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## BRITAIN AND HER EASTERN POSSESSIONS

### Her Preparations to Protect Them

#### COLLABORATION OF FRIENDLY POWERS INVOKED

By Donald Cowie

TO what extent could Great Britain protect her valuable Eastern possessions and interests if she were engaged in a general war? As a writer on Imperial defence, I have been repeatedly asked that question in recent months. The best answer is a simple recital of the relevant facts.

Until recently, Britain neglected to secure her defensive position in the Far Eastern and Pacific areas. She built the great Singapore Base, but did not station strong forces there, nor did she prepare a comprehensive plan of strategy in terms of a general conflict. During the Great War, Britain had no need to safeguard her Oriental interests, thanks to her alliance with Japan. Today, no such alliance exists.

But the Committee of Imperial defence has lately taken definite steps to provide against the contingency of war in the Far East. The thorough nature of these is another demonstration of the fact that the British authorities, though naturally slow to extend their military activities are dangerously efficient when goaded by a potential enemy to take action.

#### Largest Naval Fortress

Singapore is the largest and most powerful naval fortress in the world, but requires battleships if it is to fulfil its function completely. It is true that until a short time ago, Britain could not spare capital ships for Singapore without endangering her position in European waters. The Royal Navy, thanks to deliberate disarmament, was no longer on a two-power basis.

Neither the number nor names of the vessels in question can be disclosed. But it can be

revealed that, in the official view they would be perfectly capable of protecting British interests and, if necessary, taking offensive action. The composition of this reserve naval force has been planned without prejudice to the balance of power in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The Royal Navy, stronger today than at any period in history, is once more established on a two-power basis.

But the imperial strategists do not place their trust in warships alone. They have recently invoked the collaboration of friendly powers in the Pacific area. Two important conferences have been held. One took place in New Zealand, with the result that Australia and New Zealand have decided to share their resources in event of an emergency, and a Pacific Defence Council will probably be established to control all British strategy in the South Pacific region.

The second conference was held at Singapore, and was attended by representatives of French Far Eastern forces as well as staff officers of the British units. It is understood that France and Britain agreed to pool their manpower and supplies in time of war, and to render mutual assistance. The facilities of Singapore would be available to the French, while the British would be allowed to operate from Indo-China.

#### Patrol of China Sea

Arrangements for combined British and French patrols in the China Sea and convoys for the protection of shipping in the event of an emergency were then discussed, while the possibility of obtaining reinforcements for Singapore from

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## NEED OF SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT TODAY

By Miss G. Constant Lounsbury, B. Sc.

THE world today is not facing but has already entered a period of upheaval, of agitation which, since historical times, has probably never been so widespread. The unrest, the anxiety, the lack of security, the fear of the future, the striving to bolster up wornout social institutions (with their systems of economical and social oppression) are as evident in India as in the Western world. Let us ask ourselves what has produced this state of affairs and what remedy, if any, exists.

When a nation is governed by foreign rulers, these rulers are readily blamed for any and every thing that goes wrong. But we have to ask ourselves how that country came under the Government of an alien people. In nearly every case we shall discover that division and discord among the people themselves had already weakened the nation. This is illustrated today in China where the great advantages of Japan has been that China was not a unified nation. So too in Spain, the completely different aspirations of Catalonia and of the other provinces set the forces of reaction and of progression in contest; hence there was civil war.

We cannot ignore the profound racial differences that have long divided India, and are complicated by religious sectarianism, for formalised religion can be a great source of division while spirituality alone can be a source of unity.

There are those who seeing this would say that all religion is an opiate to keep the people in submission. I have met even Indians in Europe who seriously asserted that Buddhism had put India to sleep and arrested her development during 2,009 years. It is of course true that these students had only a superficial knowledge of the real teaching of Buddhism. But there is nevertheless a certain amount of reason for this intellectual revolt against religion as well as state today both in Asia and Europe.

To my mind the problems of the present are pressing. It

is said of Christ that he was a man of suffering. Lord Buddha said, "One thing I teach, sufferings and the destruction of suffering." This teaching we need to hear again today. Can any war (or series of wars) decrease or destroy suffering? Can violent and bloody revolts free men and make their blood-stained hands peaceful and constructive? So it is that a large portion of our youth today seem to consider that neither state, nor religion can solve our problems, that only individuals can be perfected, while I feel strongly that (except in the case of Arhats) individuals can only be improved, and not perfected. We have to consider that misery and illiteracy must disappear before we have any right to blame the masses; they too, if they cannot be perfected, can be improved.

The spiritual man wishes to raise others to his spirituality, not to perfect himself alone. To accomplish this we must have a peaceful social order; and for this law must prevail. In other words, we must surrender some of our liberties in order to have any liberty at all, and I do not think that this is a cowardly desire for protection or self-interest. A man cannot protect his family if a state does not protect him from bandits and allow him to enjoy the fruit of his labours. It is sophistry to say that the only good government is anarchy,—no government. Only in a community of saints could we find any number of men each fit to govern himself and not to wrong his neighbour. And then when absolute spirituality prevailed (if such a state were possible) we should need no state at all.

