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NO. 62.

Mahatmaji Passes Away

Dastardly Attack On Him



Born:

Oct. 2, 1869.

Died:

Jan. 30, 1948.

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in Delhi on Friday last. Gandhiji was walking to the prayer meeting at Birla House shortly after 5-30 p. m., when he was shot at four times. He was hit on the chest & collapsed immediately.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was bleeding profusely was removed to Birla House, where doctors were immediately summoned. Visitors were prohibited entry into the room where he was lying.

About half an hour, later at 5-40 p. m., a member of Gandhiji's camp came out of the room and said "Bapu is finished."

INDEPENDENCE DAY

ANNOUNCEMENT

The offices of the Hindu Organ and Intusathanam and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed tomorrow (4-2-48) in view of the celebrations of the Independence Day.

MANAGER.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1948.

Gandhiji

THE GREATEST APOSTLE OF peace is dead and not only India but the whole world will mourn the loss. According to Pandit Nehru, 'The light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness; the light that had gone out was not an ordinary one, but would be seen in this country (India) and the world for ever'. Words fail us to give adequate expression to our sorrow over the demise of Gandhiji, who has been rightly called the Father of the Nation by the Prime Minister of India. From 1919 onwards, Gandhiji guided India in all matters, Religious, social, moral, political and economical and cultural. His influence was utterly and unmixedly an influence for good. He dedicated his whole life to the service of his country. He, more than anyone else worked for the achievement of India's Independence. His last desire was to promote goodwill and peace between Hindus and Muslims. The last occasion when he resolved and undertook a fast unto death was to stabilise communal harmony in Delhi. The world was greatly relieved when it was known that the leaders of the different communities had pledged themselves to promote the cause for which Gandhiji had undertaken the fast; but within a few days of the termination of the fast, has come the tragic news that Gandhiji has been shot dead at point blank range by a Hindu with a revolver. All Hindus will have to hold their heads down in shame on account of the rash, thoughtless and cruel act of the murderer Nathuram Vinayak Godse who is said to have been at one time the Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Poona. The world will never forgive this young Maratha Hindu for his crime. What a terrible blow! What a ghastly act!

From the four corners of the earth messages of condolence and sympathy have been pouring into India. We publish elsewhere some of the messages all of which indicate that Gan-

HE WAS AN AVATAR

Mission Fulfilled, He Has Departed
Gandhism Will Stay For Ever

(By K. SHANMUKAM, Bar at Law)

MAHATMA GANDHI has passed away. The end of his mortal life has been in tragic circumstances. He has met the fate of the greatest martyr in history. Man is vile and this villainy has been perpetrated once again in the life of the saviour of the Indian Nation. Gandhiji was not a mere politician but was a religious reformer and an avatar of this age. Sri Krishna in the Bhagavad Gita says that at necessary periods in the world's history when virtue subsides and vice prevails Avatara purushas appear in this world to show mankind the righteous path. Such an Avatar has been Mahatmaji.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar in the Gujerat District (Western India) in 1869. His life followed the normal channels of activity until the light in him began to shed its lustre. Mr. M. K. Gandhi was called to the English Bar at the Inner Temple and on his return to India practised his profession for a short period in Bombay and during this period went to South Africa on professional duty. It so happened that he stayed back in South Africa to practise his profession permanently at the request of a number of residents of that place. How Gandhiji led the Indian struggle in South Africa is a matter too well known for repetition. In one of these struggles Gandhiji led 2500 men from Natal into Transvaal to assert the right of Indians to go from one province to another. Gandhiji entered the struggle to the full when he saw before his own eyes the terrible iniquities perpetrated by the South African Whites against the Indian settlers. Gandhiji's

dhiji was the greatest apostle of peace and goodwill the world had ever seen. Mahatma Gandhi was a great teacher; he taught humanity to realise that spiritual greatness was superior to material greatness and that love, Ahimsa and non violence were superior in force to the Atom Bomb; his autobiography shows how patiently, perseveringly and assiduously he devoted himself to the cause of Truth and Non-violence. Truth and God were synonymous to Gandhiji. Politics devoid of religion had no place for him. He sincerely believed that his country should be saved from the evil of caste and class, and communal hatred. At times his decision was diametrically opposed to that of his friends and co-workers in the Indian National Congress, but he was soon able to make them realise that his was the correct decision. How Pandit Nehru and other Cabinet Ministers of the Dominion of India have been guided by Gandhiji in all their acts and decisions needs no mention. It is to be hoped that Gandhiji's teachings will be honoured more hereafter than during his life-time and that the world will be benefitted by the lesson of Love or Truth which he taught mankind.

campaign in that country was a success and when he decided to leave for India the South African Indian Congress presented him a handsome purse which he duly returned to the Congress in spite of many protests of his wife. Gandhiji refers to this incident in his Autobiography.

