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"IF WE LOSE THE WAR IT WILL BE HELL"

HOPE OF A FEDERATION OF THE WORLD

WHY I ABANDONED PACIFISM

BY BERTRAND RUSSEL

IN the years that preceded the outbreak of the present war I expected that I should be opposed to it, as I was to the war of 1914-18. Various circumstances, however, have led me to alter my view. This alteration is not as to any fundamental principle.

I have never been one of those who condemn all war. I have worked so much with people who were complete pacifists, opposed to all war that it was natural that I should have been assumed to be one of them. Though I belonged to the Peace Pledge Union in the years immediately preceding the present war, I joined it on the explicit understanding that my objections to the war that was coming were not of principle but of expediency.

Ethics of War

In 1915 I wrote an article on "The Ethics of War," in which I specified four justifiable kinds of wars among which I included as examples the American War of Independence and (on the part of the North) the Civil War. My view was, in general, that modern wars are seldom justified because both the propaganda and interference with freedom that are necessary for victory produce an atmosphere in which a good peace is unlikely.

In particular, I thought the arguments used by the Allies in the Great War were largely unsound. Germany was not as bad as was said, a war fought in alliance with Tsarist Russia could not be genuinely a war for democracy, and imperialist motives (as the Peace showed) were by no means confined to the German side. Moreover, at any time after the Battle of the Marne a reasonable negotiated peace would have been possible. On these grounds I opposed that

war both in advance and during its progress. As to this my opinion is unchanged.

Pre-Munich Policy

Down to and including the time of Munich, I supported the policy of conciliation. In this I was in agreement with the majority of my countrymen. I went further than the majority in believing that war should, at this moment in history, be avoided, however great the provocation. I changed later through the influence of the same events that changed Chamberlain, Lord Lothian, Lord Halifax, and most of the previous advocates of peace. In view of what has happened since, it would seem that it might have been better for the world if Germany had been opposed at an earlier stage; but I still think that the arguments for the policy of conciliation were very strong. These arguments, as I saw them, were three.

First: Germany had been treated with abominable injustice at Versailles and afterwards; what the Nazis demanded was no more than Germany had a right to claim—equality with other nations, and union under the German flag of all populations that so desired.

Whatever fears might be felt for the future, it would have been a dreadful thing to plunge Europe into war in order to perpetuate a wrong.

A New Situation

This argument collapsed with Hitler's occupation of the non-German parts of Czecho-Slovakia. Until then the German Government had done nothing that could rightly be called foreign conquest. The world had been told, in the most emphatic terms possible, that Hitler's aspirations would be satisfied as soon as all Germans were in the Reich. One might be sceptical of these assurances,

Indo-Ceylon Impasse

Revival of Negotiation Possible

Madras, Friday.

THE possibility of a revival of negotiations between India and Ceylon on the question of emigration and trade was foreshadowed by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member of the Government of India, replying to a memorandum presented by a deputation of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce which waited on him today at the Madras Secretariat.

The Chamber urged the necessity for a customs union between India, Ceylon and Burma for the mutual advantage of the three countries. The Commerce Member in the course of his reply pointed out that such a union could only be brought about by agreement among the countries concerned.

As regards Ceylon he stated that pending a satisfactory solution of the problems of emigration and immigration as between India and Ceylon, the question of a trade agreement had been held up. He understood that a further proposal had been received which might result in eventual negotiation between the two Governments. In fact a satisfactory solution of this question certainly would lead to talks regarding a trade agreement between the two countries.

The Commerce Member also referred to the fresh agreement between India and Burma whereby a three-decker tariff arrangement had been drawn up. According to this agreement rates of duty were highest in cases of foreign goods, medium in the case of United Kingdom and Dominion goods and lowest in the case of India.

but in the absence of evidence to the contrary they had to be tentatively accepted. When Bohemia was occupied a new situation arose.