To my mind good government is that government which means the greatest liberty to the greatest number of people. The form of government is less important than its intention. Why have all our governments failed today? It is because in them there has been no spiritual ideal, they have been concerned with plans for the material pres-

(Continued on page 4)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)  
No. 90 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Rasammah wife of C.  
Rasiah of Thondaimannar  
Chinniah Arumugam of Thondai-  
manar

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Rasiah Nagaratnam
2. Kamalathevy daughter of  
Rasiah
3. Arumugam Thuraisamy all of  
Thondaimannar, presently  
Contractor P. W. D. Klang,  
F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional  
District Judge of Jaffna on the 4th  
day of March 1939 in the presence of  
Mr. S. Mailvaganam on the part of  
the petitioner.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respon-  
dent be appointed Guardian ad-litem  
over the minor the 1st and 2nd Res-  
pondents that the petitioner be de-  
clared entitled to take out Letters to  
the estate of the deceased Rasammah  
wife of C. Rasiah and that Letters of  
Administration be issued to the  
petitioner, unless the respondents ap-  
pear before this Court on or before  
the 23rd day of March 1939 and shew  
sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 4th day of March 1939.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo

Additional District Judge

Extended and reissued

Ret'ble 19-10-39

Sgd. S. Rodrigo

A. D. J.

(O. 49. 16 & 19-10-39)

## Ceylon Government Railway

### ELEPHANT PASS TRAIN AND RAIL CAR HALTS

Commencing from 18th October 1938, the  
halt at Elephant Pass, 21 1/2 miles 7 chains, will  
be a rail car halt only. As from same date  
the new halt at Elephant Pass Market, 21 1/2  
miles 17 chains will be brought into use,  
and trains now booked to call at Elephant  
Pass will call at Elephant Pass Market in-  
stead.

W. G. Hills

Acting General Manager

Colombo, 16-10-39

[G. 24. 16-10-39]



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1939.

## MINISTER ON DIGNITY OF LABOUR

ADDRESSING A GROUP OF  
workmen last Saturday on the  
dignity of labour, MR. G. C.  
S. COREA, the Minister for  
Labour, Industry and Com-  
merce, appealed to the unem-  
ployed in the country to lay  
aside their cloaks of vanity and  
take to any form of labour for a  
living. A good deal of the  
misery in this country, it will  
be admitted, is due to unem-  
ployment. The problem of un-  
employment is there not  
because there is no work but  
because there are people who

do not want to do any work  
which is not to their liking  
and which does not carry with  
it a certain amount of "dignity"  
in the public eye. It is this  
false sense of dignity that is  
the chief cause of unemploy-  
ment. What the unemployed  
therefore need to be impressed  
upon is the wholesome truth  
that there is dignity in any  
honest work but that there is,  
as the Minister aptly observed,  
villainy in idleness. Another rea-  
son why certain types of man-  
ual labour are not looked upon  
with favour, is because they do  
not bring enough remuneration  
to maintain a standard of liv-  
ing that has been artificially  
set up by those better placed  
in life. If much of the arti-  
ficiality and vanity that mar  
the peaceful progress of life in  
this country is done away with  
and a life, simple and in keep-  
ing with the traditions and  
climatic conditions of the  
country is adopted, the need  
for inflated salaries and big re-  
munerations will be lessened:  
the meagre return a piece of  
work can bring will then be  
ample to eke out an honourable  
existence. The start in regard  
to this return to simple living  
should come from the top. This  
has been done in India. The  
leaders of the National Move-  
ment in India who are now  
holding the highest positions  
in the provincial Governments  
have set an example which  
more directly appeals to the mas-  
ses than high-flown platitudes  
from public platforms. The result  
has been a happy return to the  
traditional simplicity of Indian  
life. It is this change of out-  
look on life and in the mode of  
living that is greatly needed in  
Ceylon for any solution to the  
unemployment problem to be  
permanent. This does not how-  
ever absolve the Government  
from the responsibility of open-  
ing fresh avenues of employ-  
ment. The only and sure em-  
ployment for anyone in Ceylon is  
agriculture, and it should be the  
first concern of the Govern-  
ment to provide every facili-  
ty for the unemployed in  
this country to be attracted  
towards it. The Minister ex-  
plained to the workers the  
various schemes under consid-  
eration for granting Crown land  
to the unemployed in Colombo  
and helping them to be self-  
supporting peasants, and ap-  
pealed to them to engage in  
agriculture—one of the first so-  
lutions to the unemployment  
problem. It is amusing to re-  
flect that the unemployment  
problem here is bound up more  
with the question of dignity of  
labour than with the paucity of  
work. The present crisis  
should prove useful to teach  
the people the dignity of la-  
bour and the villainy of idle-  
ness.

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

### Germany Ready for Offensive THREE BRIDGES BLOWN UP BY FRENCH

London, Oct. 14.

The British Battleship the Royal  
oak has been sunk.

The Admiralty announces that  
the Royal Oak is believed to have  
been sunk by a submarine.

The list of casualties will be is-  
sued as soon as possible.

This is the biggest Naval loss  
after the sinking of the Courageous.  
Fifteen survivors were landed  
from the Royal Oak. None was  
seriously injured.