Gandhiji returned to India after his South African campaign and taking the lead from his political guru, Gopala Krishna Gokale began the second phase of his great life in the Indian political firmament, which was then throbbing with a new awakening. The whole career of Gandhiji thereafter in India has been one of terrible suffering and toil for the millions of the Indian Nation. Besides his leadership in the great struggle for freedom from the foreign yoke, his attention was in the main devoted to the uplift of the poverty stricken masses of his country and the removal of the curse of untouchability. The charka was introduced into the entire country as a panacea for the nation's poverty. In his attempt to reform Hindu society of the scourge of untouchability Gandhiji admitted into his Ashram at Sabarmati, Lakshmi a young child from the lowest caste in Hindu society. Bapuji, as he was affectionately called at the ashram, lived and practised the life of his ideals in this ashram for a length of time. I had the greatest privilege of my life when I spent a few days at this ashram in 1930. The celebrated Dandi march of Gandhiji commenced in the month of my visit to this holy centre of Gandhiji's activities for a fairly long period.

Gandhiji's various campaigns in different parts of the country from time to time brought the nation day by day nearer to the cherished goal of swaraj. Gandhiji always admitted his mistakes whenever they were. In the first mass civil disobedience movement, after the Chauri-Chaura riots when a number of policemen were murdered, Gandhiji proclaimed his "Himalayan blunder" and called off the movement, though number of his devoted followers protested against this decision. Ahimsa or pure non-violence was a sine qua non for absolute success in his method of warfare. The Ahimsa creed of Mahatmaji was an inviolable one and not be compromised at any time, or

under any conditions. He believed in the efficacy of Ahimsa for all ages and for all climes.

Gandhiji has been called the Father of the Indian Nation and he truly is. After the passing away of Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi came in as the all-India leader and there was no question on this from any quarter. Everyone, from the highest to the lowest, the legal luminaries of India such as Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the business magnates of Bombay and Calcutta all accepted Gandhiji as their foremost leader, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and most of the present leaders were gradually brought into the national struggle by their love and devotion to the person of Mahatmaji, who has been their spiritual guide besides being their political guru. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been carefully nurtured and brought into this position which he occupies today, by the Mahatma's love and affection towards this hero of India. Gandhiji a few days before his death called Nehru a gem.

Mahatma Gandhi has been called the father of the Indian Nation and can there be any doubt on this question? To those observers outside India, India was Gandhi and Gandhi was India. This supreme soul has redeemed a slave nation from bondage to liberty and to all the great things that liberty endows. Gandhiji was not a mere nationalist striving for the glory of his country but above all a spiritual guide to all mankind. He was a sage, an avatara, who came down to earth to save 400 millions of people from misery and degradation. He came down for a special mission on this earth and now the mission is over, the Saviour has disappeared from our midst. So have been the other Saviours of mankind from age to age.

Gandhiji has passed away and his mortal remains too have been burnt away. The end of his life has been in circumstances similar to that of the saviour of Nazareth. The crucifixion of Christ has been repeated in our times. It may be that future generations may even doubt the veracity of this fact as they do the historical narration of 2000 years ago. A mad man had committed this outrage and mankind will condemn this heinous sin but as Gandhiji said in Bombay in 1934 'that no reform worth the name was ever accomplished without the reformer holding his or her life at stake for his or her cause.' Gandhiji has gone, but the ideals he held high and the lessons and the saintly life will ever remain in India and all over the civilised world.

AN APPEAL TO U. C.

To Perpetuate Gandhiji's Memory

(By K. NAVARATNAM)

PLEASE permit me to submit to the Urban Council, through your columns, the following for their consideration:

Asia has lost her greatest leader and the world the greatest man of the century. Jaffna was lucky in having had the blessings of this great Soul. He stayed in our midst for a week and inspired us towards noble endeavours. It is but fitting that his visit to our town should be kept green in the minds of the people of this generation and the

generations to come. I, therefore, appeal to the Urban Council that the ROAD in which Mahatmaji stayed (Clock Tower Road) be renamed as MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD. This will provide the necessary stimulus for generations of students in our schools and colleges to remember Mahatmaji with pride and to associate him with our town by pointing out the spot and the road where he stayed in Jaffna.