Second: It was expected by all the experts that a new great war if it occurred would be far more horrible than the last. So

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BAN ON CINEMA SHOWS

U. C. DECIDES TO SUSPEND

LEGAL OPINION ON CHAIRMAN'S AUTHORITY

THE ban on cinema shows after 10 p.m. by the Jaffna Urban Council was suspended by a decision of the Council on Friday.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Chairman presided at the meeting. All the members except Mr. V. S. Ramanathan and Mr. S. M. Aboobucker were present.

Mr. Chas. Pathirana requested the Chairman, Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, to take up for consideration a letter from the Commissioner of Local Government regarding the restriction of hours of cinema shows.

The Chairman said that the letter of the Commissioner had been circulated and seven members were in favour of the enforcement of the resolution restricting hours and two were for an extension of time. The Chairman said he had to explain why the Regal Theatre ran two shows on July 1st. The Manager and Police authorities had informed him that expecting that members would favourably consider the Commissioner's letter, the Cinema had issued notices for a second show on July 1st. Since then he had received a letter from the manager of the Regal Theatre, enclosing the opinion of two leading lawyers of Jaffna, Mr. A. V. Kulasingham and Mr. A. S. Vanigasooriar, which stated that, except in the interest of the safety and comfort of the public the Chairman had no authority to impose any conditions in the licence, and restriction of hours was not a condition in the interest of the safety and comfort of the public.

Damages

Mr. C. Ponnambalam said that if that opinion was ultimately accepted by the Supreme Court after litigation the Council would have to pay heavy damages. The opinion appeared to be reasonable and ought to be considered careful-

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
No. L/2

In the matter of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd.—Jaffna Branch (In Liquidation)
Whereas an application has been made in this Court by the Liquidator of the Kandy and Galle Branches of the said Bank that the further proceedings connected with the liquidation of the said Bank in the District Court of Jaffna be conducted in collaboration with the proceedings in the District Court of Quilon

The creditors of the Jaffna Branch of the said Bank are hereby noticed to appear and show cause, if any, or to file any objections on or before the 25th day of July 1941; and the said creditors are further hereby noticed that the matter of the said application will be inquired into by this Court on the 11th day of August 1941 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon.

By order of Court
P. GNANAPRAGASAM
Secretary, District Court, Jaffna,
District Court,
Jaffna, 9 July 1941.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1941

ICELAND OCCUPIED

THE OCCUPATION LAST WEEK of Iceland by U.S.A. forces is clear evidence that America is swinging herself definitely into the war on the side of Britain. In his capacity as Commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of America, the President has ordered the occupation as essential to the defence of the Western Continent. That the move has been forced by the needs of American defence is a convenient diplomatic fiction to cover an anti-Axis action and to sugar-coat the pill of active intervention for the benefit of consumers in America. Granting that Hitler's ambition will not be satiated with the domination of Europe and Africa, it will not be possible for the Axis powers to out-build Britain and the U. S. A. in naval construction and make a successful invasion of America, seeing that the short stretch of shallow sea that parts Britain from France has proved an insuperable barrier to German invasion. But the real truth is that America's active help under the Lend and Lease Bill will be nullified if the Battle of the Atlantic is not won by the Democracies; the rate of sinking has so much outstripped the rate of replacement. The occupation of Iceland, just like that of Greenland some time ago, is essential to the success of this Battle. It will pave the way for the entry of America into the struggle, so that all the resources of America, human and material, will be thrown into the scale of the Democracies, whereas now only a very small part of the material resources is engaged. Either Germany has

to look on with folded arms while American naval units convoy in American bottoms war material as far as Iceland, that is within a distance of about 500 miles from Britain, or will have to sink the vessels and engage them in an action. Then the President will be in a stronger position to ask the Congress for a declaration of war in defence of America's honour and interests. It is reported that American engineers are preparing bases in Northern Ireland and may be in Scotland also, although official secrecy denies the assertion. American naval units may be admitted into these bases in course of time. The occupation of Northern Ireland and Scotland by American forces will also have the effect of releasing considerable British forces for service in the Middle East. Apart from the vast momentum which Britain's war effort will gather from the active intervention of America, the immediate effect will be a great reduction in shipping losses and consequently a more unimpeded flow of aid to Britain.

