

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 60.

## FUTURE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

### Two Schools of Thought

#### THE PROBLEM OF TAMING NATIONALISM

(By Sir Arthur Keith, F. R. S.)

MANY years ago, I, like millions more, fell under the spell of Mr. H. G. Wells. I have much in common with him. We were born in the same year; we both had Huxley as our master—he directly, I indirectly. But in later years, we have parted company—all over the question of nations and nationality.

Mr. Wells is convinced that it is the cause of war and that the only way to universal and perpetual peace is to erase from the map of the world all its frontier lines and paint it a uniform colour. I, on the other hand, would rather strengthen than loosen our national ties and instincts, for as I conceive it, the national spirit is all that stands between us and universal chaos. We have peace within our frontiers only so long as we remain united and strong. Under a national dispensation, mankind has come by its civilisation. Mr. Wells desires peace on easy terms; there is no easy way to peace save by courage and sacrifice.

I suspect that our differing outlook on nation and race, on war and peace, is traceable to the circumstances amidst which we grew up. I was born into a farming community; just because he was a neighbour, was also a friend. I grew up proud of the land of my birth. Mr. Wells, on the other hand, had the misfortune to be born in the worst possible circumstances—those offered by a London suburb—or at least a Kentish township in the process of being overwhelmed by London. Had he come into Bromley in the eighteenth instead of the nineteenth century, things would have been different; in all likelihood, he would have grown up a patriotic Kentish man. As it has

fallen out, he has become a confirmed cosmopolitan with his national feelings undeveloped and, therefore incapable of judging the force and strength that lie behind a people united by national sentiment.

#### The Collective Spirit

It is often assumed that the spirit of nationality is something new—only a few centuries old, so far as Europe is concerned. This is certainly not true; the spirit which induces men to cling together in permanent groupings for purposes of intercourse, of mutual service and of security, is as old as man himself. Such groups represent man's earliest attempts at "collective security." Even our remote cousins, the anthropoid apes, in their life in the jungle, give us the first glimmerings of the collective or national spirit. In the behaviour of the male gorilla, we can trace the dawn of patriotism. Leaving his family group secluded in the bushes behind him, he comes forward to meet the enemy, and, if need be, he gives his life for its safety. The establishment of frontiers is still an older practice; frontiers are determined and respected by many forms of bird and beast.

All primitive tribes live in a territory with observed frontiers. A frontier is demarcated as a means of preserving peace; it is an undemarcated or disputed frontier that is the most common cause of war. In the absence of aggressive neighbours, a tribe need only live inside its frontiers to have peace. Amongst progressive tribes, there has always been aggression, smaller tribes becoming bigger and stronger. The climax of this aggressive movement was reached by Rome

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## MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

### Weapons of War

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue  
of 2-11-39).

#### CHAPTER IV.

THE ancient Hindus connected everything, even the most material object, with some metaphysical cause. Their weapons and arms made no exception to this rule. A supernatural origin was ascribed to all their arms.

#### Origin of Weapons

Everything connected with weapons and war was included in the *Dhanurveda*, i.e. the knowledge of the bow, which is one of the *Upavedas*. The gods had originally no intimate acquaintance with the precepts of the *Dhanurveda*, and this deficiency was the main cause of their defeat at one time by the demons or asuras. Eventually they were instructed in the mysteries of the *Dhanurveda* which was first communicated to Prithu by Brahma. If this has a historical reference, it would refer to the want of effective weapons among the primitive Aryans in India, and it would suggest that their knowledge of superior weapons was borrowed from the Dravidians.

Another tradition is that the primeval Daksa had two daughters, Jaya and Suprabha, who were given in marriage to Kasyapa, the mind-begotten son of Brahma. Jaya became, according to a promise of Brahma, the mother of all weapons and missiles (1)

A third tradition according to the *Mahabharata* is that Agnivesa, the son of Agni, received the *agnyastra* from Bharadvaja, and Agnivesa handed this weapon down to Drona, the son of Bharadvaja. This wonderful fire weapon plays an important part in the epic and dramatic literature of the Hindus.

A fourth tradition given in the *Agnipurana* reads thus:

"When the gods were battling against the demons, there appeared through Brahma's agency on the top of the Himalaya mountain the deity of the sword, the *Asidevata*, illuminating by its splendour the whole sky, the earth at the same time was shaking to its very foundation. The *bhadga* (sword) was thus introduced into the world by Brahma for the sake of freeing the universe from the mighty demons. It was 50 thumbs long and 4 broad and Brahma entrusted it to Siva or Rudra. After success had attended the undertaking of Siva, he delivered the sword to Visnu, who on his side handed it over again to Marici and the other sages. One of the latter, the sage Rsabha, gave it to Indra. Indra conferred it on the guardians of the quarters of the world, and these latter presented it to Manu, the son of the Sun, to help him in the administration of justice against evil-doers. Since that time it has remained in the family of Manu."