The admiralty further announces  
that two of the German submarines  
sunk yesterday were the latest and  
the largest class of ocean-going craft  
and were between 500 and 700 tons.

### Ready for Offensive

London, Oct. 14.

Neutrals report that preparations  
have been complete in Berlin to  
transfer Hitler's Headquarters to the  
Western Front.

Some expect an offensive this  
week-end as the customary raids,  
indispensable to a big attack are  
thought to have been completed.

French observers say that a new  
Army Corps arrived at the Seig-  
fried Line.

It is believed that enough Ger-  
mans have now been concentrated  
at the Luxembourg-Moselle-Rhine  
triangle for an offensive at any  
moment but the narrowness and  
the difficulty of a country seamed  
by rivers, and hills and the strength  
of the French positions are calcu-  
lated to make an attack appallingly  
expensive

### German Public Wants Something Spectacular

Hence some anticipate simulta-  
neous drives through Holland and  
Switzerland with the object of dis-  
sipating the Allied resistance.

In a still apparently divided state  
the Nazi counsel's governing factor  
is likely to be the internal condition  
of Germany. The public is longing  
for something spectacular.

Whatever Hitler's decision may  
be the Allied Commanders are re-  
ported to be confident that their  
troops are better officered and train-  
ed, and at least as well equipped as  
the enemy.

The French trenches and Artil-  
lery from Lauterberg to Sierck are  
more formidable than anything in  
the last war.

### French Blow up Bridges

Paris, Oct. 14.

Authoritative French military cir-  
cles confirm the German report that  
the French blew up three bridges  
across the Rhine on Thursday.  
These did not include the big bridge  
at Kehl opposite Strasbourg.

It is unofficially reported that the  
French blew up another big Rhine  
bridge yesterday.

News of the destruction of the  
three U-boats yesterday was warmly  
welcomed here as an indication of

the approaching end of the sub-  
marine menace. It is estimated in  
semi-official quarters that 17 or 18  
U-boats have now been destroyed.

### Turkey's Agreement with Moscow

Istanbul, Oct. 14.

The Newspaper "Yenisabah"  
claims to have reliable information  
that the Moscow negotiations have  
resulted in an agreement in harmony  
with Turkey's undertakings towards  
Britain and France.

### RUSSIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS

### Warships Sent To The Aaland Islands

A Moscow message says that  
Russia has despatched troopships  
and aircraft in large numbers to-  
wards the newly-acquired bases in  
the Baltic States. Besides, several  
destroyers and battle cruisers have  
been sent to the Aaland Islands and  
the Gulf of Finland.

The Helsinki radio has called up-  
on Finnish citizens to complete all  
preparations for protection against  
air raid attacks.

Repatriation of Germans from  
the Baltic States is proceeding.

Hitler is reported to be consider-  
ing a still greater plan for the re-  
patriation of Germans in South-  
Eastern Europe and Russia. Ac-  
cording to a Zurich message, Hitler  
is preparing for a vast transfer of  
Germans in the Danube territory.

According to his plan, Czechs  
would be sent to Russia and would  
be replaced by Germans in Ruma-  
nia, and Germans from Hungary  
would also be transferred.

The Germans leaving the Baltic  
States regard themselves as fugitives  
from the advancing Bolsheviks.  
The Germans are allowed to take  
with them only ten shillings.

The Government has closed all  
the jewellery shops in Latvia.  
Cloth shops have also been closed.

### GERMANS REFUSE TO RETURN

Kaunas, Saturday.

Many Lithuanian Germans are  
refusing to answer Hitler's repatria-  
tion call because they do not want  
to be what are described here as  
'rabbits for Hitler's political experi-  
ments.'

It is thought that Hitler's plan  
in ordering repatriation was to re-  
vive the Bolshevik bogey in West-  
ern Europe in the hope that this  
might result in the Allies coming  
to terms, but that it failed following  
Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

## PUBLIC SERVANTS AND THE WAR

SECRETARY OF STATE'S  
ADVICE

### SHOULD REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS

While it would be in accordance with the traditions of the Colonial Service that many of its members would wish to offer themselves for active service with the forces it may be that in fact they would be serving their country better by remaining at their present posts, states a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Ceylon Government, an extract from which is published in last Friday's Gazette.

#### No Less Essential

His Majesty's Government, adds the Secretary of State, attaches great weight to the principle of making the most effective use of available Man Power, and first consideration to be borne in mind is that the maintenance of an efficient Colonial Service is a most important part of our national effort. The functions of the Public Services in modern warfare are complementary to those of the fighting services and no less essential to the prosecution of War.

I should, therefore, wish all applications for release from Colonial Service Officers to be considered in this light and no officer in any of the Unified branches should be granted permission to undertake other employment unless you are prepared to recommend his release in which event his application should be referred to me with your observations.

#### Those who Resign to Join up

During the last war some officers who left their employment without permission to join the Forces were dismissed and later reinstated. No such procedure is contemplated on the present occasion. Any officer who resigns in similar circumstances will not be regarded as having been dismissed but he will, of course, have no claim to reinstatement. I hope, however, that in view of the consideration to which I have drawn attention no officer will wish to resign his appointment if he is informed that it is held to be in the public interest that he should continue in it.