This move on the part of America may also have been dictated by another motive. Now that Hitler has invaded Russia, America finds that her active intervention cannot be safely delayed any longer. An American expeditionary force sent to Europe in sufficient strength will go a great way to relieve the pressure on Russia and prevent the Nazis from gaining a decision there. Hitler will have to divert a large part of his strength to the Middle East or Western Europe and will not be in a position to bring sufficient strength to bear on Russia. For better or for worse the Russian campaign will decide the fate of the world. As matters stand at present the war in Russia will prove to be a much tougher business for the Nazis than any one at first anticipated. Next to the invasion of Russia the occupation of Iceland is the most momentous event of this year, as it indicates that on the chess-board of Europe the figures are soon to be overweighted against the Nazis.

AMERICANS WANT RUSSIA TO WIN

Results of Gallup Poll

New York, Saturday.

Seventy-two per cent of Americans want Russia to win against Germany, according to the latest Gallup poll. Only four per cent of the people questioned wanted Germany to win. Seven per cent were undecided and seventeen per cent thought it made no difference to America which side won.

The reason frequently given by those wanting a Russian victory was "Russia is not imperialistic—Germany is. If Russia won she would not attempt to invade the United States, whereas if Germany won she probably would."

Hire-Purchase Agreement

Ordinance to Control System

It is proposed that the owner of goods, the value of which is Rs. 300 or more, under a hire-purchase agreement, should not be allowed to take back the goods without the consent of the purchaser or an order of Court, when one-third the purchase price has been paid.

This is the principal provision of a draft Ordinance for the purpose of controlling hire-purchase agreements, which has been approved by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Breaches will not Pay

It is further provided in the above clause of the draft Bill that if an owner recovers possession in breach of it, the hire-purchase agreement shall terminate and that the hirer shall be released from liability and the owner shall be liable for sums paid to him by the hirer.

'CEASE FIRE' IN SYRIA

Dentz Agrees To Negotiate

London, Saturday.

A Middle East communique states: "After General Dentz agreed to negotiate on our own terms for the suspension of hostilities, the Allied forces were ordered temporarily to cease fire from midnight last night."

The order to cease fire in Syria comes as no surprise to those closely following events in London, learns Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. General Dentz's request some days ago for the cessation of hostilities was an obvious indication that the Vichy forces could not hold out any longer against the inexorable pressure of allied troops, and that by resting for some weeks the "face" of the Vichy Government vis-a-vis their German masters had been saved, at least in the belief of Vichy politicians.

MR. RAJENDRA PRASAD TO BE HONOURED

A Commemoration Volume

The Convener, Shri Rajendra Abhinandan Granth Committee, writes from Arrah:—

The Nazari Pracharini Sabha, Arrah, has decided to present a commemoration volume (Abhinandan Granth) to Mr Rajendra Prasad as humble tribute in admiration of his memorable and self-less service to the motherland and mother-tongue (Hindi). A committee has been formed in this connection under the guidance of an editorial board presided over by Raja Radhikaraman Prasad Sinha of Surajpura and Pandit Ram Dahin Mishra, Editor of *Kishore*.

Stamp Duty on Pro-Notes

To be Raised to Six Cents

A bill to amend the Stamp Ordinance so as to clarify the law in regard to the charge of stamp duty in certain cases and to make some alterations relating to matters of procedure which experience has shown to be desirable or necessary has been gazetted.

Mr. H. J. Huxham, Financial Secretary, in the "objects and reasons," states that the duty of five cents at present payable on bills of exchange and promissory notes payable on demand, receipts for amounts exceeding twenty rupees, broker's notes, etc., is to be raised to six cents.

A new section has been introduced to facilitate the raising of money on the security of shares and other marketable securities by making the instrument executed in such a case chargeable with duty as an agreement.

