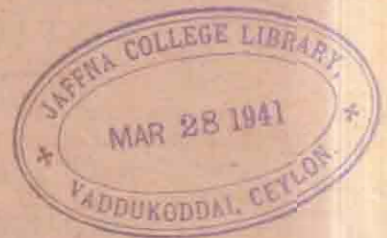


# THE Hindu Organ.



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## APPROACHING CATASTROPHE FORESEEN BY PROPHETS

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S  
PROPHECY

### IF EUROPE DOES NOT SPIRITUALISE HER LIFE

By the Editor, "Prabuddha Bharata"

LONG before Oswald Spengler wrote *The Decline of the West* prophetic souls had foreseen the approaching catastrophe. In one of his addresses, delivered as early as January 1897, Swami Vivekananda sounded the note of warning in the following words: 'Europe is restless, does not know where to turn. The material tyranny is tremendous. The wealth and power of a country are in the hands of a few men who do not work, but manipulate the work of millions of human beings. By this power they can deluge the whole earth with blood. Religion and all things are under their feet; they rule and stand supreme. The Western world is governed by a handful of Skylocks. All those things you hear about — constitutional government, freedom, liberty, and parliaments—are jokes... The whole of Western civilization will crumble to pieces in the next fifty years if there is no spiritual foundation. It is hopeless and perfectly useless to attempt to govern mankind with the sword. You will find that the very centres from which such ideas as government by force sprang up, are the very first centres to degenerate and degenerate and crumble to pieces. Europe, the centre of manifestation of material energy, will crumble to dust within fifty years, if she is not mindful to change her position, to shift her ground and make spirituality the basis of her life.' Forty-four years have passed away and there are barely six more for Europe to change her position, shift her ground and begin to build anew in order to avoid total disaster. The present conflagration is perhaps the beginning of the end of the old order. A contemporary thinker recently declared that the pre-

sent-day civilization, centring as it does round banks and factories and corporations and industries has absolutely no chance of survival. We are told that this civilization in which men are pursuing wealth and power often at the expense of justice deserves to perish and ought to perish and that the only hope of humanity lies in a true spiritual revival. The present industrial civilization is not confined to the West; it has, to a certain extent, spread to the East also. The debacle when it comes will certainly be world-wide and consequently the problem of reconstruction also is a world problem.

The saving forces of civilization, we are told, lie in a true spiritual revival. It behoves us, therefore, to try and understand what exactly is meant by a true spiritual revival. To clarify the issues concerned, it may also be necessary to analyse the present world-situation and bring to light the hidden forces that tend to disintegrate civilization and also make the attempt to discover the nature of the higher forces that would usher in a fresh reintegration and regeneration of human civilization. The religious legends of India contain many accounts of the fights between the Devas and the Asuras, between the forces of good and the forces of evil and the ultimate triumph of the good. Children listen to these beautiful tales in their nurseries and grow up in the conviction that the forces of good always triumph; but when they attain manhood and womanhood and take their places in the life of the world, they become thoroughly disillusioned, for they see evil and unscrupul-

(Continued on page 5)

## Pay Back in the Same Coin

Rataliatory Measures Urged  
by Indians

### Ceylon's Unilateral Measures Deplored

THAT the Raj should take strong measures at the end of the war, and Ceylonese should be dealt with in the same manner as they had dealt with Indians living in Ceylon, was urged by a speaker at a meeting of the Federation of All India Chamber of Commerce and Industry held in New Delhi.

The Federation passed a resolution deploring the failure of the Indo-Ceylon negotiations and appreciating the stand taken by the Raj in the matter.

The Federation regretted the unilateral measures taken by the Ceylon Government on the question of immigration and registration and appealed that even at this stage the Ceylon State Council should reconsider its attitude and desist from adopting measures that would lead to further estrangement between the two countries which geographically and culturally were bound together.

The Federation expressed the hope that the principles of equality of citizenship rights would be implemented in all parts of the British Commonwealth irrespective of race and colour.

In moving the resolution, Kumararajah Muthia Chettiar said that there had been a series of legislation against Indians. He hoped that the resolution would go to the very heart of the Ceylon people and that statesmen in India and Ceylon would soon evolve a scheme acceptable to both countries.

Lala Ramstrandas supporting the resolution, said that India did not wish to resort to retaliation, but if she decided to retaliate Ceylon would find herself in a very difficult position. He urged the Raj to take strong measures at the end of war, and Ceylonese should be dealt with in the same manner as they had dealt with Indians living in Ceylon.

## IF IMMIGRATION BILLS DON'T BECOME LAW

EXTINCTION OF  
SINHALESE IN TWENTY  
YEARS

### MR. BANDARANAIKE DISCLOSES HIS PLANS

Panandura, Monday.

THAT if the three bills regarding immigration did not get the support of the Governor and the assent of the Secretary of State, he was sure that there would not be a Sinhalese race in another twenty years, declared Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Administration, who presided at a public meeting held at the Pamunugama Village Committee Hall to discuss ways of solving the unemployment problem in the district.

Mr. Bandaranaike disclosed details of what the Sinhala Maha Sabha proposed to do if the three bills failed to become law.

The following resolution was passed:

'This public meeting of people who are unemployed, resolve to refrain from attending any function attended by the Governor until the serious situation created by the recent Message sent by him to the State Council has been satisfactorily settled.'