Your cooperation and support for the cause is solicited

The Patron Saint of India Passes Away

ASSASSIN A HINDU

All World in Gloom

'Light Has Gone Out'

Nehruji



THE Mahatma (as reported in a special edition of "The Inthusathanam" of Saturday) was shot through the chest in the garden of Birla House by a 36-year-old Maratha Hindu named Nathuram Vinayak Gode, and fell in a pool of blood. He died within 40 minutes.

The news has shocked the whole world.

The assassin, identified as Nathuram Vinayak Gode, a 36-year-old Maratha Hindu, is known as an extreme Hindu communalist who speaks English well.

It is now learned that he arrived in Delhi on Thursday. His only luggage, which consisted of bedding, was found in a waiting room of Old Delhi Railway Station.

"The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness," declared Pandit Nehru, broadcasting over All-India Radio on Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. He added: "I do not know what to tell you and what to speak."

"Our beloved leader, Bapuji the father of the nation, is no more. We will never again see him. We won't run to him for advice, and that is a terrible blow not only to me but to millions and millions in this country."

Correcting himself, Pandit Nehru said the light that had gone out was not an ordinary one but would be seen in this country and the world for ever. A mad man had killed Gandhiji, he said, adding that he could not call the assailant by any other name.

It was a terrible blow at a time when India was faced with so many difficulties, for "we could never have thought that Gandhiji had done his part."

Poison had been spreading through the country during past years and months and this had affected the people's mind. "We must see that the poison and its perils are faced," he declared. "We must not be deflected from the path of righteousness our leader had taught us to follow."

"We are determined to face all the perils that surround us and thus carry out the mandate of the great teacher. That does not mean that we should be weak, but in strength and unity we should face all our troubles. United we must hold together and pay our homage to him. Faced with this great disaster we must forget our petty differences, otherwise we will be in the wilderness."

Pandit Nehru said that some friends proposed that Gandhiji's body should be embalmed in order to enable millions of Indians from other parts to pay their last homage. But it was Gandhiji's own wish, repeatedly stated, that this should never happen.

MAHATMAS AND DEATHS

The saints the truly awakened ones, passing through physical death, continue their life in God unbroken, stepping out of time consciousness into a richer sphere. In the regeneration there is awareness of Life other than the physical. Jesus in the Fourth Gospel calls it the Life indeed. It is not to be measured in length of years. It is superior to time. It is the pulse of the eternal in the midst of time. It is truth answering to Truth, it is love responding to Love; It is the reality in man reaching out to the Reality that is everywhere.

—Richard Whitwell.

Condolence Resolution

At a largely attended public meeting under the auspices of the Veemankamam Elaingar Sangam, Tellippalai, held on Saturday, the 31st January, 1948 at 6-30 p. m., a vote of condolence on the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi was passed after Mr. G. Verghesi, B. Sc. Pandit Namasiyayam, and Pandit Muttukumaru had spoken in support of the same.

It was further resolved that on behalf of the residents of Veemankamam the Sangam should convey messages of condolence and sympathy to the Indian leaders and other associates of the Mahatma.

Jaffna Mourns

PEOPLE IN TEARS

"NO, it is unbelievable; Gandhiji who had no enemies in the world, to be shot down by an assassin—and that too by a Hindu—! It is preposterous!" That was the first reaction by Jaffna to the news flashed by the Radio. People—men and women and children, flocked to places which have radio sets to hear with their own ears confirmation of the tragic news.

The whole town was in mourning; the shops were closed; cinema shows were cancelled; Black flags were hoisted on all buildings; and there was nothing but gloom and despondency on the face of hundreds of people. Many people shed tears.

By Saturday morning, the news spread like wildfire, and people in hundreds congregated to pay their homage to the memory of the Greatest Son of the World.

The Offices of the 'Hindu Organ' were closed as a mark of respect to Gandhiji,—A meeting of the officers and employees of the 'Hindu Organ' and 'Inthusathanam' were held immediately and tributes to the departed martyr were paid by Pandit V. T. Sambandhan, Messrs S. P. Kandian (Manager) and M. Mylvaganam (Secretary of

the Governing Body.)

Pujabs and other rituals were performed in Temples and other places of worship for the *Santhi* of Mahatmaj's soul. In the evening processions from different parts of the Peninsula were taken out with the statue of Gandhiji, and all these procession converged in the Sea shore at Pannai at 4 p. m. where prayers were offered.

