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SOVIET UNION'S FOREIGN POLICY

Distrust of Capitalist Governments

FEARS OF ATTACK BY WORLD CAPITALISM

(By the London Correspondent of the Madras "Hindu")

London (By Mail).

WHAT is the mainspring of the Soviet Union's foreign policy? The question cannot be answered by the simple assumption that the Soviet Government plans to divide up the British Empire with Germany, nor by ethical condemnation of Russia's actions against Poland. Although some people resent hearing it, the key to Soviet aims is unchanged distrust of the great capitalist governments, especially those headed by Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier (says a wireless despatch by the famous American correspondent, G. E. R. Gedy, from Moscow, on October 21, to "The New York Times").

Only if one accepts this fact, however much one may resent such distrust or feel it is unfounded, can one begin to understand the aims of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union is pursuing an opportunist policy as regards current developments, with the constant aim of securing herself against an imagined general onslaught upon her by Western powers.

Trail of Aggression

Having watched—as the Soviets see it—British policy, supported by the French, preventing resistance to the original Japanese aggression in Manchuria, the Italian Fascist assault on Ethiopia, the long-continued indirect help to General Francisco Franco to crush the Spanish Republic through "non-intervention," the connivance at the seizure of Austria, and the assistance given to Germany to break Czecho-Slovakia's will to resist, the Soviet Union regarded the Anglo-French conversations in Moscow with deepened, rather than allayed, suspicions that a

deep plot was afoot.

Added to the fact that guarantees had been given to the anti-Soviet Poland of Colonel Josef Beck, former friend of Adolf Hitler, and to Rumania, bound to Poland by an anti-Soviet pact, the refusal of the Western Allies to agree to the Soviet Union's sending troops and airplanes to oppose Germany in Poland and the refusal to grant to the Soviet Union defence bases in the Baltic seem to have finally decided the leaders of Russia that she was likely to be the principal victim of war.

War Watched Closely

They envisaged Britain and France holding up a score of German divisions on the West-wall and refusing seriously to attack, by air or otherwise, leaving Nazi Germany free to hurl the weight of her armies across Poland on to the Soviet Union's Western frontiers while Japan stormed against Russia in the East and Italy attacked from the south.

Guided by suspicions and subsequent developments the Soviet leaders still believe this is a most likely development; so long as they cannot be undecieved of their belief that Britain and France are still only sparing with Germany, so long their policy of uneasy co-operation with the Germans will not change.

Regarded as founded on deep-seated distrust and fear, the Soviet aims are easier to understand. On the one hand, the Soviet Union is establishing outposts to hold off a feared attack upon her frontiers while on the other hand she is seeking to weaken the "imperialism from within by pacifist propaganda, which, incidentally, is being pursued by Communists

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MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

Weapons of War (Contd.)

CLASSIFICATION OF WEAPONS

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 16-11-39)

CHAPTER IV.

THE *Nitiprakasika* which is ascribed to Vaisampayana, the same to whom the Yajurveda is assigned, says that the arms of the ancient Hindus were classified, according to their nature, under four heads, viz: (1) *Mukta* or those which were thrown. (2) *amukta* or those which were not thrown, (3) *muktamukta* or those which were either thrown or not thrown and (4) *mantramukta* or those which were thrown by spells.⁽¹⁾ This classification appears to be more theoretical than practical.

There were also other classifications, for instance, the *Agni-purana* mentions the following five kinds: (1) *yantramukta* or those thrown by machines (2) *panimukta* or those thrown by hand, (3) *muktasandharita* or those thrown and drawn back, (4) *amukta* or those which were not thrown, and (5) *bahuyuddha* or weapons which the body provided for personal struggle.

"The weapons themselves," say the *AgniPurana*, are again divided into two classes according to their straight or curved shape the weapons that are usually projected by a machine are arrows and missiles, while slings and Tomaras fall within the sphere of the second class (*Panimukta*). The weapons such as *Pasas* (nooses) are included within the third or the *Mukta Sandharita* class, while swords form the class of weapons which are retained by the hand in a fight, wrestling being the only sort of fight which is possible between two combatants divested of all arms and weapons.⁽²⁾

The *Sukraniti* classifies weapons under two heads, viz. *Astra* and *sastra*. *Astra* was that thrown or cast down by means of charms, machines or fire; and *sastra* was any other weapon, e.g. sword, dagger, *kunta*, etc. *Astra* was again of two kinds, charmed or tubular. The King who desired victory was to use tubular, where the charmed did not exist, together with the *sastras*.⁽³⁾

Mukta Weapons

The *mukta* weapons were twelve in number, viz:

1. Bow—*ahana*
2. Arrow—*isu*
3. Crooked club—*Chindivala* or *Chindipala*
4. Spear—*sakti*
5. Hatchet—*dhrugana*
6. Tomahawk—*tomara*
7. Musket—*nalika*
8. Club—*laguda*
9. Lasso—*pasa*
10. Discus—*cakra*
11. Tooth-horn—*dantakuntaka*
12. Octogon-headed club—*musundi*

Amukta Weapons

Twenty different species were included in the class of the *amukta* weapons, viz:

1. Thunderbolt—*vijra*
2. Hand-sword—*ili*
3. Axe—*parasu*
4. Cow-horn spear—*gosvisa*
5. Stiletto—*asidheru*
6. Scythe—*lavitra*
7. Bumarang or Scatterer—*astara*
8. Lance—*kunta*
9. Anvil—*sthuna*
10. Spear—*prasa*
11. Trident—*pinaka* or *trisula*
12. Club—*gada*
13. Hammer—*mudgara*
14. Ploughshare—*sira*
15. Pestle—*musala*
16. Battle-axe—*pattika*
17. Dagger—*moustika*
18. Battering ram—*parigha*
19. Pole—*madyukti*
20. Hundred-killer—*sataghni*

It may be observed here that the general belief is that Bumarang or Scatterer, No. 7 under *amukta* weapons, was a weapon peculiar to the primitive Australians, but the ancient Tamil Maravar and Kallar employed it when hunting deer. In the Madras Museum are still preserved three bumarangs two of ivory from the armoury of the late Raja of Tanjore, and

(Continued on page 4)

(1) Op. cit. ii. 11-13.

(2) Op. cit. cexl ix. 2-5

(3) Op. cit. IV. vii. 381-5.

NOTICE

The Jaffna Urban District Council

Sealed Tenders will be received by me up to noon on Friday the 15th December 1939 for the supply and delivery of all Engineering, Electrical, Sanitary and other stores, tools, materials, stationery and office requisites required by the Council during the year 1940.

List of such stores etc. and other particulars can be obtained from this Office.

Intending tenderers are advised to satisfy themselves as to the conditions before sending their tenders.

Sam. A. Sabapathy

Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,
Post Box No. 6,

Jaffna, November 23, 1939.
(G. 33. 23-11-39)

Red Cross Flag Day

THROUGHOUT JAFFNA

Monday 4th December 1939

HELP THE WOUNDED IN THE WAR

(Mis. 187 6—30-11-39).

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1939.

LEST THEY FORGET

IN OUR LAST ISSUE WE DREW the attention of the authorities to the extensive damage caused by the floods and the cyclone and urged for prompt and adequate relief to the flood victims. We would now point to a danger that threatens the people, as an after-effect of the flood. Past experience has shown that soon after a flood of the nature that we have had recently, epidemics are certain to break out in the country. Malaria, typhoid, enteric and dysentery are the chief diseases which take their toll, if proper precautions are not taken betimes to remove their causes. Normally, as was pointed out recently by the departing M. O. H. in an article in this paper, there were annually 900 cases of enteric in Jaffna with about 81 deaths, and about 275 deaths due to dysentery. The chief sources of infection are the wells, into which germs carrying these diseases find their way with outside water, and more so with flood water. It is certain that 90 per cent. of the wells in the Peninsula have now been polluted and contain the disease-carrying germs. Further, the water-logged lands will now begin to breed mosquitoes, another dangerous carrier of infection. Water and mosquito have been declared, by medical authorities, as the two very common means of transmitting and spreading diseases in a country. Although some declare that there is not much fear of malaria in this part of the Island, still medical practi-

tioners here will agree that the Peninsula, though not so notoriously malarial as Anuradhapura and some other districts, has now become more malarial than a few years ago. The breeding of mosquitoes on a large scale in the stagnant pools of water in the low-lying parts of the Peninsula, after the recent floods, will, we fear, be a prolific source of spreading this dangerous fever which has cost the lives of so many here and elsewhere in the Island. Besides, mosquitoes are also certain to function as carriers of other infectious diseases. What we wish to impress upon the authorities is that an epidemic is imminent and that therefore they should take steps presently to prevent it. The breeding of mosquitoes, of which we seem to be having plenty these days, should be prevented by methods known to be effective to the medical authorities. And the wells should be disinfected and drinking water should be made free from dangerous germs. We are sorry to hear that either in the town or in the rural areas, nothing has yet been done in this direction. We need not convince the Sanitary authorities that time is a great factor in such work. Sanitary Officers should by now have been detailed for this very urgent and essential preventive work. We hope that at least from now onwards they will set about it without further delay and save the people from the impending danger. We would nevertheless appeal to the people to arm themselves against any epidemics by observing the rules of sanitation and by taking all possible preventive means. Will the Sanitary authorities rise to the occasion?

GANDHIJI MAY BE SOLE DICTATOR**Congress Committee's Likely Decision**

Allahabad Monday.

The Congress Working Committee, it is understood discussed routine matters today. Mr. Gandhi did not attend as he is observing his weekly silence. It is anticipated that when the Committee meets tomorrow, Mr. Gandhi will explain his new technique and new lead, but no one is certain about this.

Meanwhile, there is talk in Congress circles that, in view of the serious situation, the Working Committee may appoint Mr. Gandhi sole dictator and plenipotentiary of the Congress as was done in 1931 just before the second Round Table Conference.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**To be Experimented Upon in Ten Centres**

An experimental Rural Development Scheme is to be tried out by the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The main idea behind the scheme is to improve the living conditions in the villages.