A fifth tradition connected with the origin of weapons is as follows: "When the gods had been defeated by the demons in a great battle, which defeat they owed in some part to their insufficient knowledge of the *Dhanurveda*, they perceived on their flight the great sage Dadhici, who was sitting near the place they passed. To him they entrusted their arms and continued their flight until they reached the high mountain Mandara, under whose bulky body they sought and obtained an asylum. Here they rested for many years, acknowledging Indra as their immediate superior. The sage meanwhile guarded well these weapons, which through his penance had all been changed into spikes, had entered his body and had become his bones. Thus a long time passed away, until the gods became at last anxious to recover once more their lost position and to try another fight with the demons. In their dejection they appear-

(1) *Nitiprakashika* i, 45-7

(Continued on page 4)

**Red Cross Flag Day**

THROUGHOUT JAFFNA  
Monday 4th December 1939  
HELP THE WOUNDED IN THE WAR  
(Mis. 187 G—30-11-39).

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1939.

**A CASE AND ITS MORAL**

ELSEWHERE IS REPORTED A case from the District Court of Jaffna in which the Judge's warning to a girl of sixteen should serve to open the eyes of parents to the sort of training they should give their girls. The girl in question was kidnapped by a widower who is father of five children, the eldest of whom is a girl of thirteen. The girl had been immediately recovered by the parents. She insisted on marrying the man and in her evidence before the District Judge reiterated her determination to marry no other man than the daily-paid labourer with whom, she said, she was in love. She further stated that she liked to be a step-mother to her lover's five children; all this seems extraordinary. The parents of the girl moved the District Court for letters of guardianship of the girl and a certificate of curatorship. The Judge finding that the girl had no reason to show against her going back to her parents ordered her to be given in charge of the parents. Even after this order was passed the girl refused to go with her parents who had then to seek police assistance to take her forcibly with them.

The Judge's observation at the conclusion of the case is very telling. "Woe be unto society", he said "if the Court had to give covering sanction to every minor girl who runs away with any man to whom she takes a passing fancy." There have been several instances of this nature in the past and all this can be attributed to a regrettable lack of public opinion and a dangerously free way of bringing up children. Society has been out off from its old moorings and the much boasted social sense in the Tamil community has been gradually giving place to an individualistic and self-centred interest in social life. The old social sanctions and restrictions have almost snapped. With the influx of time and the advent of a "civilisation" that is neither indigenous nor entirely foreign, the young ones growing into this hybrid condition develop a kind of

liberty in defying their parents and society alike, and acting unthinkingly and suffering in the long run. Many families have become victims of this growing virus among the youths of both sexes. The unthinking fancy of youth especially in matters affecting their moral and material well-being should be curbed first by the parents, then by Society and lastly by the law.

In the present instance we are glad to note that the Judge has done the right thing in ordering the girl to go back to her parents. No doubt her passing fancy for the widower might mean to her for a time a sacred cause. But when once this fancy is shown to be a base weakness and time reveals to her the utter shamefulness of her impulsiveness, she will recant and repent. But, what we wish to urge here is that the seducers of such weak minded girls should be punished severely. Marriage by such clandestine means should be banned. Marriage is essentially a social institution and if it is sought to be effected to the detriment of the family and the society, it fails of its purpose. If the courts keep this idea well before them, a great deal of the misery among people can be prevented. But first and last the responsibility for the lapses of their children rests on the parents whose clear duty it is to see that in pliable age they give the children proper training and protection against temptation. The social sense among the Tamils needs rehabilitation.

**HEAVY DOWNPOUR AND GALE****Many Rendered Homeless**

A heavy downpour accompanied by a violent gale yesterday has caused much damage to the Peninsula.

A large number of people living in lowlying lands have been rendered homeless by the floods caused by the rains which continued to fall from morning till very late in the night. Many of the important thoroughfares were rendered impassable by the rising flood and trees that have been brought down by the gale. The weather has cleared somewhat. The flood has not yet subsided.

Some relief work is being done in the flood stricken areas.

The trains could not keep to the scheduled time as the lines are under water in many places.

**Obituary**

MR. V. SELVADURAI

We regret to record the death of Mr. V. Selvadurai, retired Interpreter, Courts, Jaffna, which occurred on Tuesday. The funeral took place yesterday at his residence and was largely attended. The remains were cremated at the Kompayanmanal Crematorium.

**Tribute to Departing M. O. H.****U. D. C. Refers to Doctor's Splendid Health Work**

Before the conclusion of the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council the Chairman (Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy) said that he had received official intimation that Dr. V. Nadarajah, the M. O. H., had resigned his membership of the Council, owing to his transfer to Colombo.

Dr. Nadarajah, continued the speaker, was the first M. O. H. to have his offices in the present premises of the Urban Council. His interest in the welfare of that town was so keen that he had made himself part and parcel of that Council. The health of the town had improved considerably during Dr. Nadarajah's tenure of office. Owing to the doctor's tact and pleasing manner, there was today less opposition to health propaganda.