Two other new sections have been included. One of them declares certain agreements to be chargeable with ad valorem duty and the other deals with the stamping of instruments effecting exchanges of property.

The reduction of the rates of stamp duty provided by the Bill, e. g., on certain kinds of bonds on crop mortgages, conveyances for stocks, shares, etc., as security for loans, deeds of exchange, etc., states Mr. Huxham, will cause some reduction of the revenue from stamp duties, which, however, will not be appreciable. On the other hand the increase in the stamp duty on receipts, cheques, etc., from five cents to six cents will more than off-set such reduction.

Control of Prices Ordinance

The draft of an Ordinance to amend the Control of Prices Ordinance of 1939, was gazetted last Friday night.

It provides that an order fixing the maximum price above which an article should not be sold, must be placed before the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, whose decision shall be final.

The object of this Bill is to amend the principal Ordinance by the omission of the provisions requiring that an order should be submitted successively to the Executive Committee, the Board of Minister, the State Council and the Governor and by the substitution of provision requiring that an order must be placed before the Minister for Labour.

Manager of Kayattasiddi Kandasamy Kovil

Mr. P. Rasiyah, of "Kazusa Vasa", 47th Lane, Wellawatte, writes to say that in the obituary paragraph which appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of 30th ultimo, the description about the late Mr. S. Arumugam as 'manager of Kayattasiddi Kandasamy Kovil' is incorrect and that Mr. Arumugam at no time was manager of the Temple.

Mr. Rasiyah says that he is the proprietor and manager of the said temple.

BRIDGING THE BUDGET DEFICIT

FOUR TAXATION PROPOSALS

SIR BARON INTRODUCES 1941-42 BUDGET

"WE are living in difficult times and it is almost certain that great difficulties lie ahead of us. But if the people of this country grasp the realities of the situation and if those who can afford to do so show the same readiness to share that burden which this terrible war has imposed on us all, I feel confident that we shall overcome the difficulties that beset us today and avert the graver dangers that may lie ahead of us," declared Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the House, in concluding his speech introducing the Budget for 1941-42, in the State Council last Wednesday.

Sir D. B. Jayatilaka moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to make provision for the Public and Railway Services and the Electrical Undertakings for the financial year 1941-42, to authorize the payment by way of advance out of Revenue of moneys required during that financial year for specified purposes, and to provide for the refund of such moneys to Revenue."

Sir Baron prefaced his remarks by reminding the House that in July last year, when he introduced the Budget for 1940-41, he had indicated that on the basis of the revised estimate for 1939-40 there would be on September 30, 1940, a surplus of Rs. 1,051,456. But things had shaped better than was expected at the time with the result that the actual surplus when the year 1939-40 closed was Rs. 1,624,663.

The Budget proposals for 1940-41 anticipated a deficit of nearly Rs. 3 millions and he had stated that the Board of Ministers proposed to meet that deficit and also any possible fall in the revenue that might occur by a careful system of reserves and releases similar to that adopted in the previous year. The revised figures of revenue and expenditure for the current year made it possible to reduce the estimated deficit on September 30, 1941, to Rs. 760,000. When that amount was deducted from the surplus with which they had started this year, there would be a balance of Rs. 864,663 in the Surplus Account at the beginning of the next financial year. In addition to that there would, of course, be the general reserve of Rs. 10 millions.

Estimated Expenditure

Referring then to the total estimated expenditure for 1941-42 Sir Baron said that the figure had been put down at Rs. 147,960,173. That was exclusive of the expenditure on the railways and from the revenue of the Department of Electrical Undertakings.

The approved estimates of expenditure for 1940-41 totaled Rs. 128,412,446. When those figures were compared it would be seen that the proposals before the House involved an increased expenditure next year of nearly Rs. 20 millions more.

Those figures could be accounted for as follows:—Defence Rs. 8 millions; Public Debt: Rs. 2 millions;

War Allowances to Government Employees: Rs. 1 million; Agriculture and Irrigation: Rs. 1 million; Health: Rs. 1 million; Commerce and Industry: Rs. ½ million; Unemployment: Rs. 1½ millions; Education: Rs. ½ million; Railway Loss: 3½ millions.