If the bills did not get the support of the Governor and the assent of the Secretary of State, Mr. Bandaranaike said, that he was sure that there would not be a Sinhalese race in another twenty years.

Already the Executive Committee of Local Administration had decided to inform all local bodies that contributions to war funds would be banned. "Why should we sacrifice our blood and money for a nation who is trying to ruin the existence of the Ceylonese?" he asked.

The Sinhala Maha Sabha, he added, would at its next meeting request the State Council as well as the public

(Continued on Page 4)



## NOTICE

An inaugural meeting of the Old Boys' Association of Skanda Varodaya College will be held on the 3rd April, 1941 at 5 p.m. in the College hall. All old boys are kindly requested to be present. As a complete Register of Old Boys of the College is now in the process of preparation, old boys resident in the various parts of the Island and Malaya are requested to communicate with the principal. The inability to send out individual invitations is deeply regretted.

V. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,  
Convener.

Skanda Varodaya College,  
Chunnakam, 21-3-1941.

(Mis 217. 27-3-41)

## Paramesvara College Old Boys Association

The Annual General Meeting and the Old Boys' Day Celebrations will be held on 30th March 1941 at the College. All the old boys are cordially invited.

T. PARABAJASINGAM,  
M. R. KARALASINGHAM,  
Joint Secretaries.

Paramesvara College,  
Jaffna, 27th March, 1941.  
(Mis. 215. 27-3-41)

## WANTED

A Tamil Trained Hindu Lady teacher with qualifications in English, Music and Needlework for the J/ Analativu Sathasiva Bilingual School from 1-4-41.

Apply to Mr. V. Chellappah,  
Manager, Van-East, Jaffna.  
(Mis. 216 27&31-3-41.)



## Hindu Organ

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1941

## MENACE OF THE RAILWAY SPARKS

VERY MUCH IN THE SAME predicament as London and Berlin residents, railway passengers in Ceylon now are always in constant fear of "incendiary bombs" thrown out from the engine. While the two cities have provided themselves with fire-fighters, railway passengers have not shown that amount of wisdom in taking this now-necessary precautionary measure. Most of the fires raised in London by incendiary bombs, it is reported, have been successfully brought under control by these fire-fighters. But in Ceylon, passengers meekly undergo the ravages of the fire-sparks. A very serious accident due to these sparks occurred last week in the mail train to Jaffna when a tragedy was averted by the timely action of a passenger. A fire broke out in one of the second class bogeys occupied by an Apothecary and his five children, and the heat of the flames and the choking of the smoke were felt by an Inspector of

Schools sleeping in an adjoining compartment. But for the timely pulling of the communication cord by this officer, a signal which had its response only after the train had travelled about half a mile, a pathetic tragedy, not to speak of damage to the railway, would have occurred; the railway nearly escaped the charge of having accounted for many lives by its callousness to the safety of its constituents. Despite a good deal of public protest against the sparks menace, the authorities have not yet thought it desirable to devise measures against this danger to passengers. In the nights the railway engines display fireworks; the sparks against a speeding train get past you like so many shooting stars and some of these get lodged in the person of a sleeping passenger or in some furniture, with results, the gravity of which can be seen from the recent incident we have quoted. If one were watchful enough the sparks, in the night, can be discovered though not avoided. But in the day trains the danger is greater in that the sparks can be felt only after they have alighted on you. Railway passengers have therefore to be ever on the alert to protect themselves against this serious menace to their life as well as their property. While one cannot but sympathise with the Railway in the economy measure it has been compelled to adopt as a result of the war, one should also expect consideration to the convenience and safety of the travelling public. The public patronise the railway for the many conveniences and safety which are afforded by it. If these are to be threatened, there is little to choose between the railway and its serious rival, the motor. It is imperative therefore that the Railway should as far as possible eliminate this dangerous menace that would seriously affect its popularity. We are not prepared to believe that the Railway has no brains to circumvent this spark nuisance. Some method should be devised without loss of time to outwit the menace of the railway spit-fire.

## VIENNA AS HITLER'S CAPITAL

### If R. A. F. Succeed in Bombing Berlin

New York, Tuesday.

The suggestion that Hitler may make Vienna his capital in place of Berlin if R. A. F. raids become heavier is made in a Zurich dispatch to the "New York Post." The correspondent says: "A mass expulsion of Jews and Czechs from Vienna is interpreted as German preparations to move the capital to Vienna. It is believed that the capital will be moved should the R. A. F. succeed in organising the extensive bombing of Berlin."

## Text Books Inquiry

### Governor Appoints Commission

A COMMUNIQUE issued yesterday states that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Sir Gerard Wijeyekoon (Chairman), Mr. Kadirvalepillai Balasingham and Mr. Herbert Kenneth de Kretser to be commissioners to inquire into and report upon the "text book racket."