The Local Muslims were the first to hold a public meeting to condole the departure of "the Harbinger of Hindu Muslim Unity." The whole of Muslim quarter in Jaffna was decked with black flags. In the night a mass meeting of Muslims was held under the chairmanship of Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, J. P., and resolutions were passed expressing the heartfelt sorrow of the Muslims.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 825.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sivakolunthu wife of Sanmugam Ponniah of Vaddukoddai west. Deceased.
Sanmugam Ponniah of Vaddukoddai west. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Ponniah Kandiah and
2. Visaladchipillai widow of Vythilingam both of Vaddukoddai west. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of December 1947 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem, over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching his interest in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his legal husband unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 15th day of January 1948 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 17th day of December 1947.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 26-2-48.
R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 143. 3 & 6).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 364 P.

In the matter of the Last will and testament of the late Velan Sinnaddy of Alvay North. Deceased.

Sinnaddy Namasiyayam of Alvay North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Moorthy widow of Murugan of do
2. Velan Arumugattan of do
3. wife Sinnatangam of do
4. Mailan Sabapathy of do
5. wife Ladechumpillai of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that probate declaring the Last will hearing No: 16857 dated 18th June 1947 and filed of record coming on for disposal before W. Thalagodapitiya Esquire additional District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of November 1947 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and the affidavit of the Notary and witnesses dated 6th October 1947.

It is ordered that the said Last will be and the same is hereby declared proved and that probate declaring the last will proved be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall on or before the 22nd day of January 1948 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

The 13th day of November 1947

Sgd. G. C. T. A. De Silva,
Additional District Judge.

Extended to 13th February 1948.
Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya
Additional District Judge.

(O. 142. 3 & 6-2-48.)

The News Has Stunned Us

"THE SILVER LINING GONE"

CEYLON mourns the death of Gandhiji and as a mark of respect to the saint, Government offices were closed at 11 a. m. on Saturday last while flags flew at half mast.

The Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, moved a vote of condolence in the House of Representatives at 10 a. m. and a similar motion was moved in the Senate by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

Nearly 500,000 Indian workers on estates and mercantile establishments stopped work on Saturday and observed it as a day of prayer and fasting.

Soon after the news came through the All-India radio announcing the tragic death of Gandhiji, several prominent men called on Mr. V. V. Giri, High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, to express regret at the Mahatma's death. Prominent among them were the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister for Home Affairs, and Mr. I. X. Pereira. Messages of condolence were also received from Sir Charles Collins, former acting Chief Secretary and Adviser on Administrative changes to the Government of Ceylon and Mr. Perry Jester American Consul General in Ceylon.

The Indian Embassy was closed and the Indian National Flag was flown at half mast.

The University of Ceylon, as in the case of Government offices, closed at 11 a. m. and the flag was flown at half mast. Here are expressions of sympathy from some prominent citizens, foreign representatives and leaders of various communities in the Island:—

'News Stunned Us'

Mr. V. V. Giri, Indian High Commissioner for India in Ceylon: Mahatma Gandhi's assassination is the world's great disaster and is the worst crime against humanity. He is foremost among the world's teachers of all times. If only he had lived, as he hoped to live, he would have changed the course of history and the destinies of mankind and would have created a new world based on truth, non-violence, and justice.

"He was the one silver lining of the war-worn firmament. Our language fails to express our grief and the news has stunned us and is in the nature of a thunderbolt to all those who tried to walk with him and follow in his noble manner the spirit of sacrifice and service."

Sir Walter Hankinson, United Kingdom's High Commissioner designate in Ceylon: I was deeply shocked to hear of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. He was one of mankind's greatest, most sincere and selfless leaders whose entire life was devoted to the good of India and the Indian peoples. Throughout the world all have admired his courage and sincerity and throughout the world all will greatly mourn his loss.

Mr. C. W. Frost, Australian High Commissioner in Ceylon: We deeply regret the death of Mahatma Gandhi. Since I have been in the East I have met many Indians and I am convinced more than ever that the Mahatma had endeavoured

to do everything he could for peace. I feel quite sure that a man who has been held in the highest esteem for such a long time must be a good man and everything he did was for the people. We bemoan his death.

Mr. Perry N. Jester, American Consul-General: Americans everywhere will grieve with the people of India in their great loss. America's reaction to this appalling tragedy has been well expressed by President Truman.