Mr. S. Patanjali in seconding said that the era after Dr. Nadarajah took charge of duties of M. O. H. had been one of steady and rapid progress in the health activities of the Town. The somewhat unsavoury name they had as a Council backward in promoting matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of the town had been effectively erased. Continuing Mr. Patanjali gave as an illustration of the rapid advance under Dr. Nadarajah's regime, that when he took charge, the number of latrines constructed per year was about a 100. After he became M. O. H. the number exceeded 500. All this he was able to achieve as a part time officer.

Dr. Nadarajah, replying, thanked the Chairman and the members for the co-operation extended to him in his work. As a Jaffna man he felt that he should do everything in his power to improve the health of her people.

The speaker stressed that the Council should spend more money on health activities for such expenditure would ultimately prove the soundest investment.

Before concluding Dr. Nadarajah complimented the members on the smooth way in which business was carried on.

**Conditions of Peace****King's Reply to Appeal**

London, Nov. 12.

THE King has sent separate replies in almost identical terms to Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold.

The replies declare that he has carefully examined, with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the dominions the appeal of November 7. He recalls the previous Appeal of August 23 to which the British and French Governments had sent favourable replies, also the Appeal of August 28, which was welcomed by the British, French, Italian and Polish Governments.

A few days later the German Government launched an unprovoked attack on Poland, which had been overrun with every circum-

**MORE FOOD IMPORTED****Ceylon's Favourable Trade Balance**

A feature of the import trade of the Island during last month is the increase in the value of foodstuffs brought into the country, as compared with the figures for September.

Increases are recorded in nearly all the essential foodstuffs—rice, dried fish, currys, meat—as well as apples, grapes, etc.

On the other hand, the imports of oil fats and resins, seeds and nuts for oil, iron and steel, cutlery and electrical goods show a decrease as compared with the figures for September.

Dried fish to the value of Rs. 907,350 was imported into Ceylon during October, which represents an increase of Rs. 283,961 as compared with previous month.

In October this country imported cotton yarn and manufactures of the value of Rs. 1,381,334 as compared with the Rs. 1,002,259 in September.

The increase in the value of imports during the first ten months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year is Rs. 4,582,789.

**Rise in Exports**

So far as exports are concerned the position is very favourable, the increase in the value of exports during the first ten months of this year being Rs. 17,142,346 as compared with the corresponding period of 1938 and the total visible balance in Ceylon's favour Rs. 52,763,000 compared with Rs. 39,699,000 for the corresponding period of 1938.

stance of brutality. The reply expressed appreciation of the offer and declares: "It always has been my desire that the war should not last a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

**Essential Conditions**

"The essential conditions on which we have determined that an honourable peace must be secured have already been plainly stated. The immediate occasion leading to our decision to enter the war was the German attack on Poland but this aggression was only a fresh instance of the German policy towards her neighbours. The larger purpose, for which my peoples are now fighting are to secure that Europe should be redeemed, in the words of my Prime Minister, from the perpetually recurring fear of German aggression, to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties and to prevent a resort to force instead of pacific means for the settlement of international disputes."

The reply alludes to the amplification of these remarks by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax and concludes: "The elements, which, in the opinion of my Governments, must form part of any settlement emerge clearly and distinctly from these declarations of policy.

"Should your Majesties be able to communicate to me any proposal of such character as will afford a real prospect of achieving the purpose which I described, I can say at once that my Government would give them their most earnest consideration."

## "WOE BE UNTO SOCIETY"

JAFFNA JUDGE ON GIRLS WHO ELOPE

### GIRL WHO WANTS TO MARRY A WIDOWER

"WOE be unto Society if the Court had to give covering sanction to every minor girl who runs away with any man to whom she takes a passing fancy" observed Mr C. Coomaraswamy, the District Judge of Jaffna, in ordering that a sixteen-year old girl be given in charge of her parents who instituted an action moving for letters of guardianship of the girl and a certificate of curatorship.

The girl in her evidence told the judge that she did not want to marry her cousin but wanted to marry a widower and be the step-mother of his five children.

The parents Chinniah Veluppilai and Annapillai, in their application stated that the third respondent Thangammah, their daughter, was 16 years and 10 months of age. Thangammah was possessed of a few pieces of jewellery which she wore on her person. The petitioner intended to settle on her in addition to that jewellery, immovable property and other pieces of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,500.

The petitioners further stated that the first respondent, Sinnathamby Subramaniam, who was a widower with five children (the eldest of whom was a girl of 13 years of age) and who was a daily paid labourer possessed of no property, had clandestinely and by deceitful means removed Thangammah from their lawful custody on Oct. 1. He was charged before the Kayts Magistrate with kidnapping. The girl who had been recovered by the petitioners within a few hours of the kidnapping, had been ordered by Court to be kept in the custody of Captain Devadasan, of the Salvation Army, pending the decision in that case.

The petitioners feared that the object of the first respondent was to marry the girl. Such a marriage in the petitioners' opinion would be detrimental to the interests of their daughter.

Mr. W. D. Niles, instructed by Mr. D. J. Ganaprasadam, appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. H. R. Ariacutty, appeared for the first respondent.

#### Girl's Evidence

After the evidence of Annapillai, Thangammah gave evidence. She said that she was living with the petitioners till the incident in question.

