed in Ceylon. If there are friendly relations between the two countries, there is a fear in some quarters that unrestricted immigration from India will be permitted. This is an entirely groundless apprehension. Neither the Government of India nor responsible Indian Statesmen want to send one additional labourer to Ceylon against our wishes. All that India asks for is that Indians who have made Ceylon their home should receive just and fair treatment. On what constitutes just and fair treatment, there has been much difference of opinion. Conferences have been held both in India and Ceylon in order to settle this question. At the last conference held in Colombo, certain agreed conclusions were reached, but before they could be further considered and acted upon, war broke out and the matter has been deferred for further consideration when the war has ended. It may be safely stated that hereafter such questions between the two countries will be settled by negotiation and not by unilateral action by one side or the other. In the meanwhile I would ask the people

PRICES OF WHEAT AND SUGAR RAISED

The maximum prices for refined white sugar, brown sugar, whole wheat, bread and wheat flour, have been raised, according to a new price order published in a Gazette Extraordinary issued on Sunday.

The maximum price of brown sugar has been raised from 22 cents a lb. to 25 cents; white sugar, from 24 cents to 27 cents a lb; whole wheat from 21 cents a lb. to 27 cents; bread from 22 cents a lb. to 24 cents; and wheat flour from 15 cents a lb. to 18 cents.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 54

In the matter of the estate of the late Veluppillai Thambippillai of Tellippalai East late of Kandy

Deceased.

Kathirippillai Sundaramoorthy of Tellippalai East Vs. Petitioner.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Minors. | 1. Thambippillai Kathirkamasegaram |
| | 2. Thambippillai Balasubramaniam |
| | 3. Thambippillai Thanikainathan |
| | 4. Thambippillai Somanathan |
| | 5. Kamalanayagi widow of Thambippillai all of Tellippalai East Respondents. |

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of November 1942 in the presence of Messrs Thamby and Sithanbarathan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of December 1942 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent do produce the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th respondents in Court on the said date

This 18th day of November 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 83. 10 & 1-12-42)

of Ceylon to act both individually and collectively in such a manner as to dissipate the belief that is widespread in some parts of India that there is anti-Indian feeling in the Island. I would also specially refer here to the India troops who are stationed in many parts of the Island. These soldiers differ from us and even among themselves in point of race, language and customs. It is our duty to overlook any shortcomings on their part and to treat them hospitably considering that they have come to help us to defend our shores against hostile attack from outside. I have recently read a book written by a British Officer on the war operations in the Middle East, and I have been thrilled by the accounts given in that volume of the brave exploits of Indian regiments engaged in that theatre of war. Elsewhere too, we hear daily accounts of the heroism of Indian soldiers. The presence of these Indian troops in Ceylon at this time should be regarded as being in the best interests of the Island for should the occasion unfortunately arise, they will give as good an account of themselves as their compatriots are doing in other parts of the world.

In conclusion let me say that I enter upon my new duties with hopefulness convinced as I am that I carry with me the best wishes of all sections of the people of this country for the success of my work in India. In that confident hope I now wish all Goodbye.

INDIAN POLITICAL DEADLOCK

Continued from page 1

on Britain to part with power and why should Britain now part with its sovereign power? Britain is getting all that it wants—men, money and materials. Men are being recruited voluntarily in the Army to the tune of 70,000 monthly. If more men be wanted, this monthly recruitment of 70 thousand men will in no time be increased to a lac of men monthly. Then where is the need to England for parting with its sovereign power in order to placate the people of India? British do not, therefore, feel inclined to give in to the Indian demand of National Government.

His Majesty's Speech

Having thus seen so far that there is no chance of the British Government being coerced to part with power either by cajoling or frightening them on account of this present war, let us see if there is still any ray of hope for our progress. His Majesty the King, opening the new Session of the Parliament on 11th Nov. said, "In this fourth year of war my peoples look forward with unshakeable courage; they are determined to fight on to complete victory with no thought of parley. I look with gratitude and pride upon the great and ever growing war efforts of my loyal subjects throughout the Empire," of course including India. Regarding India directly His Majesty has said, "My Government, in the United Kingdom, have declared to the Princes and people of India, their desire to see India assume full freedom and independence within the British Commonwealth of Nations on the basis of a constitution framed by Indians themselves immediately after the termination of the hostilities..... We are proud that more than one million men have already voluntarily enlisted in our Indian Land, Sea and Air Forces."

This speech of His Majesty the King makes three points quite clear:—

(1) That the British Government is not going to give up fighting in the war until it wins complete victory over Germany and Japan. They will not even parley with them for any kind of negotiated peace. Nothing short of utter defeat of Germany and Japan will satisfy them. Therefore, there is no hope of coercing England to part with power; Thus there is no chance whatsoever of Government of ever parting with sovereign power.