Dr. N. M. Perera, M. P., Leader of the L. S. S. P. Parliamentary Group: "I cannot believe that there is a single man, woman or child in the civilized world who would not have been profoundly moved by this terrible news and the tragedy becomes more poignant because of the cruel irony of fate that has ordained this great apostle of Ahimsa to so tragic and violent an end. The Mahatma is dead, and thus is removed from our midst the greatest man of our time.

Perhaps next to Lenin and Trotsky Gandhi has had the greatest influence on the thought and life of the twentieth century. Perhaps also we live too close to our times to estimate the true historical role Gandhi in this epoch. There are many like us of the L. S. S. P. who have not held with his creed of non-violence and non-co-operation. But there is none who has not venerated and respected this truly great soul.

Mr. Pieter Keuneman, M. P., Secretary of the Communist Party: "India and the world has lost a very great man. His cruel and brutal assassination is the direct outcome of a political situation brought about by the British Partition of India, the intrigues of the Indian princes and the raisers of communal hatred among Hindus and Muslims. It is a warning to all people of the need for communal amity, to which Gandhiji so valiantly devoted his life, particularly his last years. Our Party pays its homage to a great man."

'Apostle of Truth'

Mr. T. B. Jayab, Minister for Labour: It is almost impossible to believe that the great Apostle of Truth and non-violence should have met with such a tragic end, especially after his last great act for the peace and wellbeing of his countrymen. The world will always remember his great task in South Africa to vindicate the honour of the coloured people, the decisive part he played in shaping the destiny of India and in the great contribution he has made to world fellowship and peace. He is no more, but he will always live in the grateful recollection of not only his countrymen but of all those who prize right thought and right action in the world.

Mr. G. R. Motha, President, Ceylon Indian Congress, Colombo District Committee: A greater calamity than the tragic death of the Mahatmaji could not have befallen India. It is a paralyzing blow to India in her hour of emergence into freedom after centuries of political thralldom. The Mahatma's passing away is a stunning blow not only to India but to Asia and the entire world struggling to regain a life of peace,

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 834.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Karthigesu Nagamuthu of Vaddukoddai East.

Deceased.
Parupathipillai widow of Karthigesu Nagamuthu of Vaddukoddai East.

Vs. Petitioner.
1. Thangeswary daughter of Nagamuthu of Vaddukoddai East.

2. Saraswathy daughter of Nagamuthu of do.

3. Nagamuthu Selvarajah of do.

4. Nagamuthu Thirunavukarasu of do.

5. Nagamuthu Theivasundararajah of do.

6. Ponnampalam Nagalingam of 1st Cross Street, Jaffna.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of January 1948 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 9th day of January 1948 and of the attesting Notary dated 9th day of January 1948 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 3 to 5 Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest in the

goodwill, prosperity and justice. We can rest assured that the God whom Gandhiji served so well will be merciful to him and that the Mahatma's spirit and memory will guide the leaders of India along the difficult path to real freedom, truth and justice. His life will forever be as a beacon to Asia and the world.

Mr. S. Thodaman, M. P. for Nuwara Eliya and President, Ceylon Indian Congress, has sent the following message of sympathy to Pandit Nehru: "Shocked by great tragedy Ceylon Indians feel poignantly the death of Mahatma and pray that India may bear the sorrow bravely and live to honour the memory of Mahatma. Our very deep sympathy with you, colleagues and Mahatma's family."

The Ven. A. J. Kendal-Baker, Metropolitan's Commissary: My first reaction on hearing the tragic news was that a noble soul had been removed from this world and it will create a great gap in the life of the world. He was a man loved by hundreds of millions and admired by the whole world. His influence over his own generation and possibly over generations to come is quite incalculable.

He Died For India

Dr. Thomas Corray, Archbishop of Colombo, said: "It was with a sense of shock and profound pain that we learnt of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi. With his death has disappeared one of the greatest figures in Indian history. He lived for India. He has died for India.

"May his memory permeate the spirit of India in sentiment of concord and peace. With the entire world we desire to express our deepest sympathy towards our brethren of India in this, their hour of bereavement."

All cinemas in Ceylon were closed on Saturday.

administration proceedings and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to probate and that probate be issued to the Petitioner as Executor and sole legatee under the said will, unless the said Respondents shall appear before this court on the 16th day of February 1948 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 15th day of January 1948.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 144. 3 & 6).

TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, February 17, 1948 for the supply of about 8,000 heaped bushels of slaked lime at the stores in the New State Farm, Kilinochchi beginning from immediately after the agreement is entered into. For further particulars please refer to the Government Gazette of 23-1-48.