Thangammah said that she consented to marry the first respondent and went with him without obtaining her parents' permission. If she had to marry she would marry only the first respondent.

Under cross-examination, the witness stated, "I wrote letters to the first respondent. I am in love with him. Before my elopement with him I have been on speaking terms with him."

The girl further stated that she did not want to marry her cousin Kandasamy. He was not suitable husband for her. "Even if my mother forces me to marry him, I am not willing to do so. I do not

## FUTURE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

when she broke down the tribal frontiers over the fairer half of Europe. When Rome declined and fell, the old tribal spirit, broadened and chastened, brought into being the welter of nationalities now to be seen on the face of Europe. Between us and our palaeolithic ancestors, there has been no break; we have inherited to the full the tribal attributes of their mind; we have but changed the adjective; what they called "tribal," we name "national".

### Can Human Nature Change?

The real dispute between the school represented by Mr. Wells and myself concerns human nature. Can this heritage of primal tribal qualities be eradicated from our brains? Yes! This is a possibility. Suppose we call in an anthropologist—or Eugesist—from Mars to do the trick of us. How would he proceed? Much, I fancy, as our ancestors did when they began to domesticate the horse, the ox and the sheep. He would select and segregate the tamest and most amenable of men and women to form a breeding stud, he would favour such as showed a willingness to use their bodies and brains in a way useful to the rising community. Even those who could tell an exciting story or sing a song that pleased the Martian ear might have a place in the stud.

But the untamable men and women—the men and women who preferred death rather than give up their liberty of body and mind, what would happen to them? Their fate, I expect, would be that which the farmer metes out to stallions and bulls which prove too high spirited for farm purposes. Yes, give our Martian time and opportunity, and he will root from man's nature all his

want to marry anybody except the first respondent. I like to be a step-mother to his (first respondent's) five children." (Laughter in court).

At the conclusion of the case, the Judge said:

"Woe be unto Society if the Court had to give covering sanction to every minor girl who runs away with any man to whom she takes a passing fancy.

"In making my order for the custody of the minor the only consideration before the Court is the welfare of the minor herself, apart from her present fancy for first respondent. The third respondent has given no valid reason why she is unwilling to go with her parents. In fact, according to her evidence, they have been looking after her very well and educating her, and therefore there is no reason whatever why they should not be given the custody of their daughter. I therefore order that the third respondent be given in charge of her parents, the petitioners".

tribal qualities and make him a truly domesticated and tame animal, unpugnacious, obedient and peace-loving.

But would this Martian product be a happier man than the old? Would he have our devouring zest for life? I do not think so. Suppose some of the primitive breed had escaped the Martian's vigilance—what chance would our domesticated man have against the wild one? We have to remember, too, the fact that our tribal qualities are not superficial attributes but are rooted deeply in human nature. Love of women, of children, of home, of kith and kin of our native land are the qualities which make human life most worth living. You cannot tamper with this bunch without ruining it. This ancient heritage of ours, our tribal or national spirit, so often spoken of disparagingly by the penmen of a rising generation, is in truth the guardian and guide for our present and our future. That is why I plead now, and have pleaded in years past, for a fuller and a truer recognition of our tribal inheritance and the part it has played in the past, and more important still, the part it must play in modern life.

#### The Soul of a Nation

Patriotism is the soul of a nation. The cheap jibe which Dr. Johnson made about patriotism is too often quoted. For one scoundrel that seeks refuge in patriotism, ten seek it in the cloak of religion. Yet we think none the worse of religion because of that Dr. Johnson lived in a "polite" century, when learned men, fed on classical tradition, prided themselves on being citizens of the world. They were proud of their lack of patriotism. The Jacobitic troubles had become mere memories; professional soldiers and sailors fought and conquered beyond the shores of England; our polite gentlemen safe at home were content to leave the professional to do the toiling and the bleeding. The British Empire prospered.

Then came the nineteenth century with its "lofty ideals," its "liberal views" and its "enlightened aspirations." These were expressions used by the great-hearted men and women of the nineteenth century who worked to make mankind into a united brotherhood. Britain became the trading centre of the world; her ships were in every port; trade barriers were trampled under foot. Commerce and missionary enterprise were to make all nations members of the same family. Then came 1914 to awake mankind from its dream. Nature's Nemesis was upon us. It was not until the war was over that we realised what had really happened. The civilised world had suddenly reverted to tribalism—a reversion particularly hurtful to Britain.

Isolation is the keynote of tribalism. Every nation barricaded its frontiers with tariff walls, turned every inventive brain to the problem of self-sufficiency and organised man-power for defence and offence. The Pied Piper of the century appeared. We must neither under-estimate nor over-

## Savings Certificates Loans

A draft Bill to amend the Savings Certificates Ordinance is published in Friday's Government Gazette with the object of fixing a limit for loans granted out of the Savings Certificates Fund to the Government and to empower the Deputy Financial Secretary to act for the Government for the purpose of any such loan.