It was, he said, hardly necessary to state that that very large increase in expenditure had been a matter of grave concern to the Board of Ministers. Obviously prudence required that their expenditure should not be allowed to outrun the financial capacity of the Island.

"But," emphasised Sir Baron, "it must be remembered that these are abnormal times which demand extraordinary measures for the safety and welfare of the country."

Turning next to the estimates of revenue, Sir Baron said that on the basis of existing taxation the total estimated revenue was Rs. 127,682,000. It had, however, to be noted that it was exceptionally difficult to forecast the revenue for the ensuing year with any degree of accuracy. That was particularly the case with the revenue from important duties. Day by day imported articles were becoming more difficult to obtain. Moreover, it was the policy of the Ceylon Government to co-operate as far as was practicable with the Imperial Government by a system of import control to reduce expenditure on articles which were not absolutely necessary. Apart from that, the acute shipping shortage prevailing at present might become worse as the war went on. That might interfere with imports and, consequently, with the yield of import duty.

Further, it might be necessary to restrict the import of petrol. If severe restriction of that article occurred, the revenue was bound to fall by several million rupees.

If such a fall in the revenue occurred it might be necessary to reconsider the whole financial situation.

Taking, however, a fairly optimistic view the yield from the existing sources of revenue would be Rs. 125,782,000. When to that figure was added the sum of Rs. 1,900,000, which would be transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank, they had a total revenue estimate of Rs. 127,682,000 against the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 147,960,000, which meant that they were faced with a deficit of Rs. 20,278,000.

How to Meet the Deficit

Sir Baron, continuing, said: "Now, the question is how it is proposed to meet this deficit. Taking the expenditure on Defence, which has largely contributed towards this deficit, the Board of Ministers does not consider it fair to charge the whole of the proposed expenditure on Defence to next year's Revenue Account. These

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THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SIVA GNANA SIDDHIYAR

(By a Science Graduate)

Homage to Pillaiyar

Praise and glory to Pillaiyar,
Prince of Gods with Pranav' Face,
Fountain source of Favour and Grace,
T'erring mortals that men are.

To the Teachers

Meykanda Devar

Oh, when shall we be fit reach sure
The feet of him our Lord Truth Seer,
Who saw the truth Adwaitam pure,
Not seen by men deluded here,

Arulnandi Devar

Oh, when shall we approach and
praise
The golden feet of Nandi of Grace
Who told the Truth in half a verse
And proved the world a phantom
course.

I. Prefatory Remarks

These lines are written on the orders of the Secretary of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, —we say "orders" as a request from a servant of the community who has done so much for their spiritual upliftment by his multifarious activities as the secretary has done and continues to do cannot but be considered a command to be implicitly obeyed by lesser servants than he,—as he considers that a few articles in the English language may be of some use to our English-educated young men. We pleaded our incompetence but our resourceful secretary resurrected and confronted us with a copy of an old lecture which we happened to deliver some 30 years ago and suggested that something in the strain of that lecture was what he had in mind. We make no apology therefore for repeating here some portions of that lecture with necessary modifications, additions and alterations here and there.

In this modern age, western education is a 'sine qua non' for all practical purposes, we mean so far as worldly affairs are concerned. It is English education that pays nowadays, and it is English-educated men that are looked up to as leaders. And hence the general tendency to send our boys to English schools before they get a good grounding in Tamil. The struggle for existence and worldly advancement is so great and the competition so keen that the cry in this country for several generations has been "English, more English, better English" so much so that our boys do not have the opportunity even to read and write their mother-tongue fluently. And Tamil being not a compulsory subject in English schools, and even where it is taken up as an optional subject the time allotted to it being very limited and the boys, more often than not treating the time allotted to it as a sort of leisure period, it is no wonder that Tamil scholarship has lost ground gradually and is little more than a spoken language with most of our present day young men. Man being a creature of his environment and training and the education imparted in our schools being one-sided and materialistic, it is but natural that some of our young men, especially

those whose home-training does not put a curb to the materialistic tendencies of the present system of education, have their heads turned and become agnostics and materialists and call themselves Saivites only in name. And when they happen to be educated in alien schools, the transformation is even still more noticeable. Disinclination to read our Shastras or to hear them read and expounded follows as a natural corollary to the system of education that now prevails in our midst.