I do not propose to lay down any general rule as to the grant of permission to retire on pension to officers who have reached retiring age. No doubt in many cases they will wish to remain at their posts if they are fit and Government desire their services. But cases will have to be considered according to their individual features.

## 850 Germans Arrested In India

London, Oct. 13.

A total of 850 out of 1,500 Germans in India have been arrested for internment, according to an official announcement. The total includes Germans, and Australians and a few suspect Czechoslovakians.

Although Nazi propaganda was widespread and a number of persons are known to be engaged therein, there was no hint of resistance and only one succeeded in escaping.

## Govt. Employment Exchange

Registered Unemployed  
26,165

**M**R. J. Vincent Mendis, Manager of the Institution, is a statistical summary of the first year's work states that the total number of unemployed persons who registered at the Exchange during the year was 26,165. Of these 24,859 were men and 1,306 women. As many as 18,246 belonged to Colombo City and 7,919 to Outstations.

Of these 26,165 registered the largest group were Sinhalese who totalled 21,033 forming 83 per cent. Next come 1,387 Moors, 1,357 Tamils, 747 Malays, 645 Burghers, and 99 others.

The total number of registered unemployed on September 9th, 1939, after deducting the permanent placings of the year was 24,870.

#### 883 Orders

"During the period under review the Exchange received 883 orders," states Mr. Mendis "Removing from these 204 abandoned orders and 46 orders for which there was no supply, 633 orders were operated upon. Of these 594 were successful, that is, workers suitable to the employers were supplied by the Manager in 95.5 per cent. of the cases.

"The number of workers employed under these orders was 1,306. In other words, the Employment Exchange has sent on an average 150 persons a month or five persons into employment every day since it was established.

"Of the 1,806 jobs filled 1,518 were normal placings and 288 were under the Retirement Scheme where Ceylonese replaced Indians who were compulsorily retired on July 31st.

"Fifty-two per cent. of the placings or 944 were of unskilled labourers while 22 per cent or 400 were of skilled labourers. Semi-skilled labourers come next with 243 and clerical workers 197, while technical workers occupied 13 posts.

"Of the 1,806 jobs filled 1,558 or 86.6 per cent. have been by Sinhalese who form 83 per cent. of the registrations. Tamils have filled 113 jobs; Malays 62; Moors 34; Burghers 32, and others 7.

"Of the 1,806 who found jobs 1,509 were residents of Colombo. Of the balance 297 outside residents who found employment 272 came from Colombo district and the other 25 from other Provinces and districts.

"The Bureau carries out an educative campaign among the workers to induce the Ceylonese to take up and carry out jobs which up to now they have left to others to train them to recognise dignity of labour and honourableness of all honest labour; to impress on them the need of giving 100 per cent. satisfaction by consistent hard work and loyalty to duty; to assist in breaking up the system of bribery and 'influence' to gain jobs, which have been so largely resorted to in the country in the past."

## The Late Swami Abhedhananda

In Memoriam

By T. Chelvadurai,  
Proctor, S. C.

Sri Swami Abhedhananda has entered Mahasamadhi. The last remaining direct disciple of Sri Ramakrishna has shuffled off his mortal coils. The successor of Swami Vivekananda in America who for more than quarter of a century single handed kept the flame of Vedanta burning bright by his lectures, classes and publication of books has become one with the absolute. The patriot sage whose lectures on India and her people were proscribed by the Government of India has attained Eternal bliss. The author of "How to be a Yogi", "Atma Gnanam", "Divine Heritage of man" and hundred other books is one with the Infinite. The voice that spell-bound the cultured in America and Europe is now still. Spiritual India is poorer today by the loss of her dear beloved son.

Born in Calcutta in the year 1866 October 2nd he passed the Entrance Examination with honours and then took up the study of religion and philosophy. While studying Patanjali Yoga sutras he became imbued with the desire of practising Yoga and realising truth. For that he was in search of a Guru who could instruct him. Fortunately for him Sri Ramakrishna was at Dakshineswar five miles North of Calcutta. He went, saw him and under his guidance practised yoga and realised truth.

From that time a great change has come over his life. He is one of those young men who having come into contact with Sri Ramakrishna realised the transitory ephemeral mirage-like nature of the world in the search for the infinite everlasting bliss. He took up the garb of sannyasin, travelled from Himalayas in the North down to Cape Comorin in the South, visiting holy places of pilgrimage and came into contact with various religious teachers.

It was during his travels he heard about the spread of the spiritual message of Vedanta in America and Europe by his brother monk Swami Vivekananda and he went to England to help him in his work.

On his return to India in the year 1906 he landed at Colombo and he was accorded a right royal reception. He delivered a series of lectures under the auspices of the Vivekananda Society, Colombo. He visited Kandy and on his way to Jaffna he visited ruins of Anuradhapura and there The Vivekananda Society was formed. The Hindus of Jaffna welcomed him most enthusiastically and there he delivered inspiring lectures urging the youths to spread the religion and the philosophy of the Hindus throughout the world. He returned to India and after a short interval went again to America and founded the Vedanta Society at New York. He delivered lectures in almost all the leading Universities in America, in Mexico, Alaska and Canada. From there he used to visit England and

## FIVE NEW V. T'S FOR JAFFNA

One for Each  
Maniagar's Division

It is notified by Proclamation in last Friday's Gazette that a Village Tribunal is to be established in each of the following Chief Headmen's divisions of the Jaffna District:—

The Chief Headman's division of the Island

The Chief Headman's division of Vadamaradchi.