The Commission will be required to report on the following allegations: (a) that, in determining the text books to be used in Government and assisted schools, the authorities of such schools are influenced by the motive of promoting their own private gain, the private gain of their schools, or of authors, publishers and book sellers;

(b) that, with the like motive, the authorities of Government and assisted schools make frequent changes in the text books to be used in such schools;

(c) that, with the like motive, members of text book committees recommend the use in Government and assisted schools of particular text books;

(d) that, with the like motive, inspectors or other officers of the Department of Education attempt to use their official position to persuade the authorities of Government and assisted schools to adopt for use in such schools particular text books which have been approved by the Department of Education for use in schools;

(e) that the authorities of Government and assisted schools, in determining the number of exercise books and the amount of apparatus to be used in Government and assisted schools, are influenced by the motive of promoting their own private gain or the private gain of the persons who supply such books and apparatus;

(f) any allegations of a similar character relating to text books exercise books or apparatus used in Government and assisted schools which impute an improper motive to the managers or teaching staff of such schools or to the officers of the Department of Education or to members of text book committees.

## FAILURE TO INFORM ABOUT SMALL-POX

### Notary Fined

The Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. T. Quentin Fernando, sentenced Mr. T. Rajeswara Mudaliar, a notary of Kalamkadu, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, when he pleaded guilty to a charge (preferred against him by the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council) of failing to inform the authorities of cases of small-pox in his house.

Mr. S. Thilainather, Secretary Assistant, who prosecuted, said that there had been seven cases in the accused's home. A woman who was staying with the accused and who left for Mullaitivu contracted the disease and there were eight cases at Mullaitivu.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, who defended, said that he did not wish to justify the accused's conduct, but would only point out that all the cases had been confined to members of his client's family. As a result of this he had undergone great worry and misfortune.

## THE IMMIGRATION DEBATE

"DON'T BE IN A  
HURRY"

### MR. MAHADEVA AGAINST IRRITATING INDIA

Colombo, Wednesday.

Speaking in the Immigration debate in the State Council yesterday, the Member for Balapitiya alluded to the reference made at a planters' Association meeting that the people of this country "trembled" when a P. A. spoke in those days. The Member for Balapitiya submitted that it was the then Government of the country that trembled, not the people and that today times had changed.

Among the others who spoke was the Nominated Member, Mr. H. F. Parfitt, who argued that giving political rights to estate labourers who were qualified to use those rights would not lead to political domination by them.

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) said that, if the Bill had been limited to controlling future immigration, it would have had an almost unanimous passage through that house. But, it had been complicated by the effect it would have on non-Ceylonese in residence in Ceylon. For instance, the family of the Nominated Indian Member had been settled for three generations in Ceylon and yet the Nominated Member was not a Ceylonese. Therefore, under the provisions of that Bill if the Nominated Member went on a short holiday to India, his return to Ceylon would depend on the whim of a Minister. Provisions of that nature were far too drastic. They would be in no worse position if they omitted from the Bill for the present all provisions relating to non-nationals resident in Ceylon.

Seeing that during the course of this war they would be so dependent on India for their economic prosperity let them do nothing at the present stage which would irritate India. India, it had been said, had sent a letter through Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in which he had said "Please see that the atmosphere is kept open for a settlement." If anything it meant that there was every possibility that given time even the Indian authorities would agree to certain restrictions, not all restrictions, which might be placed upon them. Therefore, let them not be in too much of a hurry.

Owing to lack of a quorum the after-dinner Session could not be held.

## BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE

Nearly £ 15 Million  
Daily

London, Tuesday.

Britain's expenditure reached a new high record last week. During the week ending March 22nd, the total ordinary expenditure amounted to £102,699,000 or over £14,671,000 daily. The total ordinary revenue is only slightly over £3,500,000 below the estimate for the financial year with nine days to run and the estimate is thus certain to be exceeded.



# SIMPLEST WAY TO END QUARREL WITH INDIA

## ASK FOR LIMITED FRANCHISE

### INDIAN LABOUR ESSENTIAL

#### DR. PAUL ON THE NEED FOR PEACE WITH INDIA

"If and when the time comes when swaraj is given to India and Ceylon, let us remember that India would need Ceylon for her naval security, and Ceylon will need India against foreign aggression. Peace and concord with India now, will gain for us terms of federation, in which, while retaining our individuality as a people we will enjoy the benefits of a favourable trade alliance". Thus observed Dr. S. C. Paul, the new Chairman of the Low-country Products Association after his election on Monday at the annual general meeting.

"A spirit of perverted nationalism based on economic conditions is responsible for the friction between Ceylon and India, resulting in lack of confidence and upset of trade relations."

"A fresh orientation is clearly necessary if there is to be concord between the two countries. When our colonisation schemes mature, the demand for extra hands will become extremely acute. If our attention is to be concentrated on farming, we are likely to get the maximum increase of production, and for this we must have peasant labour at a rapidly increasing rate.

"Now Indian immigrant labour has been working splendidly under terms which satisfied both the tea planter and the labourer in the past.

Estate labour conditions appear more suited for the Indian immigrant than for the peasant class of Ceylon. Our peasants do not relish the idea of becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water for tea capitalists. They would infinitely prefer to till their own lands to obtain a living wage.

"I certainly doubt the wisdom and expediency of a body of such industrious people as our peasants, in acquiescing to continuously labour in dependence on capitalists. Why should we try to enslave our people in occupations which are not congenial to them, instead of finding other avenues for them where they can still retain their freedom and self respect, and also earn a satisfactory wage?"