It is hoped to have ten centres in different parts of the Island and each will be in charge of an instructor appointed by the department. Several villages will be included in a centre.

The duties of these instructors would consist of helping the villagers to organise play-grounds, co-operative societies, farms, schools, and dispensaries.

The instructors will make a thorough study of each centre, and report to the Department regularly about the amenities needed at each centre.

The instructors will also endeavour to teach the villagers to carry on the work themselves. Particular attention is to be paid to cottage industries.

Already some work in this connection has been done by the Economic Survey investigators. The Department is anxious that the valuable information obtained by them of conditions prevailing in the villages should not be lost.

ECONOMY IN USE OF STATIONERY**Treasury's Circular to Departments**

Heads of all Government Departments have been instructed by the Treasury to observe the strictest economy in the matter of stationery, printing and binding indents.

The Government Printer and Government Storekeeper have been authorised to examine critically all indents for printing and stationery and bring to the notice of the authorities cases of apparent extravagance.

Heads of Departments have also been asked to report to the Deputy Chairman of the Printing Committee before the end of this month, the names of the officers whom they have appointed as Economy Officers to carry out the Treasury instructions.

THE NEW HISTORY SYLLABUS**A Public Lecture**

A public lecture under the auspices of the Northern Province Teachers' Association will be delivered by Dr. G. C. Mendis on "The New History Syllabus and its Implications" on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4.45 p.m. at the Jaffna Hindu College.

JAFFNA FLOOD HAVOC**COMMISSION TO ASSESS DAMAGE****JAFFNA ASSOCIATION'S DECISION**

The appointment of a Commission to assess the damage caused by the recent floods was urged at an emergency meeting of the Committee of the Jaffna Association held on Monday.

The meeting which was convened 'to consider the serious situation created in Jaffna as a result of the recent floods' was presided over by Mr. S. Kanagasabai, the President of the Association.

The following motion, which was proposed by the Rev. James S. Mather, was unanimously passed:—

"In view of the serious losses sustained in Jaffna as a result of the recent rains and consequent floods followed by cyclone, this Association appeals to Government to provide immediate relief to those in distress and requests that a commission be appointed consisting of the representatives for the North in the State Council, the heads of religious bodies, and leading citizens in Jaffna, to be in charge of the assessment of the damage as well as the prompt distribution of relief."

Messrs. Philip Moses, C. Arulampalam, N. Chelvadurai, Muhandiram S. Kandiah, J. T. Solomon and S. Appadurai spoke in support.

The meeting decided to take up the question of drainage and the avoiding of floods on a later occasion.

Public Co-operation Advised

The Mahayan Ceylonese Association also held a meeting on Monday when the distress caused by the floods was considered.

Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam, the President of the Association, who occupied the chair, was requested by the meeting to communicate immediately with the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce urging on him the need for Government to provide relief.

It was agreed that in the distribution of relief, the general public should co-operate and not leave it entirely to the headmen.

Rate-Payers' Association Active

A Committee Member of the Rate-Payers' Central Association writes:—

The Jaffna Rate-payers' Central Association has come forward to assess the damages suffered by the residents of the Urban Area and to procure compensation for the sufferers from the Central Government and the U. D. C. A sub-committee consisting of volunteers from the different wards has been appointed to procure the necessary information. The names of the members of the sub-committee and the details of the task entrusted to them are being broadcast through leaflets. Those in sympathy with the object of this movement are requested by the association to render all possible help.

LYING PROPAGANDA AGAINST GANDHIJI

Stories Going Round the House of Commons

GANDHIJI REPUDIATES CHARGE OF SENSUALITY

"MY life" is the caption of an article written by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan" in repudiation of various stories of sensual life going round the House of Commons regarding Gandhiji, as reported by Mr. Edward Thompson. Mahatmaji writes:—

The following from its Allahabad correspondent appears in "Bombay Chronicle":—

"Startling revelations have come to light regarding what has been going round the House of Commons about Gandhiji. It is reported that Mr. Edward Thompson, the British historian, who visited Allahabad recently, threw some light on the curious mentality prevailing in England. Mr. Thompson, who met some political leaders here, is reported to have told them three things going round the House of Commons regarding Gandhiji:

1. Gandhiji was for unconditional co-operation with the British Government,
2. Gandhiji could still influence the Congress.
3. There were various stories about Gandhiji's sensual life, it being the impression that Gandhiji had ceased to be a saint.

Impressions about Gandhiji's 'sensual life', it appeared to Mr. Thompson, who based on some Marathi papers. He spoke about them, I understand, to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who repudiated them. He spoke about them to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. P. N. Saprú also, who strongly repudiated them.

It appears, Mr. Thompson, before leaving England, had seen several members of the House of Commons. Mr. Thompson, before leaving Allahabad, sent a letter to Mr. Greenwood, M.P., on the suggestion of Pandit Nehru pointing out that the stories regarding Gandhiji were absolutely baseless."

Mr. Thompson was good enough to visit Segaoon. He confirmed the report as substantially correct.

The 'unconditional co-operation' is dealt with in another note.

The country will presently know the influence I have over the Congress.