The existing law requires that loans granted to the Government should be utilised only for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred or to be incurred on public works. The proposed amendment will remove this restriction and authorises an investment which will form part of the General Loan Fund of the Government to be expended in any manner or for any purposes which may be authorised by law.

estimate what the Fuehrer has succeeded in doing. If to understand human nature is to be an anthropologist, then we must give him the highest place in this branch of knowledge. Anyhow, he played the tune which he knew would kindle the passions which lay suppressed and disgruntled in the breasts of his fellow-countrymen. He played the tune and his lieutenants saw to it that there would be no laggards in the seventy millions who followed him. A tribe numbering eighty millions is something the world has never seen before.

#### Back to the Dark Ages

By some power deeply seated in our nature and over which we seem to be powerless, after two centuries of enlightenment, have been thrust back, with all our load of knowledge and equipment upon us, into a dark age which will require clear thinking, resolute action, endurance and courage if the world is to find a fortunate exodus from the Egypt in which it now is.

And when I think over what has happened in our world of today, there comes back to me, in the form of a precedent, that old tale from the plains of Shinar:

"And the whole earth was of one language and one speech..... And the Lord said: Behold the people is one, and they have all one language...and now nothing will be restrained from them which they have imagined to do... So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth."

No doubt, all the ancient historian had in view when he related this tale was to give his hearer a satisfactory explanation of how the earth came to be populated by diverse races, each speaking its peculiar tongue. And yet an event of a somewhat similar kind did happen to the civilised world in the twentieth century.

I would not ascribe our present catastrophe to an interference from above by Providence, but rather to a resurrection from below of the ancient Adam which is in all of us. Our problem is to tame nationalism, not to root it out. And our greater problem is to convince our neighbours that it would be good to do the same thing. (The Sunday Times.)

## ONE MILLION POTS OF JAM

### Result from S. O. S. to English Villages

The women of the villages of England are now busy filling more than 1,000,000 one and two lb. pots of jam in a lightning antiwaste campaign to preserve the country's surplus fruit crop.

It is the result of one of the outstanding supply and transport achievements of the War, carried out by an emergency Board of the National Federation of Women's Institutes. The women have successfully organised the distribution of preserving sugar in bulk to villages, hamlets, even isolated cottages in England and Wales.

Village shopkeepers could not get delivery of enough sugar for their customers, so the women, with the permission of the Sugar Commission, asked each of their Institutes to take at least one cwt. of preserving sugar.

The women who got it are on parols to use it for the sole purpose of turning this year's abundant crops into jam.

Within a few days of the S. O. S., more than 345 tons of sugar had been distributed, and distributed, and the country-women of England were to trek with cars, barrows, farm carts and even prams to collect the quantity allotted to them.

To-day enough jam is being stirred in the preserving pans of England to fill more than 1,000,000 of all sizes.

## CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

### Mr. T. A. Strong Assumes Duties

Colombo, Monday.

The new Conservator of Forests, Mr. T. A. Strong, arrived in the Island yesterday and will assume duties tomorrow.

Mr. V. Oomaraswamy of the Ceylon Civil Service, who acted as Conservator of Forests, greeted Mr. Strong and accompanied him to the Galle Face Hotel, where he is staying for the present.

Speaking to a "Daily News" representative, Mr. Strong said that he would assume duties tomorrow and as soon as possible go on tour to acquaint himself with the Ceylon forests which he did not know of except from official papers he had read.

The question of utilising local timbers and the scientific exploitation of Ceylon forests was, of course, present in his mind, but he could not say anything on the subject at the present moment because forestry problems differed so much in different countries.

## Education Chief Returns

Mr. L. Mc. D. Robison, Director of Education, returned to the Island on Sunday.

## DEATHS DUE TO MALARIA

### HIGHEST IN JAFFNA TOWN

### HEALTH REVIEW OF TOWN COUNCILS

As compared with the 1937 figures the infantile mortality rate corrected for residence showed improvement in 16 Council areas and the maternal mortality figures in 13 Council areas the Annual Report states, of the Local Government Board for 1938. The Report adds:

Malaria accounted for 89 deaths in Jaffna, 75 in Anuradhapura, 56 in Puttalam, 53 in Batticaloa, 47 in Kurunegala, 42 in Trincomalee, 36 in Matale and in Negombo.

The incidence of deaths from pneumonia was particularly high, the towns chiefly affected being Jaffna (157 deaths), Moratuwa (106 deaths), Trincomalee (73 deaths), Batticaloa (68 deaths), Kurunegala (68 deaths), Anuradhapura (66 deaths) and Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia (64 deaths).

Deaths from tuberculosis were rather high in Moratuwa (40 deaths), Jaffna (39 deaths), Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia (33 deaths), Matara (28 deaths) and Kotte (24 deaths).

The incidence of typhoid fever was rather high in Jaffna (15 deaths), Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia (11 deaths) and Kurunegala (10 deaths).

Dysentery accounted for 55 deaths in Jaffna, 32 in Negombo, 29 in Chilaw and 22 in Trincomalee.