"More than two thirds of the country has untiled soil. We buy foreign rice and other food stuffs amounting to over a hundred million rupees every year. It costs us less money to buy than to produce them ourselves. This importation appears to be cheap, and the cheapness is obtained at the expense of our labourers on the land. It is merely an illusion, for what actually pays for our food imports is some form of exports.

"Apart from this, the importation of our staple foods is liable to be cut off suddenly from us at any moment, without our being able to control it, when there is a state of war. It is therefore urgently necessary that immediate steps should be taken to make the island self-supporting.

#### Will React on Trade

"Any upset in labour conditions

of tea estates will react on our balance of trade, as the price of tea will depend on how cheaply, other tea producing countries can put it on the market. If therefore we stop Indian immigrant labour, and replace them with local labour, which ultimately will want higher wages, good number of our tea estates will have to close down, and consequently our exports will decrease.

"Let us, therefore, not be pervert and foolish as regards our estate labour. The time has come to bury our hatchets and let the tea estates import their labour, while our peasants engage themselves in land reclamation and cultivation.

"We have thousands and thousands of acres waiting to be opened up for agriculture and we must have labour for it. For many generations yet, our peasant class will find enough work on the land, instead of being reduced to the condition of landless labourers on estates.

"If our differences are settled we will get a profitable market for our coconut produce. If and when the time comes when swaraj is given to India and Ceylon, let us remember that India would need Ceylon for her naval security, and Ceylon will need India against foreign aggression. Peace and concord with India now, will gain for us terms of federation, in which, while retaining our individuality as a people we will enjoy the benefits of a favourable trade alliance.

#### Franchise at Fault

"The Donoughmore Commission has been the root cause of the misunderstandings between India and us. A franchise broadbased on adult suffrage has been thrust upon us as an experiment, and yet, India itself does not possess a universal franchise, but a franchise which is limited to educational or property qualification. If we had the same franchise as India, none of her immigrant labourers would be entitled to vote.

"It seems to me that the simplest way of ending our quarrel is for us to ask for a limited franchise. Can we honestly say that the illiterate class have any idea of citizenship? They are driven like sheep to the polls and compelled to vote either under threats of violence, or promise of bribes.

"There is also the anxious problem of unemployment, particularly that form of unemployment which bears with peculiar harshness on the educated youth of the island. The professions are uncomfortably overcrowded and Government service cannot absorb more than a small proportion of these.

"The only avenues left are commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises. Most commercial ventures are in the hands of strangers. And our educated youths are temperamentally unsuited for commercial enterprise. They should learn business habits, and cultivate pleasant manners in dealing with customers which at present they lack.

## ESTIMATES FOR INDUSTRIES

### Rs. 110,000 Provided for Next Year

Colombo, Monday.

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce met today and went through the draft estimates of expenditure for the next financial year.

The estimates reveal that the expenses for the industrial laboratory and workshops have been increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000, and that provision is made in Rs. 110,000 for state aid to industries. Special provision is made for a sales department connected with the Department of Commerce and Industries.

The Director of Commerce and Industries had applied for 45 officers for the rural development centres, but the Executive Committee increased this number to 55.

## INCREASED PAY FOR CLERKS

### Supplementary Vote To Be Asked

The Chief Secretary will ask the State Council next week to pass a supplementary estimate of Rs. 65,000 to pay Class III. of the General Clerical Service salaries with effect from October 1st, 1940 on the scale approved in the State Council motion passed on March 6th, 1941.

The proposal is that the present Class III. of the Clerical Service is to be replaced by a General Clerical Class of two grades on the scales Grade II., Rs. 600-42-1,398; Grade I., Rs. 1,440-45-1,800.

The existing Class III. clerks on the salary scale Rs. 480-48-1,200 for non-new-entrants and Rs. 480-30-1,200 for new entrants will be transferred to the salary scale Rs. 600-42-1,398 under financial regulation 847, subject to the modification that those on the non-new-entrant scale Rs. 480-42-1,200 will continue on that scale up to Rs. 1,200 and thereafter proceed on to the new scale.

## J. S. C. RESULTS

### Being Carefully Revised

That the results of the last J. S. C. examination were being carefully revised in the light of the confidential reports of Principals of Schools, said Mr. L. Mc D. Robison, Director of Education, speaking at a function accorded to him at Trincomalee.

He further said that it was his desire to abolish external examinations for purposes of awarding certificates.

## SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

The man from the Eastern Province who practises the art of vomiting fire at his enemies is an asset to the Island. Ceylon can easily send him to England as our contribution to the Spitfires that are so badly needed there.

The Aid to Britain Bill has been passed. It was known as the Lease and Lend Bill.

Sometime ago it was the Please and Send Bill, and now it is the Ease and End Act.

Dr. Goebbels describes the Germans as the soundest people on earth.

We knew it was all Sound and Fuehrer in Germany.

Indian politicians have lately been talking of the war coming nearer to India's shores.

There is no truth in the rumour in Colombo that they were referring to the war-like preparations of Sinhalese politicians.

America is to send to England a large fleet of "mosquito boats" to combat the enemy.

Obviously it has been found easier stinging the Nazis out of existence.

"If Mr. Gandhi is alive and I too am alive, we will both say to the world. 'Hands off India,' said Mr. Jinnab in a recent Pakistan speech.