P. J. HUDSON,
Government Agent, N. P.
Jaffna, January 20, 1948.
(G. 150. 30 & 3.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 365/P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnammah widow of Kandiah of Valveddy

Deceased.
Kandiah Arunasalam of Valveddy
Vs. Petitioner

1. Kandiah Sandrasegaram of Karanavai South

2. Kandiah Mailvaganam of Malakam

3. Kandiah Vaithilingam of Colombo

4. Maheswary daughter of Ganasundram of Valveddy

5. Ganasunderam Kandasamy of do

6. Chellammah widow of Ganasunderam of Do.
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. Thalagodapitiya Esquire additional District Judge on the 12th day of December 1947 in the presence of Messrs Rajaratnam & Nadarajasunderam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 12th December 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 4th and 5th Respondents unless the respondents shall on or before 22nd day of January 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration as heir of the deceased unless the respondents shall on or before the 22nd day of January 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The day of January 1948.
Sgd. W. Thalagodapitiya
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by

Rajaratnam & Nadarajasundram
Proctors for Petitioner
29-1-48.

Extended & Reissued for 20-2-48.

Sgd. W. T.

A. D. J.

(O. 146. 3 & 6.)

History Repeats Itself

Prophecy Is Fulfilled Citizens' Mourning

Gandhi Is Dead . Gandhism Conquers The World

(By K. RAMACHANDRAN)

BERNARD SHAW's characteristic comment on the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, 'it shows how dangerous it is to be too good', speaks volumes in its depth of thought. None but a show could have explained in ten small and simple words the true significance of Gandhi's life and mission. Confucius, one of the wisest men, had the same idea in his mind when he said, about 2500 years ago, 'there is only now and then a man under Heaven who loves what is right without expectation, of reward or hates what is wrong without fear of consequence.'

That Gandhi was the greatest man of his time in the world is one of the commonest statements by his admirers both in the East and West. In what sense was he great? Physically he was a 'shrimp of a man' as Lord Lloyd contemptuously said or 'a half-naked fakir' in the words of Churchill. Some others described him as a gnome. An ardent admirer introducing Gandhi at Sabarmati to an American visitor explained this aspect beautifully thus: 'In this trivial lantern of the flesh there burns a light that never was on land or sea. When Nature is making geniuses she has a habit of paying more attention to the contents than to the container.'

Nor is it his intellect that has earned for him world-wide reverence and homage. He is recognised as one of the greatest men of all time, not by what he has enjoyed but by what he has suffered for the sake of his convictions, and the last suffering at the assassin's hand came as the crowning glory of his life as long wished for by him. For over half a century he was prepared to die for the sake of truth and Non-violence, both of which, according to him, are so intertwined that it is practically impossible to disentangle and separate them.

He had not only prayed for this end but has even anticipated it. At his recent utterances and writings bear ample testimony to this anticipation. He appeared as a guide and teacher of humanity, nay a Saviour of the whole human race, irrespective of country, caste, colour and creed, and there would have been something lacking in his Messiahship or Avatarhood had he not met with the tragic end which had ever taken most of his predecessors.

One of those who had an early prophetic vision of Gandhi's high mission was Bishop Whitehead of Madras who declared: 'I see in Mr. Gandhi, the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the Crucified Saviour than the men who have thrown him into prison and yet call themselves by the name of Christ'. This was in 1914. About nine years later, another Christian Missionary, Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York made a more

striking and prophetic declaration: He said: 'When I think of Gandhi, I think of Christ. He lives His life; he speaks His word; he suffers, strives, and will some day nobly die for His Kingdom upon earth.'

In another way Gandhi was a novelty. This accounts for his having been a mystery even to some of his closest associates. The two robes of a Prophet and a Patriot were extraordinarily combined in him, perhaps for the first time in human history. When we analyse his full life and philosophy closely, we will find that his association with the Indian freedom movement was only incidental and that essentially his mission was for the freedom of the whole world,—freedom from hatred, malice, greed, violence and passions that have destroyed nations and are threatening to destroy the remaining ones.

Gandhi is dead, but Gandhism is sure to grow from strength to strength. It is the only hope for the present sick world. Let us not, in the shock caused by his sudden and tragic end, forget, the everlasting truth that the mortal habitation for the immortal soul must always be a matter of indifference.

India's Darkest Hour

Void Created

(BY G. G. PONNAMBALAM

President, All-Ceylon Tamil Congress)

Millions of people throughout the world on hearing the shocking news of this cruel tragedy must have involuntarily gasped and cried—'Surely it cannot be, it is not true, Gandhiji cannot be dead'. The heart refuses to believe or the brain to accept the hideous truth. These feelings so universal about him are the spontaneous tribute of humanity at large to a being whom the world needs today more than ever.