The third charge needs clearing. Two days ago I received a letter signed by four or five Gujaratis sending me a newspaper where one mission seems to be to paint me as black as it is possible for any person to be painted. According to its headline it is a paper devoted to 'the organisation of Hindus.' The charges against me are mostly taken from my confessions and distorted from their setting. Among many other charges, the charge of sensuality is most marked. My brahmacharya is said to be a cloak to hide my sensuality.

Poor Dr. Sushila Nayar has been dragged before the public gaze for the crime of giving me massage and medicated baths, the two things for which she is the best

qualified among those who surround me. The curious may be informed that there is no privacy about these operations which take over 1½ hours and during which I often go off to sleep but during which I also transact business with Mahadev, Pyarelal or other co-workers.

The charges, to my knowledge, began with my active campaign against untouchability. This was when it was included in the Congress programme and I began to address crowds on the subject and insisted on having Harijans at meetings and in the Ashram. It was then that some Sanatanists, who used to help me and befriend me, broke with me and began a campaign of vilification. Later, a very high-placed Englishman joined the chorus. He picked out my freedom with women and showed up my 'saintliness' as sinfulness. In the chorus there were also one or two well-known Indians.

During the Round Table Conference American journals indulged in cruel caricatures of me. Mirabai who used to look after me was the target of their attack. As far as I could understand Mr. Thompson, who knows the gentlemen who have been behind these charges, my letters to Premaben Kantak, who is a member of the Sibarimati Ashram, have also been used to prove my depravity. She is a graduate and worker of proved merit. She used to ask questions relating to Brahmacharya and other topics. I sent her full replies. She thought they might be of general use and she published them with my permission. I hold them to be absolutely innocent and pure.

Open Life

Hitherto I have ignored these charges. But Mr. Thompson's talks about them and the importunity of the Gujarati correspondents, who say the indictment sent by them is but a sample of what is being said about me, impel me to repudiate them. I have no secrets of my own in this life. I have owned my weakness. If I were sensually inclined, I would have the courage to make the confession. It was when I developed detestation of sensual connection even with my own wife and had sufficiently tested myself that I took the vow of Brahmachariya in 1906, and that for the sake of better dedication to the service of the country. From that day began my open life. I do not remember having ever slept or remained with my own wife or other women with closed doors except for the occasions referred to in my writings in "Young India" and "Navajivan." Those were black nights with me. But as I have said repeatedly God has saved me in

(Continued on page 5)

Mango Growers' Association

Jaffna to Take Part in All-Ceylon Show

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna District Mango Growers' Association was held at 4 p. m. on Tuesday the 31st ultimo at the Office of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Main Street, Jaffna.

There were present:—Adigar A. Naganathan and Messrs S. Kana-gasabai, J. Subramaniam Lewis, D. Saverimuttu, S. Sivapiragasam, C. Arulampalam and S. K. Thurasingham. Adigar A. Naganathan, J. P., U.P.M. President of the Association, took the chair.

Mr. J. Subramaniam Lewis, the Hon'y Treasurer, tabled the accounts of the Mango Show held in July last, which, up to end of October 1939, showed a credit balance of Rs. 326.26. The accounts were accepted and Mr. C. Arulampalam was appointed to audit the accounts.

A vote of appreciation on the splendid work put in by the Show Secretaries was passed unanimously.

It was decided to take part in the All Island Agricultural Show to be held next year in Kandy if the Show could be held during the Mango Season viz June or July. And Mr. C. Arulampalam, Advocate, was delegated to take up the matter of the date with the Standing Committee of the All Island Agricultural Show.

It was resolved that all moneys of the Association will hereafter be deposited in the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Jaffna Branch in the names of the Treasurer, Mr. J. Subramaniam Lewis and one of the Secretaries, Mr. D. Saverimuttu.

In order to encourage people to take a greater interest in the planting of mangoes it was decided:—

(1) To broadcast propaganda pamphlets in Tamil especially through and with the co-operation of the Village Committees and Divisional Agricultural Associations.

(2) To request the Director of Agriculture to instruct Agricultural Officers working in the Jaffna District to pay periodical visits to mango plantations of members and to advise the mango growers in the matter of manure, disease etc.

(3) With a view to popularising the grafted plant, to appeal to the Director of Agriculture to give concession rates for plants at Tinnaivel, Farm to the members of the Association.

At the suggestion of Adigar Naganathan the idea of preserving mangoes in cold storage will be experimented on during the coming Mango Season. It was pointed out that the venture could be handled on a co-operative basis.

The offer of the Minister of Agriculture of a Senenayake Silver Shield was thankfully accepted and Messrs S. K. Thurasingham, C. Arulampalam, and C. W. D. Alwines were appointed a Sub-Committee to draft the rules of the competition among the owners of large plots of mango plantations.

OBSTACLES TO PROHIBITION

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CRITICISED

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS URGED

Colombo, Tuesday.

A programme of temperance education in the schools on systematic lines; the use of travelling temperance caravan; and the showing of temperance films was decided upon at a conference of temperance workers held yesterday at the Central Y.M.C.A., Fort, Colombo.