If both of them don't live, Indians will cry. "Heads off India."

On January 17th the United States Secretary of War said, he was apprehensive of a crisis within sixty or at least ninety days.

That shows the business habits of the American. The documents not having been accepted in the sixty days they have another thirty days.

The Punjab Premier after returning to India from his trip to the battle-lines of the middle-east "was glad to be back to be busy with mundane affairs."

He must have seen his compatriots giving hell to the Italians over there.

A non-brahmin in South Africa has been admitted into Brahminhood.

If the example is followed up Brahmins should rejoice in the 'non' becoming 'nonest' so easily.

A slight change will give the new recruits an individuality. As a first step they may write themselves down as Now-Brahmins.

To confound future ethnologists the next step may be to call them Nav brahmins, meaning new brahmins. Imagine posterity breaking its head over tracing the origin of Nava-brahmins!

"Fly to Colombo," advertise Tatas in Indian papers.

Probably they want to forestall the Ceylon Ministers!

After the passage of the two Bills they have on the Legislative unveil the Sena-Bandaranaike Co. Ltd. will advertise cheap trips, "Fly to India 2 Hours"



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## RAMANATHAN STATUE

Sir,—It is with regret that I am compelled to ask for the favour of some space in your valuable columns and to enter into a controversy with Mr. Suntheralingam on a subject where there should be no controversy and which deserves the unqualified and ready support of every citizen of this Island.

The personality of the great departed leader, whom all of us revere, and our duty to ourselves and to future generations demand that all controversy should be hushed and that we should all concentrate on the erection of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's statue, which is now in Ceylon, without further delay. We have delayed for nearly 25 long years, let us not tarry any further in giving effect to and fulfilling the intentions and desires of not only ourselves but of others who originated the movement and gave unstintingly of their money and energy and some of whom to our sorrow are no longer with us. We have quibbled over words and argued sufficiently long. Let there be an end to this quibbling and argumentation to which some, including Mr. Suntheralingam, have contributed in the past.

Complete unanimity on any subject, not excluding the site and inscription on the statue of a dead person, cannot be found in any part of the world. We cannot satisfy everybody on every detail at all seasons. Let us take the maximum measure of agreement as our guide, do what is practical, reasonable and fair in the present circumstances and proceed to do honour to the memory of a great man.

The insinuations in Mr. Suntheralingam's letter are, I am sorry to have to say, the figments of his imagination. He states that the Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha, of which the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan was once President, is trying to dispose of the question behind closed doors. This is far from the truth. A representative body of men, including members of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, are in charge of the movement and the entire business is conducted in a proper manner and the public are being informed and will continue to be informed of all steps taken in this connection.

I regret to say that although I invited Mr. Suntheralingam's co-operation in this matter by a letter dated 11th October, 1940, addressed to him, up to date he has not favoured me with a reply. Five months is a period too long to wait upon any single individual, even of the importance of Mr. Suntheralingam, and the public can no longer continue to neglect its duty towards the dead. Now, when others have started moving, Mr. Suntheralingam raises obstacles. Ten years ago Mr. Suntheralingam intervened with fateful results and the prospect of getting the statue erected soon after Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's death was indefinitely wrecked.

I believe he professed his ability to collect funds for a new statue if the inscription already on it was altered. Ten years

have passed and we are not aware of any steps on the part of Mr. Suntheralingam to see that a statue to Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan erected. When others take the only practicable step at the moment of having the statue, which is already in the Island, erected, he raises difficulties which he is unable to solve himself.

It is with amusement that I read his charge that the inscription on the statue is insulting. We would have expected Mr. Suntheralingam to tell us in what part of the inscription the insult lies. Who would believe that the original Committee responsible for the statue, who looked upon Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan as their leader and saviour at that time, would place an insulting inscription on the statue.

Mr. Suntheralingam is attempting to throw dust into the eyes of the public by talking glibly about the inscription being an insult to the services and memory of Sir Ponnambalam. He should, in fairness, tell the public what words in the inscription constitute an insult.

Yours faithfully,  
S. VELUPILLAI

L. C. P. A. Chamber,  
Colombo, 24th March, 1941.

### The Karainagar Social-Workers And Their Deputation

Sir,—Certain ardent social workers of the Island of Karainagar, are awfully behind time. They are living in a world of their own—rather in an anti-diluvian world—not knowing what progress is being made in different villages and in different parts of Ceylon. Such observations on these social-workers are justifiable because they have added to their credit certain indulgences of their own to deteriorate conditions in the island rather than to ameliorate them. They hold protests for whatever innovation may be brought for the betterment of the village either by the public or the government. They in vain pleaded vehemently for the reduction of the existing post-office to the level of a sub-post-office hoping and harping merely on the job. (But thanks are due to the Hon. the Minister for Communications and Works for the sympathetic view he has displayed in this matter, after he was presented with facts and figures by the public as well as by the postmaster in charge, when the Hon. Minister was accorded a cordial reception by the public of Karainagar). They protest, it is rather deplorable to find, against establishment of markets and institutions merely because of the personal animosity that prevents them from facing realities.