"The system of Hindu Philosophy which is expounded in the following pages and its name will be altogether new to many an English-educated Hindu who is content to learn his religion and philosophy from English books and translations and from such scraps as turn up in newspapers and magazines", thus begins Nallaswami Pillai his introduction to the Siva Gnana Bodham. And yet "it is the philosophy of the religion in which at least every Tamil-speaking Hindu is more or less brought up and the one philosophy which obtains predominance in the Tamil Language." Judging from personal observation and what some of our friends have often told us, we regret to have to admit that these words are almost as true today as when they were written about half a century ago. What a shame is this? What a tar-brush to paint us with? Altogether new? Not to know our religion? Can it be? Oh, impossible! —and yet how true! How many of us do know what and what treasures, gems of thought, are to be found in the Devarams and Tiruvachakam, in Tirumantiram and Tirukkural, in Siva Gnana Bodham and Siva Gnana Siddhi, in Thayumanaver and the thousand and one other poems and writings known to exist in the vast and hoary Tamil? How many of us do know even the elementary principles of Saiva Siddhantam, the Tamilian creed, what the Tiruparthas are, what the relation between them is, why such an entity as Pathi should be postulated, what are Pasu and Pasam, Bintham and Veedu, Sidana and Payan? What a large number of us there are who ignorantly believe that the Saiva Religion is nothing but a form of idolatry consisting merely of a mass of meaningless rituals, which has had its day and become out of date and obsolete and should now make room for other and easier systems to practise? How many of us there are who can explain what these Kriyas and images really mean and what grand principles they are meant to illustrate? How many of us do know what Tiruneeuru is and Sri Panchadhiram, why Nadesar should be represented as standing on one foot with so many hands each in a different posture, or why the image of Pillaiyar should be provided with an elephant head and trunk? Unpleasant questions these are to answer. But it is a fact that

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THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

(Continued from page 3)

very few of us Tamilians know much of either our language or religion. It is indeed too true that most of us know more of other peoples' languages and religions than of our own. We do not, of course, mean to say that we should boycott everything foreign. Far from it. Let us by all means learn whatever others have to teach us. But, what we mean to say is, let us devote at least as much care and attention to our own mother-tongue and mother-religion. Let us not be like undutiful sons who pander to the delight of others whilst their own mother at home is starving. We have too long been following the wrong path. Let us now cry 'halt' and return to our mother. Surely the Tamil has riches enough to claim at least a portion of the time of her sons, sweetness enough to deserve being tasted.

The most oft repeated objection to the study of Tamil is that it is difficult to understand. There has been some awakening in recent years and there are young men,—a small minority though they are,—who are anxious to know something of their national heritage by learning our language, our literature and our Shastras. But they labour under the handicap that they have had no graduated foundation in Tamil language and grammar to be able to read and understand them. If it is found necessary to spend a period of ten or twelve years to get a tolerably decent education in English, it is idle to expect that Tamil can be mastered immediately we open a book in that language. Not that Tamil is more difficult than English, but the fault lies in our expecting the impossible. No man in his senses expects a young man who has learnt English up to the fourth or fifth standard only to be able to understand the classical English of Chaucer or Milton or the intricacies of the binomial theorem or logarithms, but that is exactly what people who speak of the difficulty of Tamil expect to find with literature in that language. If only we would devote to the study of our mother-tongue a fraction of the time we spend in learning the foreign language, if we would divert a portion at least of the time we now waste in diverse ways, towards the acquisition of a fair knowledge of the Tamil, there would surely be no occasion to say that Tamil is difficult to understand. If our English educated young men work hard and toil at it for at least a couple of years and begin to appreciate it, there would be no turning away from it, so sweet it is, so grand, so beautiful, melodious to the ear and enchanting to the mind. The more one tastes it the more he would relish it.