The Chief Headman's division of Tenmaradchi.

The Chief Headman's division of Pachchilaippali-Karachchi.

The Chief Headman's division of Punakari-Tunukkai, exclusive of the Island of Iranaitivu.

## Point Pedro Athletic Sports Club

Point Pedro, Sunday.

At a meeting of the residents of Point Pedro held yesterday at the Point Pedro Law Library an Athletic Sports Club for Point Pedro was inaugurated.

After the election of Office-bearers for the year there was a soccer Match at the Hartley College grounds between the newly formed club captained by Mr. F. C. A. Splendidwinde and the Jaffna Rangers. Mr. W. Richard D. de Silva (Magistrate) started the match by giving the first kick to the ball. The match ended in a victory for the home team by two goals to one. A social followed. (Cor.)

Europe spreading the message of Vedanta.

Finally he returned to India in the year 1923 and founded the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society in the centre of Calcutta where he gave religious instructions to many, initiated some and gave the order of sanyasin to a few.

Those who had the good fortune of knowing the Swamiji personally were struck by the magnetic personality and deep penetrating eyes like those of Sri Krishna and his psychic powers. He had the peculiar way of imparting instructions which makes the questioner himself to answer.

At times you will feel that you are talking, playing or joking, unconscious that you are before a great religious teacher. Then all of a sudden you will find yourself in the presence of a great spiritual force which will raise you to an atmosphere of Holiness and spiritual bliss. Such was the power displayed by the direct disciple of Sri Ramakrishna.

We learn from his life that India, in spite of her slavery and degradation, is still capable of producing intellectual giants who carry her message from Peking to Peru bringing peace and blessings to humanity. We learn from his life that India's message to the world is spirit not matter, love not hatred, peace not war. May his love inspire and elevate us to spread India's Message which is life spiritual and may his blessings be on us all strengthening and elevating us to the realm of spiritual bliss.

## NEED OF SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT TODAY

(Continued from page 1)

perity of this or that particular people.

Governments frequently are swept away by bloody revolutions and then a new tyrant arises and establishes a new despotism. This is the history of the French revolution, culminating in a Bonaparte and it explains today the power of a Hitler, a Stalin, a Mussolini. It takes years for the Karma of revolution to be played out, and form a nation to again become peaceful and relatively free. Everything in the Samsaric world is relative. There is no reason why we should not use evolution instead of revolution to obtain as good a government as possible. Evolution, if animated by spiritual ideals, is peaceful. Revolution is violent and defeats its own end, for after revolution we have repression and then a new order, whence equilibrium again prevails. In government, as in social affairs, and in religious matters, there must be equilibrium between liberty and order.

The individual acts upon the mass, but mass thinking and acting reacts upon the individual; they are separate.

We have also to take into account the modern revolt against religious traditions. Have social and religious traditions held us back and should they be scraped? Have our ancestors accumulated no knowledge acceptable to us? Must every child put his hand into the fire to learn that it burns? Must all religious experience be personal? Traditions are not necessarily good or bad. If they outlive their usefulness and become hindrances, they should be discarded. But to say that a guru is useless because each one must in his own heart realize Reality for himself, is like saying that no babe should be helped to walk, he must stumble about alone. Methods of spiritual training are as useful and necessary to us as laboratory methods are to the scientist. And, through accumulated psychological experience, methods of training in spiritual life have been evolved. We must not throw away the kernel of Truth, just because the outer husk has dried. Spirituality is not *oppressive*, it is *liberating*. Spiritual life is an evolution, a progress, a growth that needs protection and care.

Some one will say, the word spiritual is very vague. What do you mean by it? Is it religion or something more? When religions are *alive*, it is religion, but religions (it is said) have led to division and discord, even to fanatical wars, and often to oppressive priestcraft. The scent is in the flower but the flower is not the scent; when the leaves die and the petals fall we cannot seek it there; so too when religion becomes stereotyped, formal, sectarian, there is no longer a spiritual emanation. Though no mere words can define spirituality, we can experience it. It is only in *silence*, when the call of the senses is stilled that each of us in his own heart realizes (according to his degree of spiritual development) that which we call spirituality. The purified and serene mind has no sense of separateness and makes no distinctions such as man *versus* the

universe, god *versus* man, spirit *versus* matter; a sense of unity awakens in all who have realised spiritual life.

Just as under the action of the water and the strengthening sun, the lotus rises from its bed of mud, unfolds its budding flower until at last it reaches perfection, so *silently, naturally* a spiritual growth takes place and the whole inner nature of man is perfected.