It was also decided to mark the temperance week next year with a big exhibition and parade and to award prizes for the best temperance posters.

The Rev. C. B. Radley, Chairman of the Ceylon Baptist Council presided.

The Rev. G. A. F. Seneratne, speaking on present problems criticised the Government for putting obstacles in the way of total prohibition. Policy, he said, was being dictated by the Excise department, rather than by the Home Ministry.

He declared that it was all "bunkum" for the Excise Department to lay the blame on temperance workers for illicit sales. If the Department could not deal with the problem, it showed inefficiency.

The Excise Commissioner's report was nothing but a trade journal intended to bolster up the drink trade, he declared.

For the last four years they had been clamouring for a definite Excise policy but in vain. They should make that a real life problem at the next general election.

Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, said that it was useless for temperance workers to blame the Excise Department. He denied that his Department was dictating policy and stated that the danger was with the rowdy and the village "chandiya" who were upsetting the good work done by temperance associations.

Dr. Mary Rutnam wondered whether the temperance workers themselves were not to blame in that the Excise Department was not better temperance educated. Some of the Excise Inspectors had not the foggiest notion of what alcohol was and they did not want to be educated.

Mr. Saravanamuttu said that a text book on the subject was being used in the training school for Excise learners.

Governor Returns on Friday

Colombo, Nov. 21.

A telegram has been received from Sir Andrew Caldecott, stating that he expects to arrive in Colombo by train on Friday.

The Governor's arrival will be entirely informal.

He leaves Madras for Colombo tomorrow night.

Dr. A. M. de Silva, Senior Surgeon of the General Hospital, who accompanied the Governor to Madras, is also returning on Friday with Mrs. de Silva.

Dr. de Silva, who proceeded on three weeks' leave, had his leave extended by two more weeks after his arrival in Madras.

Letter to the Editor

Religious Education

Sir,—It is a general complaint with teachers of religious knowledge that students do not as a rule take any interest in their subject and they unhesitatingly put the blame for this on the students. Their diagnosis is that students of today have become very irreligious. They do not care to see whether this lack of interest may be due to the wrong method of approach. The following extracts from the "Hibbert Journal" for July 1939, show how our usual method is faulty and why religious education is not such an easy thing as many imagine it to be.

"In the first place, anchoring my methodology on that pregnant adage that 'religion cannot be taught but caught,' I would say that the atmosphere of a school community is by far the most effective conductor of any religion and that such an atmosphere is the creation, not of talk, but of life. The creation of a right and really religious atmosphere in a community is the most subtle, difficult and momentous task to which directors of such communities are committed. And just because such an atmosphere is, in essence, of the nature of personality, it is fed by the personalities which compose it, and, more particularly, by the more formed personalities who direct it.

"Therefore I would set first, in all attempts to promote the true spirit of religion, the provision of a staff for whom religion is, though not necessarily a conventional, yet none the less a real and radical factor in their lives. If that is so, the inner flame will, quite inevitably shine through all that they say and so impregnate the communal consciousness with its 'fiery grains'. And that influence will, I suggest, always be more potent, not when it is expressed, but when it is implied, not in precept but in practice.

"In the second place I would advocate religious observances which are at once short, simple, and sincere, addresses upon religion, preferably by laymen, which surke no awkward issues which seek first to relate religion to real life, which are avowedly expressions of personal opinion, provided that they be real, and are never 'tuned down' to what may be conceived to be the level of adolescent intelligence and experience. Tell a boy what we really believe from our heart—that we believe him to have at least as fine a religious sensibility as our own and as keen a scent for sincerity, and, while very much may pass over his head, and very much be chaff, here and there a grain will remain which will germinate in due season".

Yours truly,
S. A. P.

Jaffna,
20-11-39

FOR SALE

A piece of Land 12 Lachams in extent at Pirappankulam Road, opposite Mudaliyar S. Thiruchittampalam's bungalow. Intending purchasers write to

X
% Hindu Organ

(Mis. 193, 20 & 23-11-39)

SOVIET UNION'S FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

in Germany as well as Great Britain and France.

Fearing a conference of the warring Powers from which she would be excluded, she is playing a role which, she thinks, will obtain for her a leading voice at the conference table, where, with some such slogan as self determination, she would force Britain to relinquish her hold on India, and Japan her hold on China, but equally Germany her hold on Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Wants War To Go On

This policy is, of course, reinsurance against a possible turning of a premature peace against her. Her primary interest is a continuation of the war, which she is still unable to realise the French and British intend.

Meantime in Estonia and Latvia she has obtained air, naval and military bases. In Lithuania she also obtained the right to fortify the frontier against Germany—which the blindest supporter of the theory of Russo-German friendship cannot maintain is directed against any one but Germany. And she is trying by means of negotiation to obtain the same advantages in Finland.

She has brought about the removal of Germans, whether by citizenship or 'race', from these States as well as from White Russia. She has tied the Baltic States to her by treaties absolutely excluding the long-established German influence there.

It does not imply distrust of the Soviet Union's promise of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Baltic States to say that within a year or two they will be permeated by Communist ideas. The admission of the Soviet press, literature and films and the presence of huge Red garrisons must without effort later rapidly change the semi-Fascist regimes of States where until now the Communist movement has been forbidden even to exist.