They of 'Karainagar' revel in the name of 'Karainagar', but never wish to allow anyone to add to the improvement of the poor hamlet. They have a notion—that too an antiquated one—that the Ceylon Government is functioning wholly for the welfare of Karainagar. They are unable to

realise that the Ceylon Government is not for Karainagar alone but for the whole of Ceylon. They are indeed comparable to frogs in the well—but the special features of these human frogs of Karainagar are that they have acquired a bit of wealth and that they have had a hop to the then Eldorado of the East.

Moreover the so-called wealthy intelligent folks in an urgent public meeting of their coterie have passed resolutions to the effect that the Government of Ceylon should refrain from taxing the people of Karainagar by way of compelling them to build latrines, that the government should provide public latrines for the whole population (nearly 14,000) and that a deputation led by a village school-master be sent to the Hon. The Minister for Health and the Hon. Minister for Local Government to press the same. What a deputation! What a head! I think the Hon. Ministers will soon know how to entertain this deputation; merely because that it will be quite evident to the Hon. Ministers that this deputation feels for the poor even as a wolfe laments for a lamb.

These social workers bent on personal aggrandisement are unable to understand that the poor are those who are to be benefited by the introduction of the latrine system. Undoubtedly the initial expenses for erecting latrines may seem a blow to the poor—but surely not a hard one. The poor will soon realise that this system organised under the able guidance of the benevolent Ministers will be a boon to them. The poor are those who lack large compounds behind their houses. They are those who will be immensely benefited by this system, because when this takes shape, they may comfortably be lodged even within a compound of 3 or 4 lachchams. The problems of dumping, flooding and such trivial inconveniences, I am quite sure, will not baffle the qualified engineers and medical men who will easily convince such opposing men.

In conclusion I fervently hope that the Hon. Ministers who are persevering day and night for the reconstruction of villages and their improvement in sanitary conditions will execute their well thought out plans without paying heed to such objections. Further I implore those enthusiastic social workers of Karainagar in the interests of the poor and in the interests of the village, to abstain from such nauseating and detrimental tactics which may imprison this poor island in the dark backward abyss of time eternally.

Yours etc.,

M. AMPALAWARNER,

Colombo,  
20th March '41.

### A. M. Inst. C E Examination

The success of the following students in the A. M. Inst. C E Examination, held in October, has been intimated by cable:—

Section A.—M. Canthigean, C. Poolaganathan, W. Rajakone.

Section C—V. E. Herat, B. Sc. (Eng.) A. T. Sanyamanutita, B. Sc. (Eng.)

The last two candidates complete the examination for election as Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

### If Immigration Bills Don't Become Law

(Continued from page 1)

to cease giving further assistance to the war effort. They should help the poor unemployed with that money instead.

The Sabha would also decide to boycott non-Ceylonese goods and shops as far as possible; would request all Ceylonese not to employ non-Ceylonese in any work; and would boycott the Governor and not attend any function at which the Governor was present.

#### Laziness Admitted

Mr. Bandaranaike added that it was only a few days after the Governor's Message to the State Council that a Buddhist association had invited the Governor to open a carnival to help war funds.

There was the other side to the unemployment picture, said Mr. Bandaranaike. The Sinhalese were lazy. They must always be ready to do whatever work came their way. The Sinhalese were not second to any workmen.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara said that the first mistake was in bringing foreign labour for the planting of estates. There was talk that unemployment was due to bad education. It was not so. Since 1931 agriculture and other things were taught in schools.

### C. P. Saiva Maha Sabhai

Under the auspices of the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabhai Limited Kandy a special prayer was offered at the Selvavinayagar Temple, Katugelaha. After Poojah which was largely attended by members of the Sabhai Mr. S. Kandiah, General Secretary, spoke feelingly of the protection, freedom and full rights and privileges they enjoyed under the benign British rule. The meeting ended with the singing of Thevaram.

(Cor.)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1006  
In the matter of the intestate estate of Thamboo Thambipillai of Nallore who died at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna

Deceased,  
Sellammah widow of Thamboo Thambipillai of Nallore, presently of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner,  
Minor, 1. Parvateswary daughter of Thamboo Thambipillai of Nallore presently of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna

2. Kanagar Melivagaram of do. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovesaid coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of March 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadanajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration issued to her in respect of the above estate as the lawful widow of the deceased unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 7th day of April 1941.

This 24th day of March 1941.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 33. 27 & 31-3-41)



## YUGOSLAV JOINS AXIS

### GERMANY'S ASSURANCES

#### PACT SIGNED AT VIENNA

London, Tuesday.

**HITLER** arrived at Vienna at 11.15 in the morning to meet the Yugoslav delegates, says a Vienna despatch to the official German news agency. The agency adds that he was "enthusiastically cheered by the people". He stayed at the Hotel Imperial.

As when Bulgaria signed the pact, Hitler's arrival in Vienna was not disclosed till he had actually arrived. Joachim von Ribbentrop opened the final act with a speech "welcoming" the guests. They replied briefly. Then pens were dipped in ink and another Axis "triumph" was achieved.

Afterwards von Ribbentrop started the customary spate of speeches in which Britain was Public Enemy Number One of the "new order". The Yugoslav Ministers were then led to meet Hitler.