The earth element, the water, air and fire elements have nourished the lotus. So too should we draw our strength from the cosmic constituents of life, and not lose contact with the world around us that we seek to purify. When spiritual aims animate the social and political structure of a people, progress and prosperity will reign. When selfish narrow materialistic aims and gains alone are sought, we shall find no true success and happiness. *All that works for unity and love spiritualizes life. All that works for division and suffering degrades it and increases suffering.*

It is the impossibility of explaining spirituality in words that has led to the creation and use of symbols. Destroy existing symbols and humanity will create a new set. All the sacred images (icons) were forbidden and destroyed in Russia. But what was the astonishment of the government to find that people flocked to worship the embalmed body of Lenin, since they were deprived of Christ images. Symbols serve as a centre, a focus of spiritual aspiration. Pilgrimages too provide an escape from the daily sordid preoccupations of the petty self. But we must remember that symbols are but sign posts on the path of Reality. We must not take any reflection in the mirror for Reality itself. Symbols may serve us, they must not enslave us, nor stop us on our way. The spirituality of traditions (as of symbols) constitute their whole value. The use of symbols is essential for the expression of religious aspirations and experiences. But unless intelligently understood, the symbol becomes a superstition. The form obscures the non-form. Spirituality is an inner experience, a subtle experience. If symbols are taken literally or worshipped for personal gain, they are hindrances. Symbols properly used permit one to turn inward, to concentrate on truth; as such they have for us a great value and we should use them to help us on our way. We must keep our symbols pure and not take them for Reality, but we must not destroy anything that can help us along.

The last century has seen a period of experiments in political and in social economy. We have had the Fascist state, the iron hand that came after a period of misery and revolt. In such states man is only considered as a cell in the social body, a child of eight is a soldier. No man's thoughts are his own, he must think and act according to imposed ideas. Woman is reduced to the unnatural status of a machine that produces as many soldiers as possible. Her child is not hers, it belongs to the state as

## CEYLON DEPUTATION TO BURMA

### To Arrange Supply

"The Times of Ceylon" understands that a deputation will leave Ceylon very shortly for Burma to arrange all questions pertaining to the supply of rice to Ceylon.

The Board of Ministers discussed this question a few days ago, but no final decision was reached. It has not been decided who should lead the deputation.

the bee belongs to the hive. Science is subservient to the production of destructive weapons and religion is fettered or crushed. Curiously enough the great aspiration for equality of communism has proved just as oppressive. Born of violence and assassination, it led to wholesale destruction of all who did not agree with its ideas. Religion was banished as an enemy of the people and mass thinking created along materialistic and despotic lines. Class hatred and domination, whether of the proletariat or the high born, is selfish and slavish. No mere material organization on social and economic life can give peace or even prosperity.

The Fascist and communist alike have ignored the spiritual hunger of man, they have sought and often succeeded in making political passions take the place of banished religions (especially among the younger generation), for violence and hatred are taught from the cradle up.

Wherever we see purely disinterested service mitigating the suffering of humanity and of beasts, wherever we find a noble aspiration for freedom and the determination to conquer by peaceful means and by true constructive leadership, there, indeed, we shall see the working of spiritual life in its external manifestation. Wherever we see saints free of superstition communing in silence with Reality, radiating love and compassion, there we shall acknowledge that spirituality which leads to liberation.

All striving for the domination of one race, or of one class over another and all greed, all hatred, whether with spasmodic (or with systematized) violence only leads humanity from one pitfall to another. We cannot climb up on the shoulders of others. We must stand on our own feet and help others up. The spiritual man is a free man and should insist on freedom and combat ignorance and that selfishness, which leads to violence making men slaves of their passions. Material gains for a race or an individual (unless accompanied by spiritual evolution) strangles the spiritual life and leaves us with the mere husk of success.

Where the spiritual life has gone out of any religion, it is like a tombstone forgotten in a cemetery. When spiritual aspirations prevail, the miracle of selflessness purifies and strengthens humanity, it makes men peaceful as well as happy. When, as to-day, materialism with all its gains has only led us all to the brink of destruction (so that even a rich country like America sees poverty and unemployment growing yearly,) we must stop dead short, for the machine has not lessened labour, it has only replaced labour and makes for war. We must return to the simple life knowing that desire has no end at all, and seeing that only through spiritual evolution we become worthy of freedom, of peace, and saviours of humanity.

—(Prabuddha Bharata)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

### The Chankanai V. C.

Sir,—I write to congratulate the Chairman and members of the Village Committee, Changanai, for the useful rural uplift work they are doing. Notable among their activities are:

(a) The provision of pipe-borne water to the Punnalai hamlet.

(b) The establishment of maternity and infant welfare clinic at Changkhanai.

These are works of real public utility. If we can find half a dozen men like Mr. Krishner, the chairman, who could spend the evenings of their life as usefully as Mr. Krishner does, the lot of the poor and illiterate rural people will be brighter indeed. While appreciating the commendable assiduousness with which the interests of the rural people are looked after, I would earnestly urge the village committee Changkhanai to move more freely among the villagers and keep them well informed about the food control and other kindred matters. Despite all publicity, profiteering and "squeezing" are still very rampant.

Yours etc.,

S. VYDIALINGAM,

Tholpuram, 13 Oct., 1939.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 99 Pt.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Mailvaganam of Karanavai North

Deceased,

Parupathy widow of Kandiah Mailvaganam of Karanavai North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Puvaneswary daughter of Mailvaganam
2. Kamaleswary daughter of Mailvaganam
3. Yogeswary daughter of Mailvaganam
4. Veeragathiar Arumugam all of Do. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Respondents for the purpose of representing and defending them in the Testamentary proceedings instituted by the petitioner and that the petitioner as wife of the deceased be entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 5th day October 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of September 1939.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,

Addl. District Judge.