Some of the worst death rates corrected for residence were—

Anuradhapura	33.0
Batticaloa	27.6
Chilaw	31.8
Kurunegala	28.1
Puttalam	38.8
Trincomalee	33.9
Weligama	47.9

Some of the worst infant mortality rates corrected for residence were—

Anuradhapura	401
Batticaloa	213
Chilaw	220
Jaffna	227
Kurunegala	225
Moratuwa	333
Puttalam	246
Trincomalee	200

Some of the worst maternal mortality rates corrected for residence were—

Anuradhapura	44.6
Kurunegala	52.8
Puttalam	48.3
Trincomalee	37.0

## TO CONTROL AYURVEDA Draft Bill Published

Friday's Government Gazette publishes the draft of a Bill to establish a Board of Indigenous Medicine, to vest in that Board the administration and management of the College of Indigenous Medicine, the hospital of indigenous medicine and the pharmacy, herbarium and dispensary attached to it, and to provide for the registration of practitioners of indigenous medicine.

## Military Administration in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

ed before Brahma, the father of all beings, and requested him to help them. Brahma, moved to pity, imparted to them the Dhanurveda, together with the spells and all the necessary implements belonging to it. Supplied with the Dhanurveda, his four feet and his six angas, the gods went in search of Dhadici and requested him to surrender to them their weapons. Dhadici was quite willing to do so, even though this kindness should cost him his life, provided he was allowed to ascend to the divine heaven. His request was granted, and Dhadici advised the gods to let a cow lick his body until the bones which represented their arms were laid bare. This was done. Out of the thirty-one bones of Dhadici's body arose thirty-one weapons, and his back-bone, the thirty-second bone, was transformed into the thirty-second weapon, Indra's thunder-bolt. Provided with these weapons, which had assumed the shape of the bones from which they originated, the gods went to encounter the demons again, who could not withstand this time the assault of the gods<sup>(2)</sup>. These thirty-two weapons will be enumerated in the next section.

### Dhanur Veda

The Agni Purana gives an exposition of the Dhanur Veda (the science of archery), of which the following is a summary. The Purana says that "the Dhanur Veda is divided into four chapters, and includes within its scope the training of five classes of warriors such as, the car-warriors, the elephant-men, the cavalry, the infantry and the wrestlers".<sup>(a)</sup>

"A battle fought with bows and arrows should be deemed as the most honourable sort of fight, the one fought with the nooses is the second best, the one fought with swords is the worst, while that (3) Op. cit. cexlix. 1. in which the combatants engage one another in wrestling, should be considered as only an apology for a fight. (4)

"A Brahmana or a Kshatriya tutor should be engaged to teach and drill soldiers in the art and tactics of the Dhanur Veda which is considered as the bithright of the first two orders, viz: the Brahmanas and the Kshatriyas. (5)

"After acquainting himself with the correct handling of the bow and the arrow, a soldier should then learn to hit the circular ring in the midst of the target, which usually measures sixteen fingers in circumference. Then having discharged such an ordinary arrow

- (2) a. Nitiprakasika, i. 43-60  
(b) Mahabharata, v 8695, ix. 2949 etc, quoted in Oppert's Weapons etc, of the Ancient Hindus pp. 23-24.  
(4) Ibid. cexlix. 6.7.  
(5) Ibid. cexlix. 8.

## NETWORK OF AIRWAYS FOR CEYLON

### Support by Imperial Airways

Colombo, Monday,

Wholehearted support for the proposal to establish a network of internal airways in Ceylon was expressed by Mr. J. W. S. Brancker, the new General Manager of Imperial Airways for India, Burma and Ceylon, who is in Colombo today on his way to Calcutta.

"It is a splendid idea which is taking root in most countries," he declared, in an exclusive interview with "The Times of Ceylon". "Given peace-time conditions Ceylon could not do better than forge ahead in aviation.

"An internal air network," he said, "would be very good for your Tourist trade. In fact, everywhere else, under conditions resembling those in Ceylon, tourist traffic has played a large part in the development of internal air services.

"I do not know what particular difficulties the sponsors of such a service in this Island will have to surmount, but Imperial Airways will be ready to give you all assistance, if you need it. Though our mandate is with the maintenance of through-service we are all for the spread of aviation."

## Indian National Committee

London, Nov. 13.

A new body styled the Indian National Committee has been formed in London with the object of furthering the Indian demand for self-determination, and for taking care of the political and general interests of Indians in Britain.

The Committee has the support of Dr. Vakil, Dr. Dutt Messrs Subbaroa and Surat Ali with Mr. P. B. Seal as Secretary.

he should practice with those having naphtha or any other combustible substance fixed to their heads. Then he should practice with a square target and learn simultaneously to aim at objects arranged in a square round him. Then he should practice with his bow, while moving backward or whirling round in a circle, and learn to quickly take aims at objects situated above or below the line of his vision. (6)

"Thus having acquired at such objects, both from the right and the left, a Bowman should ride on a horse and go on with his practice, receding more and more from the target on each successive occasion. Then he should practise to hit at whirling, moving or fixed object in succession. A Bowman, well initiated in the mysteries of Karma-yoga, should practice archery according to rules laid down above. The man, who made the vision both of his mental and physical eyes steady, can conquer even the god of death"

(To be Continued.)