Former Polish territory has been frankly Sovietized, and now first efforts are being made to woo the Poles. The discontent of Ukrainians and White Russians under Polish rule made little wooing necessary in their cases.

The Turkish-Russian negotiations revealed the Soviet Union's desire to secure for herself the Black Sea through the recovery of Bessarabia and acquisition of the mouth of the Danube, which would strengthen her primarily against Germany, as does the cutting off of Germany in the former Polish Ukraine from access to Rumania and the acquisition of a common frontier with Hungary.

Bessarabia and Straits

The acquisition of Bessarabia, together with the unconditional

closing of the Dardanelles Straits, which Russia demanded from Turkey, would have further strengthened her hand against Britain, France and Italy. It would have protected Baku against any British attack.

Incidentally, like the Baltic acquisitions, it would have tended to restore the old frontiers of Imperial Russia.

But after Russia went Red these frontiers were pushed back by the Western powers in order to render her more vulnerable to attack, and so it is only giving the same thing another name to say that the Soviet Union is pursuing imperialistic aims. Empire seeks above all to secure itself through expansion against attack.

Even more urgent is the need of the Soviet Union, in the throes of a socialistic experiment so little advanced that Moscow is a city of queues. Queues, as before, stand for cabbages, for butter, for a pair of boots, for a faint chance of getting an overcoat. A hundred men will stand from 2 a.m. until 9 a.m., in the cold, although they know that only a maximum of a half dozen will be satisfied.

Desperation Seen

With deficient transportation and an inefficient distribution system how desperately must such a State seek to secure itself against a major war!

How much further such aims may stretch it is hard to say. Sooner or later the Soviet Union is sure to demand her remaining Ukrainians—a few hundred thousand are in Ruthenia—from Hungary, which would give her a common frontier with Czechoslovakia, whose eventual liberation the Soviet Union expects. This week's rebuff by the Turks does not mean that hopes of obtaining Bessarabia have been abandoned.

Whether Czarist dreams of an outlet in the Persian Gulf are a dream within the Kremlin, and whether Afghanistan seems again to lie athwart Russia's path to India it is too early to say. The first characteristic of the Kremlin's new policy is absolute silence until the moment comes for the next move, which has each time astounded the Chancelleries.

Cause for Hesitation

So far it can be only said that there is no reason to suspect it. One thing that the Soviet Union particularly fears, which would undoubtedly result from hostile activity on India's frontiers, is any sign of a French-British rapprochement with Japan against the Soviets. Action in the reverse direction against Germany would be precipitated by any sign of a military dictatorship or conservative government in Germany, with whom the French and British might sign peace.

Until such development, which at the moment are unlikely, save for the slight possibility that a conflict with Scandinavia might develop over Finland, it seems the Soviet Union is likely to concentrate on consolidating its new outposts.

Military Administration in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

one of common wood from Pudukota.

The hundred-killer (*sataghni*) No. 20 in the same class appears to have been a formidable projectile, or a great canon. The subject of firearms and gunpowder in ancient India will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

As already stated, all these thirty-two weapons were taken from the body of the sage Dadhici.

Muktamukta Weapons

The *muktamukta* weapons were divided into two classes: (1) *Sopasamhara* consisting of 44 varieties, and (2) *Upasamhara* consisting of 54 varieties. An enumeration of these varieties would be tedious and would serve no useful purpose. It may, however, be observed that these weapons were almost identical with the lists of arms presented by Visvamitra to Rama as we read in the *Ramayana*, *Balakanda*.

Mantramukta Weapons

The *mantramukta* was represented by six weapons only, but they were so powerful that nothing could frustrate or subdue them. They were:

1. Discus of Vishnu (*Vishnu catexa*)
2. Thunderbolt (*vajrastra*)
3. Missile of Brahma (*Brahmastra*)
4. Noose of death (*Kalapasaka*)
5. Missile of Narayana (*Narayanastra*), and
6. Missile of Pasupati (*Pasupatastra*).

The spell used in the destruction of one's enemies with these weapons was: "Om namo Bhagavate dham dhanurvedaya mam raksa raksa mama saturin Bhaksaya Bhaksaya hum pat sva ha"; i.e. "Om salutation to the dham dhanurveda, protect, protect me, devour, devour my enemies hum pat sva ha." If these 32 syllables were 32,000 times repeated, the supplication would be successful.

(To be Continued.)

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JAPAN VESSEL SUNK BY MINE

WELL-KNOWN COLOMBO
CALLER

BRITAIN TO INTENSIFY ECONOMIC WARFARE

Colombo, Nov. 22.

THE crack liner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Terukuni Maru (11,930 tons), is believed to have struck a mine and sunk off the east coast of England.

A regular Colombo caller, the Terukuni Maru had thirteen British passengers on the Board, including one who joined her here. He is Mr. B. L. Whiteaway of Weybridge, England, en route to his home. Some of these were hurt. The vessel carried a crew of 180 and 28 passengers. All were saved. The sinking was seen from the shore. Great volumes of water rose high in the air. The liner remained afloat for a long time after hitting the mine.