Extended and Re-issued for 26-10-39.

Sgd. S. R.

A. D. J.

(O. 48. 12 & 16-10-39.)

## Flag Day for Red Cross Fund

### Jaffna's Sympathy with War Sufferers

A Public meeting held under the auspices of the Jaffna Social Workers' Association at the Central College hall decided to hold a Flag Day to assist the Red Cross Fund. Mr. S. Kanagasabai, President of the Association, presided. Mr. K. Navaratnam acted as Secretary.

Mr. Kanagasabai said that it was the duty of every one of them to do whatever they could either by making contributions to the Fund or by personal service. That was one way of showing their loyalty to the British Throne and for the successful termination of the war.

It was a noble and humane act to relieve the wounded and the suffering. Therefore he hoped that they would come forward with liberal subscriptions to the Fund and do any personal service which was possible for them to do.

The Rev. James S. Mather presented messages received from supporters who were absent. One was from the Bishop of Jaffna who said, "You may count on the complete support of the Catholic community in your praiseworthy effort". Another was from the Chief Secretary who said, "Your co-operation is greatly appreciated".

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved "that this conference of Social Workers expresses its deep and profound sympathy with the wounded and suffering in the present war and calls on the people of Jaffna to support Red Cross work by subscribing generously to the Flag Day Fund".

Mr. Nalliah said, "As you are all well aware the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle to save civilisation and the ideals we hold dear and sacred from a godless and soulless tyranny which seeks to impose its dominion over the peoples of the world.

### Fight for Freedom

"The flower of British manhood is facing death and suffering to save democracy and to ensure for all of us, our personal liberties, freedom of thought, expression and worship. It is our sacred duty to do all that lies in our power on behalf of the Empire to ensure the triumph of the cause for which it has taken up arms.

"We who enjoy peaceful security under the strong arm of the Empire, though far off from the scenes of hostility, can yet imagine and picture to ourselves the horrors and sufferings that modern war entails.

"The functions and purpose of Red Cross work is to aid the wounded and mitigate the sufferings of war. This is a cause that is dearest to the hearts of all mankind in which the non-violent and the pacifist can wholeheartedly labour in helping Red Cross work.

"We will have the satisfaction of doing a great humanitarian work as well as our duty. Jaffna never failed to support a good cause. I am certain that the people of Jaffna would wholeheartedly support the Flag Day Fund in aid of Red Cross Work."

The Very Rev. Father T. M. F. Long, seconding the resolution,

## INDO-CYLON TRADE TALKS

### Question of Nationals To be Discussed

New Delhi, Oct. 11.

It is learned that the Government of Ceylon recently approached the Government of India to begin trade negotiations for a commercial agreement.

The Government of India are understood to have replied that they could only begin trade talks if the Ceylon Government were agreeable to discussing the other outstanding questions relating to Indian settlers in the colony. The negotiations for a trade agreement would follow the settlement of these questions. It is gathered that the Government of Ceylon have now accepted the Government of India's standpoint and talks between the two countries may begin in November next.

### Britain and Her Eastern Possessions

(Continued from page 1)

India was explored. It was considered that an Anglo-French guarantee might be extended to Siam. The conference was very satisfactory and its importance should not be overlooked.

I am informed by a Singapore correspondent that ample stocks of war materials have now been collected at the Base. Coal and oil supplies are being increased. Reserves of aircraft are available.

The British Commander-in-Chief is now convinced that 'Anglo-French strategy in the Far East is so planned that any threat can be successfully met.'

Australian and New Zealand experts, once very fearful, share this confidence. Here are the authoritative words of Mr. Hector C. Bywater, the naval expert; "In well-informed naval circles, the view now prevails that any threat to Australasian territory, which may have existed a year or two ago, has practically disappeared."

said that he was there as the delegate of the Bishop of Jaffna, and warmly supported the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

The Rev. James S. Mather proposed: This conference invites all who are ready to do personal service in Red Cross Work in any part of the Island or overseas to give their names to the Secretaries of the Jaffna Social Workers' Association."

He said that there were many who were eager to do personal service and help in Red Cross work as stretcher-bearers and attendants if opportunity were given them.

Mr. R. P. Aseervatham seconded the resolution, which was supported by Atikar A. Naganathar and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. Navaratnam proposed and Mr. E. Rajanayagam seconded that the following Working Committee be appointed: Mr. S. Kanagasabai (Chairman); Mr. R. R. Nalliah (Treasurer); the Rev. James S. Mather (Organising Secretary); Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam; Atikar A. Naganathar; Mrs. Weaver; Miss Northway; Mudaliyar C. Ganapathipillai; the Rev. Father T. M. F. Long; the Rev. J. T. Arulanandam and Mr. J. V. Chelliah.

## Dignity of Labour and Villainy of Idleness

### Mr. Corea on Types of Work

IN a stirring address to more than 300 workmen at the Workmen's Resort, Slave Island, Colombo, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, appealed to the unemployed to lay aside their self-made cloaks of vanity and take to any form of labour for living.