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## NEUTRALITY OF LOW COUNTRIES

### CONDITIONAL NAZI PROMISE

### FEAR OF U. S. A. JOINING THE CONFLICT

Berlin, Monday.

THE official German news agency stated today that Germany intended to respect the neutrality of Holland and Belgium so long as Britain and France did so and so long as Holland and Belgium showed themselves capable of preserving their neutrality.

Strong intervention by Generals von Reicherau and von Blaskowitz have, so far, stopped the Germans from invading Holland, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Paris "Journal." The Generals feared that such an act of aggression might cause the United States to take an active part in the conflict, says the correspondent, who claims to have received the information direct from Berlin. He adds that the invasion was desired by Hitler and his band of extremists.

It is learned that Mr. Gordon, the United States Minister to The Hague, was received by Queen Wilhelmina at the Palace last night. The audience lasted for half-an-hour and, it is believed, was connected with the Belgo-Dutch peace moves. Why Germans are Hesitating

Paris, Monday.

The strategic aspects of a possible German invasion of neutral countries is discussed by M. Charles Maurice in "Le Petit Parisien."

He says that the Germans are evidently hesitating to start an adventure which may have grave consequences for them both in the military and diplomatic fields.

Militarily, things would not march into Holland as into butter. The coast of the two small countries, which would suit Admiral Raeder and Field-Marshal Goering for their naval and aerial operations, would not be easily occupied by the troops of General von Brauchitsch.

M. Jean Fabry, in "Le Matin" writes: Some 100 German divisions (over 3,000,000 men) have been gathered between Basle and Eupen in the last three weeks. They may be there for a new attack. They may also be there to oppose a new Allied offensive.

The meeting of M. van Kleffens and Dr. Spaak, the Dutch and the Belgian Foreign Ministers, respectively, at Breda, in Holland, lasted for two hours and, it is stated, was devoted exclusively to an examination of the British and French replies to the Belgo-Dutch peace appeal.

## GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS

### Mr. W. G. Hills Recommended

Colombo, Monday.

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works, after a very full discussion, decided this morning on the advice of the Public Service Commission to recommend the appointment of Mr. W. G. Hills, as General Manager of Railways.

## REVISED BUDGET DETAILS

### Leader Presents Statement

Colombo, Nov. 14.

SIR Baron Jayatilaka presented in the State Council today a statement of the adjustments in the Budget for 1939-40 necessitated by the war. He said:—

"The Budget as presented to the Council showed a deficit of Rs. 6,000,000. It was expected that the surplus in the Currency and Post Office Savings Bank Accounts coupled with some excess of under expenditure over supplementary estimates would suffice to meet most part of this deficit, provided 1939-40 was a normal year.

"The Financial Secretary now does not think that the surpluses referred to will now be available and no excess expenditure over supplementary estimates can be anticipated in view of the rising cost of materials.

"We have thus to meet the full deficit of Rs. 6,000,000 to which must be added nearly Rs. 4,000,000 for Emergency Defence Expenditure (which is a great reduction on the original estimate) and Rs. 1,000,000 for the Food Production Scheme, which the Council approved at the last meeting. The total deficit we have to meet is thus nearly Rs. 11,000,000.

"The Board of Ministers proposes to meet this deficit by slowing down or cutting out works and economising to the utmost the ordinary expenditure without causing so far as is possible serious unemployment and depriving the taxpayer of essential service. These expedients are expected to reduce expenditure by about Rs. 4½ millions.

"On the revenue side, the Board proposes increases in taxation, which will yield a little over Rs. 5 million. Still a deficit is left which is put provisionally at Rs. 1,000,000. This sum may fairly be taken from the General Reserve.

The taxation is the excess profits tax and the higher petrol and tobacco taxes, etc.

Sir Baron also stated that it had been proposed to increase the yield of income tax for 1940-41.

The Board of Ministers did not consider it desirable or practicable to alter the incidence of tax for the current financial year as assessments had already been made and in many cases the tax already paid.

Mr. Hills will be paid the salary of £ 1,750 a year.

Mr. Hills, who has been connected with the Ceylon Railway since 1915, has been acting as General Manager since the retirement of Mr. E. W. Head, three years ago.

The question of the appointment of a Deputy-General Manager was not considered in view of the fact that Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. M. Kanagasabay have already been confirmed in the posts of Superintendent of Line and Superintendent, Organisation and Staff.

The Executive Committee was of opinion that a competent man should be appointed to take charge of the Commercial section of the Department.

## BRITISH STEAMER SINKS IN S'PORE

### BELIEVED TO HAVE STRUCK MINE

### ELEVEN ASIATIC PASSENGERS LOST

Singapore, Nov. 13

The British Liner Sirdhana 7,745 tons sank in Singapore Roads this morning. It is believed that she struck a mine, foundering in fifteen minutes.

It is officially announced that eleven Asiatic deck passengers, mostly children, lost their lives. Nine others are missing.