A lifeboat and other craft went to the rescue of the survivors, who were landed. Japanese Embassy officials immediately went to the spot from London.

Economic Warfare Against Reich Intensified

The Prime Minister's announcement in the House of Commons on Tuesday, of the intention of the British Government to seize exports of German origin or ownership on the high seas as a measure of reprisal for German violations of internationally-recognised rules of sea warfare, culminating in the indiscriminate sowing of mines on trade routes and sinking, such as that of the Simon Bolivar in the last few days, is welcomed.

It has met, by anticipation, the demand for action which indignant public opinion was already beginning to formulate and which in view of the precedent of the last war which similar German methods drove the Allies to similar retaliation, looked towards intensification of the economic warfare against Germany as the most suitable form of reprisal.

So far in the present war, German exports in neutral vessels have not been the subject of interference. The German Government has made great efforts to maintain German exports overseas so as to obtain the foreign exchange with which to pay for essential war imports from those sources, access to which was not already cut off by the British Contraband Control.

Polish States In France

Paris, Tuesday.

Until Poland is restored, the property acquired at Angers, to which the Polish Government is moving tomorrow, will be regarded as extra-territorial and as constituting the Polish State.

REVOLUTION IMMINENT IN GERMANY

Anti-Nazi Leader's Forecast

Paris, Sunday.

Germany will soon be ready for an anti-Hitler revolution, declared Herr Otto Strasser, known as "Hitler's worst enemy," in an interview with the Paris "Soit".

Herr Strasser said he had been given four hours to leave Switzerland after the Munich explosion because the Germans were demanding his extradition and describing him as the instigator of the crime.

Herr Strasser, who has been leader of the anti-Nazi "black front" since the Nazis murdered his brother, declared that he thought at first that his friends had organised the Munich attempt, but now considered that it could only have been caused by the Gestapo. Before the revolution in Germany, three conditions were necessary:

(1) Germans who still believe in Hitler must feel the horrors of war;

(2) The Reich must suffer a military check; and

(3) Privations must become more biting.

"I consider that these conditions will be fulfilled by the spring of 1940," he added.

Problems Created by War

A Patriot's Duty

"No person born in Ceylon has the right to call himself a patriot so long as he eats the rice imported from other countries and allows the fertile lands in his own country to waste and an army of unemployed people to idle," said the Rev. James S. Mather, Organizing Secretary of the Jaffna Social Workers' Association, at a meeting of the Manipay Youth League held last Saturday in the Green Hospital premises.

Dr. Mathew of the Hospital staff presided, and the subject was "The Problems created by War." He said that all over the world the war had created new problems and aggravated several of the old problems. He dealt with in his lecture three problems, viz (1) the problem of our food, (2) the problem of saving the world from future wars, and (3) the problem of those who were wounded and disabled in the war.

Speaking on the first problem he said that should it become impossible to import rice or paddy from the neighbouring countries Ceylon will be in a sad plight. They should not leave one foot of land uncultivated if it was good land and every person who is unemployed and willing to work should be given work to do.

He appealed to the members of the League to help in the work of the Red Cross Flag Day fixed for Monday, 4th December, so that Jaffna's contribution to the Fund may be worthy of its people.

Speaking on Peace he said that the next Peace treaty should not be one like the Versailles Treaty, but one that would prevent war in the future, which will be possible if built on right foundations.

Lying Propaganda Against Gandhiji

(Continued from page 3)

spite of myself. I claim no credit for any virtue that I may possess. He is for me the giver of all good and has saved me for His service.

Woman as Mother

From that day when I began Brahmacharya, our freedom began. My wife became a free woman, free from my authority as her lord and master, and I became free from my slavery to my own appetite which she had to satisfy. No other woman had any attraction for me in the same sense that my wife had. I was too loyal to her as husband and too loyal to the vow I had taken before my mother to be slave to any other woman. But the manner in which my Brahmacharya came to me irresistibly drew me to woman as the mother of man. She became too sacred for sexual love. And so every woman at once became sister or daughter to me.

Life at Phoenix

I had enough women about me at Phoenix. Several of them were my own relations whom I had enticed to South Africa. Others were co-workers' wives or relatives. Among these were the Wests and other Englishmen. The Wests included West, his sister, his wife, and his mother-in-law who had become the granny of the little settlement.

Framed Own Rules

As has been my wont, I could not keep the new good thing to myself. So I presented Brahmacharya for the acceptance of all the settlers. All approved of it. And some took it up and remained true to the ideal. My Brahmacharya knew nothing of the orthodox laws governing its observance. I framed my own rules as occasion necessitated. But I have never believed that all contact with woman was to be shunned for the due observance of Brahmacharya. That restraint which demands abstention from all contact, no matter how innocent, with the opposite sex is a forced growth, having little or no vital value. Therefore, natural contacts for service were never restrained. And I found myself enjoying the confidences of many sisters, European and Indian, in South Africa. And when I invited Indian sisters in South Africa to join the Civil Resistance movement, I found myself one of them. I discovered that I was specially fitted to serve womankind. To cut the (for me enthralling) story short, my return to India found me in no time one with India's women. The easy access I had to their hearts was an agreeable revelation to me. Muslim sisters never kept purdah before me here even as they did not in South Africa. I sleep in the Ashram surrounded by women for they feel safe with me in every respect. It should be remembered that there is no privacy in the Seghaon Ashram.