The Snag in the Speech

(2) So far as verbal announcement

is concerned India cannot have anything better than that of full freedom and independence given by His Majesty the King by his own mouth. No one can find fault with the announcement but there is a snag. This freedom and independence is to be based on a constitution which has to be framed by Indians themselves immediately after the termination of hostilities. What is however implicit in this announcement is that the Government will accept no constitution as valid which will not be agreed to explicitly by the Mussulmans and the Hindus. Thus there is full scope for the dubious diplomacy of the Britishers for retaining substance of power in their own hands by exploiting the quarrels between the Hindus and Mussulmans. The Congress, in its defeatist mentality in respect of the Muslims, can easily come to an understanding with the Muslim League with the help of mediators like Mr. Raja gopalachari, by agreeing to hand over an unduly large measure of power to the Muslim League.

Mahasabha's Stand

But the Hindu Mahasabha which is the only organised body representing the Hindu interests, will never agree to anything grossly un-National such as Pakistan or the division of power by 50-50 per cent. between the Hindus and the Muslims. The Hindu Mahasabha has been ever ready for proper and legitimate adjustments between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, that is, on the lines formulated by the League of Nations which represents the combined statesmanship and wisdom of the entire Europe and America including also England. Thus the quarrels between the Hindus and the Mussalmans will never come to an end and the Government will eventually force their own constitution on India as was done in the case of Communal Award, retaining the substance of power to itself.

(3) The third point in His Majesty's speech is very pertinent. It refers to the voluntary enlistment of more than one million of Indians in the Indian Land, Sea and Air Forces. It clearly means that what is wanted by the Government has already been achieved and is still in the process of further achievement. Thus in a way it is a challenge to those whose demand immediate National Government to prove what more they can give.

Therefore, to speak frankly, the speech of His Majesty the King has closed all controversies and there is a challenge to the people to accept or to leave it.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 829. In the matter of the estate of the late Thamber Sinnathamby of Tellipalai West. Deceased.

1. Kathirithamby Eliathamby and wife
2. Visaladchy both of Tellipalai East

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Vallippillai widow of Chellappah of Karukampanai
2. Kanaganayagi daughter of Appappillai
3. Sarasvathy daughter of Appappillai
4. Maheswary daughter of Appappillai
5. Mootathamby Thambiah and wife of Vasavilan
6. V. Vethanayagam and wife
7. Mootatankam
8. Chellappah Narasingam and wife
9. Sivakiamammal all of Mavidapuram
10. Arulnayagi daughter of Vaitilingam
11. Ramanather Vaithilingam both presently of F. M. S.
12. Thanmavarather Sivaramalingam, Railways, Anuradhapura
13. Sinnathamby Nadarajah and wife
14. Thankammah presently of Wellawatte
15. Rasanayagam Thuraiamy of Mavidapuram
16. Kanagasabai Navaratnam and wife
17. Nallanayagiannal both presently of F. M. S.
18. Kandiah Sinnathamby of Palaly
19. Kandiah Appudurai
20. Kandiah Nadarajah both of Tellipalai West
21. Sinnathamby Udayar Arumugam
22. Sinnathamby Udayar Subramaniampillai both of Tellipalai West
23. Chellappah Subramaniam and wife
24. Annappillai both of Mavidapuram
25. Ponnampalam Karthigesu and wife
26. Nagamuttupillai both of Ilavalai
27. Thamar Kanagasundaram and wife
28. Selvanayagi both of Punna-laikkaduvan

29. Arumugam Ponnampalam and wife
30. Thankamuttupillai both of Ilavalai
31. Ampalavannar Narasingam
32. Sinnathamby Subramaniam
33. Sinnathamby Naganather both of Ilavalai
34. Visvanather Sinniah and wife
35. Vallippillai both of Mavidapuram
36. Velluppillai Nannithamby and wife
37. Paruvathapathinippillai both of Ilavalai

22. A Varaledchumy daughter of Subramaniampillai by her guardian-ad-litem Parameswary widow of S. Subramaniampillai

Subst. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. K. E. Thamby Proctor on the part of the petitioners and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents and the 11th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 10th respondent for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this action and that the petitioners be declared to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to them accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 20th day of March 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19th day of February 1940.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo

District Judge

20-3-40

Extended for 3-5-40

Intd. S. R.

3-5-40.

D. J.

Extended for 14-6-40

Intd. C. C.

D. J.

13-10-42

Extended for 30-11-42

Intd. G. C. T.

D. J.

30-11-42

Extended for 14-12-42

Intd. G. C. T.

D. J.

(O. 82, 10 & 14 12-42)

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S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-42.) (T's) Shroff.