The signature of the Pact took place at about 2 p.m. (local time). Von Ribbentrop stated that "Yugoslavia had expressed a wish to join the Three Power Pact and that the Great Powers united therein had agreed to comply with this wish". After the signatures had been affixed, the Yugoslav Premier, M. Tsvetkovitch, said: "Yugoslavia makes no external demands, but her vital interests demand that her economic position should be strengthened economic co-operation throughout Europe. Only in sincere and positive co-operation can Europe find the foundation of her new order which will be able to abolish old prejudices and artificial, moral and material obstacles from which we are all suffering in Europe. Yugoslavia's policy of peace is in full harmony with the deepest feelings of her people."

After the signature ceremony, Hitler held a reception at the Belvedere Palace during which, over coffee, he talked especially with the Yugoslav Premier and Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, and the Japanese Ambassador. Among those present were Field-Marshal Keitel and the German Ambassador in Rome.

#### Alleged Intrigue

Von Ribbentrop wound up the proceedings by congratulating Yugoslavia on her decision. He referred to the "crooked intrigue engineered by England to interfere in Yugoslavia's inner policy with certain forces of this State." He had been told that "even in the last few days attempts at interference on the part of English and American circles had been made which can only be described as unheard of and which can in no way be reconciled with the respect due to the sovereignty of a free European state." Solemnly disclaiming that Germany had any territorial interests in the Balkans, von Ribbentrop said: "Germany's only final aim will be exclusively to help the introduction of an order which will pacify justly and reasonably this important corner of Europe. He said the same applied to East Asia." It would be the object of the Powers united in the Three-Power Pact and the States lined up with them to see that a Eur-

## TEMPLE WORSHIP

### H. H. Sri Sankaracharya Suggests Reforms

Kumbakonam, March 19

His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swami of Kanchi Kama Koti Peetam has addressed a communication to Mr. T. R. Manikkam Pillai, President of the Kumbakonam Circle Temple Committee, wherein he has put forth some suggestions for improving the standard of temple worship.

He suggested that immediate steps should be taken to see that the archakas, gurukals and other servants in a temple, high or low, are well-versed in the *Sthalapurana* relating to the particular temple wherein he is employed. In those cases where no *sthalapurana* exists, verses in two hundred lines should be composed and the servants must be made to learn these by rote. An instructor to tour each taluk and visit and stay in important villages, where there are temples, should be employed.

Further, a detailed curriculum for temple worship should be prepared with the aid of pandits well-versed in the *Agama* sastras and all temple archakas or gurukals and their grown-up children should be made to undergo instruction according to syllabus in a peripatetic school for a period of six months. The charges therefore should be borne partly by the villagers, partly by the devasthanams and partly by the matadipathis in the district.

His Holiness has expressed his readiness to meet a portion of the charges.

ope and an East Asia should exist in which these States would be free from foreign influences and intrigues in the construction of their own national life."

The adherence of Yugoslavia to the Tripartite Pact was announced by the official German news agency as follows: "The Government of Germany, Italy and Japan on the one hand and the Government of Yugoslavia on the other have agreed as follows:

"Article one: Yugoslavia joins the Three-Power Pact signed in Berlin on September 27th, 1940, between Germany, Italy and Japan.

"Article two: In so far as concerns the joint technical commissions provided for in Article Four of the Three-power Pact, the discussions of the commission which concern the interests of Yugoslavia will be attended by the representatives of Yugoslavia.

"Article three: The text of the Tripartite Pact is appended to the protocol as a foundation. The protocol is drawn up in German, Italian, Japanese and Yugoslavian, each text having the validity of an original document. It comes into operation on the day of the signing."

#### Two "Assurances"

An official communique was issued following Hitler's talk with the Yugoslav Ministers. It confines itself to saying that a "conversation on questions of mutual interest was conducted in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations existing between Germany and Yugoslavia."

Two assurances in writing were addressed on behalf of the German Government by Joachim von Ribbentrop to the Yugoslav Prime Minister and handed to him at

## Approaching Catastrophe Foreseen By Prophets

(Continued from page 1)

ous men succeeding beyond measure and they also see men disposed to a virtuous life suffering from chill penury and utter frustration. The moral of the legends escapes their comprehension. Often they cast aside the religious legends as mere fairy tales, concocted by priests with other motives. Or as in the Christian countries they keep religion and spirituality for off-days and guide their working days along the paths that bear the sign-boards marked with the words: 'Get on' and 'get ahead.' Pushing and struggling they force their way through the crowd and often attain a measure of success proportionate to their ability to strike their opponents down by fair means or foul.

Money rules the world. Society, as at present constituted functions on a competitive basis. Even the philosopher must live before he can philosophize. The academician may not find it quite convenient to live like Socrates on what chance may bring and frequent the market-places pursuing knowledge for its own sake. All philosophers cannot retire to mountain caves and forest abodes and spend their lives away from the turmoil of the world. Priests and professors who have families to support are reminded by cruel necessity to pitch their tents on the valleys although they may clandestinely allow their inner minds to soar to the mountain peaks of wisdom. Those priest and professors who want to get on and get ahead are forced to pander to the whims and fancies of their wealthy patrons. Bankers and merchant princes of all countries have built churches and have also endowed educational institutions. Purest motives of philanthropy may have induced them to spend their money for the welfare of their fellow men. Being businessmen they are often farsighted enough to see that the institutions they nurture function in the way in which they would like them to function. Can they leave the finances to be bungled by mere priests and scholars? No. These patrons reserve to themselves the paramount right in all vital matters connected with the management of the trusts they have created. Priests and professors may be allowed a small margin of free-thinking. There are limits beyond which they cannot proceed. Bankers and merchant princes rule and stand supreme. 'Religion and all things are under their feet.' (To be continued)

the time of the signing of Yugoslavia's adherence to the Axis Pact. In the first, von Ribbentrop writes: "The German Government today re-affirmed its determination to respect at all times the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia." In the second, von Ribbentrop states: "In the name of the German Government, I confirm that, during the war, the Governments of the Axis Powers will not make any demands on Yugoslavia to allow the passage or the transit of troops through Yugoslav territory."