The passengers included 137 Chinese deportees, most of whom were imprisoned behind a steel grille in the forward hold. They were saved by the prompt action of the British Inspector in charge and their police escort, who blew open the lock of the grille with five gunshots. With water flooding the hold, the Chinese rushed out and reached a lifeboat.

The survivors included the well-known American magician William Nicola, who with his wife and troupe of ten, was returning home after a tour of Australia and the Far-East. Their hundred tons of equipment, luggage and jewellery were lost.

## M. S. Cs. to Fight for Teachers' Rights

### Councillors Pledge Support

Kandy, Monday.

THAT members of the State Council would fight for the rights of the teachers was the assurance given by Mr. Geo. E. de Silva speaking at the annual lunch of the Kandy Teachers' Association at the Queen's Hotel on Saturday.

Mr. A. Kandaiya (President of the Association) presided and nearly a hundred members and guests were present.

Speaking for the Association Mr. G. D. A. Abeyratne welcomed the guests and expressed the good wishes of the Association to the members who had retired during the past year.

### "Would Fight For Them"

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva said that contradictory answers had been received from the Leader of the State Council and the Legal Secretary when the question was raised in the State Council whether the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission with regard to teachers would be laid before the Council.

He assured them however that if their rights were to be affected members of Council would fight for them to the bitter end.

Mr. A. Ratnayake also gave the undertaking that he would support the cause of the teachers.

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardana said that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission had been adopted by the Board of Ministers and the proposals arising from them embodied into the Budget without reference to the Council.

## Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Karainagar

### Public Meetings Favours Appointment of Medical Man

A public meeting of the residents of the island of Karainagar was held on Monday the 13th instant at 4 p. m. in the Hindu English School Hall.

On the proposal of Mr. K. Somasundaram, an F. M. S. pensioner, seconded by Mr. K. Vaitilingam, another F. M. S. pensioner, Mr. A. Kanagasabay B. A. the headmaster of the Hindu English School, was elected Chairman of the meeting. Messrs S. M. Saravanamuttu F. M. S. pensioner and V. Subramaniam, teacher of the Hindu English School, were elected joint Secretaries of the meeting on the proposal of Mr. A. Sinnathamby, contractor and merchant supported by Mr. S. Arumugam F. M. S. pensioner.

The president read the notice convening the meeting and emphasised in a brief speech that the post of Registrar of Births and Deaths should always be held by a medical man and pointed out from his own experience that in India even in remote villages the office was held by a medical man. He referred to the fact that even in the island of Karainagar the position had been held in the past by medical men and hoped that the Government was not likely to break with the past by now offering it to a non-medical man. He thought that possibly and probably the Government Agent N. P. was recommending a medical man as there were among the applicants a few medical men.

After the brief speech from the chair, the first of the two resolutions was proposed by Mr. S. Vaitilingam F. M. S. pensioner and it was seconded by Mr. T. Arumugam, a retired English teacher from F. M. S. The resolution is as follows:—

"This public meeting of residents of Karainagar resolves that the Registrar-General, the Minister of Health and Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce be informed that it is the considered opinion of the inhabitants of the island of Karainagar that the vacant post of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages is better filled by a medical practitioner, three of the applicants for the post being such, since the post has always been held by such a person ever since its establishment.

The second resolution empowered the joint Secretaries to communicate the proceedings to the Government and to the press. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair. (Cor.)

## THREE-YEAR FOOD PLAN

### Britain Appoints war Committees to Speed the Plough

War Agricultural Committees with executive powers have been established by the Government in all countries to direct Britain's three-year food production plan.

The agricultural front is organised with military precision. Every square yard of land is now regarded as a "war area" and the Land Army has already joined the farmers in going into action.

The immediate task is to get 1,500,000 extra acres under the plough by next year. Each War Committee, which corresponds to an army's divisional headquarters, has decided the minimum acreage of grassland that must be ploughed in its area. Localised district committees—the equivalent of battalion headquarters—decide which extra acres each individual farmer must plough.

Corresponding to an ordinance corps are groups of experts, with special knowledge of local conditions in their respective territories, who form the link between agriculture and industry. Their job is to co-ordinate the use of Britain's 70,00 tractors and immense stocks of other machinery so that the mechanised forces are always on the move.

Already a record acreage has been ploughed with the voluntary co-operation of the farmers, and it is unlikely that the compulsory powers of the War Committees will have to be exercised. Everyone is responding to the Minister of Agriculture's broadcast appeal to "work like blazes".

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 658.  
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sivapackiasunthary wife of Vannianathan of Moolai, Jaffna.

Sanmuga Saravanamuttn of Kopy, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vanniasunthary daughter of Vannianathan of Moolai,
2. Thamothearampillai Vannianathan of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of March 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. NavaratnaRajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 21st September 1938 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st Respondent in order to represent her interests in the Testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared the administrator of the estate of the late Sivapackiasunthary wife of Vannianathan deceased, and Letters of administration be granted to him unless the Respondents above-named or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 5th day of May 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of March 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended for 22nd November 1939.

(O. 56. 13 & 16-11-39)

No 288

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