His passing creates a void both in the realm of things mundane and in the realm of things of the spirit. In India's history will be found the names of several of her great sons each one of whom influenced the world around him in some measure. But no one in that distinguished list has influenced so deeply and so profoundly contemporary opinion in the entire world as Gandhiji has done. Nehru was right when he said: 'The light in India has gone out.' This is indeed the darkest hour for India. We can only hope that it precedes the dawn—the dawn of a new era whose presiding genius will again be the spirit and light of Gandhiji.

WITH sorrow and anguish written on their faces, thousands of people—citizens of Jaffna—Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists listened with wrapt attention, to eulogies paid to the Father of the Indian Nation and the 'Saviour of Humanity' at a large meeting held at the Jaffna esplanade yesterday. The conflicting ideological differences were cast aside and Tamil Congressites, United Nationalists, Nationalist Tamils, Samasamajists and Communists joined hands in paying their tributes to the departed leader.

Mr. C. Ponnampalam Chairman, U. C. presided; before the proceedings commenced, songs befitting the occasion were sung by Kumari S. N. Saraswathi, ex. Secretary of the women's section in the I.N.A. of Subash Chandra Bose. A full sized portrait of the Patron Saint of India was placed on the Rostrum and was profusely garlanded.

Prayers for the soul of Mahatmaji were offered by the Hindu priest of Nallore Kandaswamy Temple, three Buddhist Priests, Rev. V. K. Nalliah and Kathi S. M. Aboobacker J. P.

Mr. Ponnampalam in his introductory remarks stated that it was the darkest hour not only for

India but for the whole world, for Gandhiji's forced exit was pregnant with grave possibilities. Gandhiji had had made the supreme sacrifice, and in their respect, history had only repeated itself, after 2000 years since the prophet of Nazareth was crucified. Mr. Ponnampalam told how the Independence movement in India initiated by Gandhiji had its repercussions everywhere, and if Ceylon was to be in the comity of Free Nations within a very short time, it was entirely due to Gandhiji and his services to India. The 'half-naked fakir' bearded the British Lion in its own den with his invincible weapons of Satyagraha and Ahimsa, and as a result, the British Lion which had been wandering at its sweet will and pleasure has begun to retreat to its den.

Mr. Ponnampalam appealed to the citizens of Jaffna to follow in the footsteps of Gandhiji and to cultivate the spirit of communal harmony and ahimsa. He stated that a suitable memorial should be founded in Jaffna to perpetuate the memory of the Mahatma.

Messrs. R. Sivagurunathan, M. Balasundaram, C. Vanniasingham, M. P., Dr. C. Kandiah and others spoke and a resolution of condolence was unanimously passed.

Mahatma's Mantle

NOW that Mahatma Gandhi has gone on whom will his mantle descend asks A. T. T. in the Times of Ceylon and says:

Some years ago Gandhi spoke of Jawaharlal Nehru as his 'political heir.' To Nehru the Mahatma was always Bapu (Father). When Motilal Nehru lay dying he entrusted his only son to Gandhi. 'I am going', he told Jawahar. 'From the moment I die Bapu is your father. Obey him.' And to Gandhi he said: 'I leave Jawahar in your keeping.'

There are grim days ahead for India. But if Nehru survives in power, the progressive forces will triumph and in time assert themselves. It is no secret that the Mahatma was the buffer which cushioned the antagonisms between the communal and non-communal elements inside the Congress.

Nehru has set his face steadfastly against influential attempts to make of India a Hindu State. He has denounced theocracy in no uncertain terms. Behind him was the backing of Gandhiji. Can he now fight almost single-handed, the forces of reaction which will soon crowd down upon him?

On the answer to that question hinges the immediate future of India. But no man can say what the answer is.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is Nehru's obvious rival for the vacant throne.

Patel leans heavily to the right. He is the Indian Socialist Party's most uncompromising opponent, and he wields sufficient influence with Big Business to overawe it with his authority. Patel likes to flourish the Big Stick. And it is no secret that the communalists both within and outside the Congress rely greatly on his influence.