## CHUNDIKULI READING ROOM

### Annual General Meeting

The first annual general meeting of the Chundikuly Reading Room run by the Chundikuly Anti-Crime Society, was held at the Reading Room on Wednesday, 19th March, 1941, with Mr. M. Prasad C. C. S., Govt. Agent, in the chair. There was a representative gathering. Mr. Prasad was garlanded by Mr. M. Bastiampillai, general merchant. Besides the Chairman, Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Crown Advocate, and Chevalier P. Moses, J. P., K. S. G., were accommodated on the richly carpeted platform.

On being called upon by the Chairman, Mr. K. K. Joachimpillai, Hon'y. Secretary, read a few letters of appreciation from wellwishers and the annual Report.

Mr. Kanagasabai said that an institution of that kind should be helped by the Urban Council and the State. He complimented the Society for the very useful work it was doing for the parish of Chundikuly.

Pundit A. Joseph, of the Colombogam Institute, in a very interesting talk compared the Reading Room to an aeroplane and to an intimate friend with whom all would converse freely.

Mr. V. A. Johnpillai, Head-Master, Ilavalai Training School, dwelt on the necessity for popularising Library movements, as education proper, he pointed out, started after one's school career. His speech was very instructive and humorous.

Rising amidst applause, Mr. Prasad expressed his delight in being present there that evening not merely as the G. A., but as a resident of Chundikuly. He paid a tribute to the organisers of the Reading Room and expressed the hope, that despite the hard times, the necessary funds would be collected to house the Reading Room in a better building worthy of Chundikuly.

Mr. Stephen Alphonsus proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Immediately after the general meeting, the Executive Committee met to elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year. The election was as follows:

President: Mr. Stephen Alphonsus.

Vice-President: Mr. M. Bastiampillai, (re-elected)

Secretary: Mr. K. K. Joachimpillai (re-elected)

Asst. Secretary: Mr. P. Goopragasam.

Treasurer: Mr. J. N. Rajaratnam (re-elected) and a committee of 12.

(Con.)

## Obituary

### MR. K. VAITHILINGAM

We regret to record the death on the 22nd instant of Mr. Kathiravetpillai Vaithilingam, former Registrar of Marriages, Moolai. The funeral was well attended. He leaves behind one son Mr. V. Poopalasingam, Registrar of Marriages, Moolai and two daughters, his son-in-law Mr. S. Mahadevan of Messrs Dodge and Seyanar Coimbatore, nephews Messrs. S. Navaratnam, teacher Hindu English School Vaddukoddai, M. Kanagasundaram of Chackankal, and a cousin Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and a host of relatives and friends. (Con.)



## Jaffna Urban Council

The following are further extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the General meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on the 11th instant:—

Considered quotations received for the supply of lubricating oil and it was decided to authorise the chairman to purchase 1,000 gallons of Texaco Ursa oil at the rate of Rs. 3/07 cts a gallon F. O. R. Jaffna.

Considered papers regarding contract entered into with A. K. Chelliah for erecting latrines under subsidised Scheme.

It was decided to approve the agreement dated 21st December 1940 for the work completed and to pay the contractor Rs. 190/- for the latrines completed and to give the work to him for the balance if he was prepared to construct a latrine at Rs. 18/- otherwise to call for tenders.

It was decided to approve the contract entered into with the Shell

Company of Ceylon Ltd. for supply of Diesel Oil for the year 1941.

It was decided to approve the purchase by the Chairman of 25 barrels of Colas at Rs. 956/25 cts.

It was decided to pay the delegate who attended the Conference of Urban Councils of Ceylon held at Batticaloa Rs. 36/25 cts. (trainfare).

Considered letter No. K. 234 of January 23, 1941 from the Commissioner of Local Government regarding fees payable to the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings and it was decided to inform the Commissioner of Local Government that the Council was prepared to pay the fees as set out in the final proposals of the Government Electrical Department.

Considered papers regarding the sale of the 50 B. H. P. Engine.

It was decided to inform the Electrical Engineer, Lighting Schemes that the Council was prepared to sell the Engine at Rs. 12,000/-.

It was decided to rent out the Town Hall for public dinners at Rs 15/- exclusive of lights and fans.

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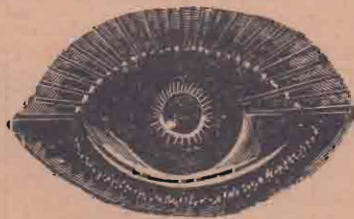
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