"Nobody will question dignity of labour, but every one will abhor the villainy of idleness", he said. "The Government is making every effort to raise the standard and status of the workman and if the men of the country co-operate wholeheartedly we shall be able to bring about an ideal state of affairs in the very near future", he added.

Mr. Corea's address was on the "Dignity of Labour."

Mr. S. Arunachalam, Hon. Secretary of the Resort, who presided briefly, referred to the problem of unemployment, which was daily increasing and the reluctance of the people to earn their livelihood by honest labour.

Mr. Corea said that "as the Minister dealing with that vital question and as a man of the country I am determined to do what is expected of me.

"The problem is to find work. The State has amenities to provide the people of the country with work, but unfortunately some of them do not care to avail themselves of this opportunity. Certain 'indignities' are attached to certain classes of labour."

In other countries, more advanced than Ceylon politically and economically, the people consider the honesty, sincerity and ability of a man in his particular sphere of work.

"The fact that a man swept chimneys did not mean that he was looked down upon.

The pernicious practice of pampering the pen-drivers and prodding the workman had hurled the country into depths of unemployment, he emphasised.

"Fortunately, now, both classes are realising the folly of this vanity and a few months ago two hundred Ceylonese took to a certain class of labour which no one would have dreamt of doing a decade ago."

### Land First Solution

Mr. Corea appealed to the men to engage in agriculture. It was one of the first solutions to the unemployment problem.

The Ministry were considering various schemes for granting Crown land to the unemployed in Colombo and helping them to be self-supporting peasants.

He explained the various pieces of legislation that were being prepared to improve the growth of industries and raise the standard of workmen.

## THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

### November Sessions

The Northern Assizes will hold its third session beginning from November 6. There are 23 cases on the calendar, of which more than half are said to be murder.

## LONDON BECOMING RURAL

### Vegetables Grown in City's Squares

London is becoming rural. Vegetables are being grown in some of the squares.

In part of Tavistock square, Bloomsbury, the grass has been removed, and sturdy young cabbages are now growing.

They are watered each day by the two gardeners who look after them.

Each day residents of Tavistock-square go to see how the vegetables are getting on.

Several other squares have been dug up to make trenches. Great mounds of earth stand bleakly round them with the few remaining flowers trying to make show; but cabbages could be grown on the tops of these mounds. They would not look so artistic as flowers, but they would at least be useful.

## Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association

A meeting of the Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association was held at Pt. Pedro on Saturday the 4th inst. presided over by V. Mudaliar Kulanthaivalu—one of the Vice-Presidents. Two resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting, one expressing loyalty to the British Throne and the other to have a concert in aid of Gloucester Fund.

The rules of the association were approved and new members were enrolled. The membership now exceeds 200. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Kankasanturai. (Cor.)

## Auction Sale

D. C. J. 14137.

Suppapillai Ramiyah of Koddady Jaffna

Vs. Plaintiff.

Kumaru Kandiah of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Defendant.

PROPERTY.

A piece of land situated at Murusumodai in Karachi parish, Karachi division of the Jaffna District, Northern Province called Murusumodai kadu containing in extent 59 acres and 10 Perches bounded on the East by Road, North by the property belonging to V. Samuel Subramaniam of Tellipallai and the land reserved for channel, West by sand road and South by lot No. 45 (but exclusive of the land reserved for channel from North to South and way and water-course leading to the Northern boundary land along the Western boundary). The whole hereof.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 14137. D. C. J. I shall sell the above property by public auction on Wednesday the 8th November 1939 at about 10 a. m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,  
Commissioner,  
Van. West.

(Mis. 172. 16-10-39.)

## Suspend All Controversies

### Mr. Kerr on Labour Question

Colombo, Tuesday.

"IF the Board of Ministers are to prove themselves statesman-like, in my opinion they should do their best to suspend all movements, all demands that are likely to create controversial issues until the Empire emerges from the war," declared Mr. C. G. C. Kerr, President of the European Association of Ceylon, who returned to the Island from Home leave yesterday.

"I feel myself that all unnecessary legislation, all demands for reforms and all matters that can possibly be suspended without detriment to the country's welfare as a whole should be put aside.

"As far as is humanly possible the main interests to be fostered are those that are designed to promote the achievement of victory. Unity is the great keynote.

On the question of labour, Mr. Kerr said that he had met a very high Indian official, a fellow passenger aboard his homeward ship,

with whom he had an interesting conversation.

"I gathered from him," said Mr. Kerr, "that opinion in India is very definite on the point of the labour repatriation. Until the Ceylon Government is prepared to adopt a more elastic attitude, the Government of India, with the approval of the India office, will not modify their own attitude.

#### "Needlessly Precipitate"

"Apparently those concerned in India consider that the Ceylon Government has been needlessly precipitate in its policy and, from their point of view, they have become adamant on their side of the question.

"The impression I gathered was that the Government of India were adopting an attitude rather like that of an elder brother administering a mild castigation to a youthful delinquent, and that until the impasse is solved by some withdrawal on the part of Ceylon, they are prepared to consider the question of reprisals as a just course of action."

No 255

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