Age is the only factor against this authoritarian man. He is 73 against Nehru's 59 years. Patel has been likened to a Tammany Hall boss. He is a born organizer, and against

LANKA'S GRIEF

The House of Representatives passed a resolution expressing on behalf of the people of Ceylon its grief with the people of India in the loss they have sustained by the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Senanayake, moving the resolution, said, the Mahatma was a symbol of all that was best in the East. 'The beacon light has seemingly been quenched. But in the truer sense, this cannot be so. He is one of the immortals, one of the great teachers of mankind and the world will cherish and wishfully yearn for the fulfilment of his teaching that soul-force can overcome evil' he said.

Moving a similar resolution in the Senate (Upper House), Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Leader of the House and Minister for Home, Affairs said it was a tragedy that they met at the last meeting of Parliament before granting Independence under shadow of death. 'India has lost her father, the world has lost a leader and humanity has lost a great teacher', he said. 'I believe Mahatmaji in death will be greater than he ever was in life and that the spirit of Mahatmaji will now bring to the troubled India a solution that she has been searching for weeks and months that have preceded to day.'

Nehru's impulsive, volatile temperament poses a cool and calculating brain. With Kipling he believes that 'iron, cold iron is master of them all.'

Acharya Kripalini who recently resigned the Presidency of the Congress is among Patel's closest henchmen. Politically and temperamentally he is antipathy to Nehru.

For the first time in his 59 years Nehru emerges, a lone, pathetic figure, from the shadow of a great name. His earlier political career was dominated by his imperious father. Since Motilal's death he has never strayed outside the Gandhian orbit.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 814

In the matter of the estate of the late
Thambiah Karthigesu of Kokuvil,
Jaffna late of Kuala Lipis in
Malayan Union Deceased
Paripooranam widow of Thambiah
Karthigesu of Kokuvil East

Vs Petitioner

- 1 Karthigesu Makesan
- 2 Karthigesu Ratnamakesan
- 3 Karthigesu Anandamakesan
- 4 Guneswary daughter of Karthigesu
- 5 Puvaneswary daughter of ..
- 6 Velupillai Ponniah all of Kokuvil East (2nd to 5th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th respondent) Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal
before R R Selvadurai Esquire District
Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of

December 1947 in the presence of
Mr C Arulambalam Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and the
affidavit of the abovementioned
petitioner dated 20th October 1947
having been read:

It is ordered that the said
Velupillai Ponniah the 6th respondent
be appointed Guardian ad litem
over the 2nd to 5th respondents and
that the said Paripooranam widow of
Thambiah Karthigesu the petitioner
be declared entitled to have Letters
of Administration to the estate of the
said intestate, the same issued to her
accordingly unless the respondent, or
others in interest shall on or before
the 13th day of February 1948 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of December 1947.

Sgd: R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by:
C. Arulambalam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(C 140. 30 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 362PT
In the matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Vairaviar Muttu-
kumaru late of Puloly East

- Deceased.
Vs. Petitioner.
Muttukumaru Balakrishnan of Puloly East
1 Muttukuraru Dura's my
2 Muttukumaru Selvadurai
3 Muttukumaru Thiruvavukarasu
4 Muttukumaru Rajaratnam (maru)
5 Saraswathy daughter of Muttuku-
6 Markayatharasu daughter of Muttu-
7 Arumugam Sinniah and (kumaru)
8 wife Maheswary
9 Nagamma widow of Muttukumaru
all of Puloly East

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the
abovementioned Petitioner praying for
probate of the Last Will and Testa-
ment of the abovementioned deceased
dated the 26th day of October 1944
and attested by K. Vinasithamby
Notary Public under No. 1491,
coming on for disposal before G. C.
(T. A. de Silva Esqr, Additional, Dis-
trict Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day
of October 1947 in the presence of
Mr. C. Tbanabalasingham Proctor on

the part of the Petitioner and on
reading the affidavit and petition of
the abovementioned Petitioner and
also the affidavit of the 1st and
surviving witness to the said Last
Will and Testament.

It is ordered that the said Last
Will and Testament of the said
deceased a ready deposited in this
Court be and the same is hereby
declared proved, that the said
Petitioner as the executor appointed
by the said Last Will and Testamen-
t is entitled to have the probate of the
said Will and that probate of the
said will be issued to him accordingly
unless the respondents or any other
person or persons interested shall
show sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this court to the contrary on
or before the 14th day of November
1947.

This 10th day of October 1947.
Sgd. W. Thalgopitiya,

Drawn by
C. Tbanabalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

14-11-47 Time to show cause
extended for 4-12-47.
4-12-47 Time to show cause
extended for 15-1-48.
14-1-48 Time to show cause
extended for 22-48.
(In trial) W. T.
A. D. J.
(O 139. 30 & 3)

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