Dog's Love

If I were sexually attracted towards women, I have courage enough, even at this time of life, to become a polygamist. I do not believe in free love—secret or open. Free open love I have looked upon

WRECKED VESSEL PLUNDERED

Daring Raid at Kankesanturai

A daring raid on a schooner, was described at the Magistrate's Court at Mallakam, before Mr. R. Ramachandran.

It appears that the schooner Lurdu Mary, which was bound for Kayts from India with a cargo of rice, was caught on Wednesday in the heavy gale which swept over the Indian Ocean. Unable to make Kayts, the schooner found itself drifting towards Kankesanturai, where it ran aground.

A number of bandits armed with swords and clubs, concealed themselves a little away from the scene and watched the movements of the crew. Most of the crew left the vessel in order to report to the sub-Collector of Customs and only three were left behind.

The bandits, under cover of the heavy rain, boarded the schooner, and having overpowered the crew, removed fifteen bags of rice and two tarpaulin covers, all valued at Rs. 350.

The Police told the Magistrate that they searched the houses of four suspects and found 11 bags of rice.

The Magistrate remanded a man who was charged pending further investigations by police.

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

Jaffna to Meet Patrick's Again

By beating St. Henry's College by three goals to two Jaffna Central College lead in "A" Division of the Inter-Collegiate Soccer Competition.

The match between Jaffna College and St. Patrick's College was very keenly contested and resulted in a draw, each side scoring a goal. The match will be replayed on Friday and the winners will meet Jaffna Central College on Saturday, December 2nd.

The positions of the Colleges are—

Division "A"

	P.W.D.L.Pts.
Jaffna Central College	4 2 2 0 6
St. John's College	4 2 1 1 5
Manipay Hindu College	4 2 0 2 4
Victoria College	4 1 1 2 3
St. Henry's College	4 1 0 3 2

Division "B"

	P.W.D.L.Pts.
Jaffna College	3 3 0 0 6
St. Patrick's College	3 3 0 0 6
Jaffna Hindu College	4 2 0 2 4
Hartley College	4 1 0 3 2
Skanda Varodya College	4 0 0 4 0

as dog's love. Secret love is besides cowardly.

Sanatanist Hindus may abhor my non-violence. I know many of them think that Hindus will become cowards if they remain under my influence. I know of no man having become a coward under my influence. They may decry my non-violence as much as they like. But they will serve themselves or Hinduism by indulging in palpable lies.

Civil Disobedience Not Inevitable

Bombay, Saturday.

"Civil Disobedience is by no means the next inevitable step," writes Mr. Gandhi in today's "Harijan." He declares that he feels sure the Ministerial resignations have added to the prestige of Congress. It would have been unbecoming to have retained office for the doubtful advantage of guarding civil liberty. If they were Ministers of autonomous States they could never have been ignored as they were about the war.

Mr. Gandhi says that inaction is often the most effective action in the strategy of war, more so when the war is non-violent.

In the course of another article in the "Harijan" Mr. Gandhi says: "We may not precipitate Civil Disobedience whilst the Viceroy is making an effort to placate the parties. Suspension for the sake of the Viceroy is an aid to settlement."

Mr. Gandhi concludes: "Whilst I cannot anticipate events I have no doubt that Congress will find means other than Civil Disobedience within its self-imposed limits of dealing with the crisis."

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 775

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Kandiah Elankainayagam of Tellippalai East Deceased.
Kandiah Elankainayagam Thamby of Tellippalai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Elankainayagam Maheswary
2. Elankainayagam Subramaniam
3. Elankainayagam Kathirkattalingam
4. Kandiah Thirunavukkarasu alias Nadarajah, all of Tellippalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esq. District Judge Jaffna on September 4, 1939 in the presence of Mr. K. S. Kanagarayer, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors, the second and third respondents for the purpose of

this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, as his heir unless the respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on October 18, 1939, and state objections or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

September, 29, 1939

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

The above Order Nisi is extended for November 24, 1939

(Sgd) C. Coomarasamy
October 18, 1939, District Judge.

(O. 57, 20 & 23-11-39.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 783.

In the matter of the estate of the late Arunasalam Muttiah of Navatkuly Deceased

Nallammah widow of Arunasalam Muttiah of Navatkuly

Petitioner

1. Arunasalam Arumugam of Achchelu presently Sundry Shopkeeper, Sungei Beri, Selangore, F. M. S.
2. Karthikesu Thambiah of Sirupiddy, presently Teacher, Tirumelvay, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 2nd day of November 1939, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 28th day of October 1939 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner, as the widow of the deceased, is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased, issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person interested, shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of November 1939 at 10 A.M. and show cause if any to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of November 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 58, 20 & 23-11-39)

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