Another handicap that willing students labour under is the cheap sneer which we are told is sometimes flung at them by unbelievers. We can only smile and pity the ignorance of those who use such expressions as fossilised archaic stuff of the Tamilians, their "lower" conception of God, &c. We need waste no powder and shot with such so-called educated

but ignorant critics. Our path has been well set for us by our Lord Meykandant:

தம்மை உணர்ந்து தமைய உடைய தன் உணர்வார்
எம்மை உடைமை எமை இகழார், -தம்மை உணரார் உணரார் உடக்கு இயைந்து தயயிற் புணராமே கேளாம் புறன்.

Whoso know themselves know their Lord,
Our masters, they despise us not;
Whoso know not themselves know nought,
They wrangle, we heed not their word.

Yet another complaint that is often trotted out by sceptics against the study of our mother-tongue is that it does not pay nowadays. Alas! has all sense of duty vanished? Has our national standard of patriotism and morality so deteriorated, have we really sunk so low that we would weigh everything by the rupees and cents it could produce? Is there no such thing as duty? Is there no such thing as love,—love for love's own sake and nothing else? Why do we love our mother? Is it because it is productive of something in gold or silver? Surely, there is a higher phase of learning. It is the lower phase of it that is concerned with mercenary motives. Knowledge or wisdom (Gnanam) should be considered as an end by itself, and the higher or real object of all learning is to attain Gnanam, which is described as the feet of Him who is the Atman of all atoms, the Soul of souls, the Life of lives. கற்றதற்குக் குயவல்ல என்கொல வாலறிவன், கற்றுத் தொழுகொளின், says Tiruvalluvar. What good is there for men in learning, if it gives them for God no yearning.

The object of these articles is not so much to give any comprehensive idea of the eternal Truths enunciated in the Saiva-Siddhanta Philosophy and Religion as to rouse in a few at least of our English educated young men a real interest in what is contained in the Tamil Shastras and to induce in them a desire to undertake their study. Speaking from personal experience we may state that classes were often inaugurated at various places for the study of Siva Gnan Siddhiyar and other Shastras, and it was indeed very disappointing to find that many of us did not see our way to benefit ourselves and our brethren by them. No doubt we were not able to maintain regular teachers always, but the little a few of us could do we did. And it cannot be denied that by associating with one another and inter-changing views, by every member of a class coming out with his difficulties and trying to explain his fellow members, a good deal of progress can be made. Of course, we may not be able to understand all the intricate points, there may be difficulties here and there which we may not be able to thoroughly grasp without the aid of a competent teacher, but that is no reason why we should not try and do whatever we can, without waiting with folded hands till we are able to procure a competent teacher, so that when the teacher becomes available we may the better understand the

knotty points. This is the method which the members of some of the classes referred to had to follow. It is a source of great satisfaction to observe that a few at least of the members of such classes,—very few they were though,—attended the classes regularly and benefitted thereby. The object of these articles, as stated above is to rouse in the minds of our young men a longing to acquaint themselves with the grand truths contained in our national religion and philosophy, while at the same time gaining a fairly good knowledge of our language; for, these shastras are written in dignified style and are really good specimens of what a book ought to be, viewed from a purely literary point of view. Thus the study of these Shastras serves a double purpose, bringing down two birds with one stone as they say. அரிசிப் பொடியோடு திருவாரூர், says the Tamil proverb. We learn language and literature along with religion and philosophy at the same time. If one speaks of the literary beauties of Siddhiyar, it is to tell even the unbeliever what a literary intellectual treat there is in store for him if he makes a careful study of that treatise. And a careful study of the book for the enjoyment of its literary beauties will have the additional effect of imbuing the reader's mind with the ideas permeating that piece of literature.

As an incentive to our English-educated young men,—and to older men too, for the matter of that,—to inaugurate classes for the study of Siddhiyar and other Shastras and to benefit by them in large numbers, even without the help of teachers, it is proposed to give a brief resume of the teachings therein contained, as faithfully as possible. And, considering the bulk of the work and the vastness of the truths therein taught, it would be presumptuous on our part to attempt even a bare outline of the work in a few newspaper articles. All that is attempted here is an introduction or something like it, and we would crave of our readers to take our words in good part and pardon any shortcomings that may be noticeable. We may here say once for all that we claim no originality for our words or ideas. We have freely borrowed, translated or copied verbatim wherever we considered it advantageous to do so, but we have not thought fit to tax the reader with the allusions except where it seemed distinctly useful to name the authorities, the object being not so much to compose an essay, nice and elegant, as to present in a compact form something valuable and distinctly helpful to the beginner.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS & SCIENCE CLASSES

Classes preparing students for the examinations of July, 1942, have been formed. New students will be admitted to these classes till the 14th inst. Provision is made for the teaching of Botany and Zoology in these classes.

(Mis. 59, 8—14-7-41.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 152/P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnambalam Karthigasu of Karanavai North

Deceased.

Ampalavy Ayampillai of Karanavai North as attorney of Sivakkolundu widow of Ponnambalam Karthigasu Vs. Petitioner.

1. Karthigasu Mahendran
2. Gangathevy daughter of Karthigasu
3. Poomathevy daughter of Karthigasu
4. Rathithevy daughter of Karthigasu
5. Sakunthalai daughter of Karthigasu
6. Ranithevy daughter of Karthigasu
7. Karthigasu Puvanenthiran all of Kuala Lumpur
8. Suppar Govindan of Karanavai South Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge on the 16th day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathippillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner and the order of the Supreme Court dated the 6th day of May 1941 having been read:

It is ordered that the 8th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1—7 Respondents that the Petitioner as the attorney of the widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 7th day of August 1941 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The 16th day of May 1941.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge,
(O. 19, 10 & 14-7-41)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 936.

In the matter of an application for letters of administration with the will annexed in respect of the estate of the late Chellappah Sanmugampillai of Ananipathiady, Jaffna. Deceased.

Sarasupathy widow of Sanmugampillai Karthigesu of Ananipathiady, Jaffna Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Sivakkolunthu widow of Chellappah Sanmugampillai of do.
 - Minor 2. Saraswathy daughter of Chellappah Sanmugampillai of do, appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent,
 3. Chellappah Muttutambay of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying for grant of letters of administration with the will annexed in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of June 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Nadarajah, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner with the will annexed, unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 30th day of July 1941.

This 25th day of June 1941,
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge,
(O. 20, 10 & 14-7-41.)

GOVERNOR'S "KICK IN THE PANTS"

GALLE MAYOR READY TO RESIGN

CRISIS IN GALLE COUNCIL?

Galle, Thursday.

THE Mayor of Galle, Mr. W. Dahanayake, contemplates resigning his mayoralty and his seat in the Galle Municipal Council in consequence of H. E. the Governor's "kick in the pants," (reported by "The Whip" in "The Times of Ceylon" on Tuesday).

He feels that the Governor has doubted the bona fides of the members concerned and he thinks that they should resign in a body.

"I am prepared to do so at this moment," he declared.

It is felt in some quarters that the members concerned should consult legal opinion and fight out their case before the Supreme Court.

The Mayor in an interview with a press representative said: "Although I have received no communication from the Governor as yet, I understand from the political notes of 'The Whip' that the Governor has decided to uphold the decision of the Auditor-General in surcharging a sum of Rs. 999, expended as relief in connexion with the malaria epidemic last year.

"The surcharge is on myself and the following eight members—Messrs. A. I. H. Abdul Wahab (the then Deputy Mayor), E. de S. Wijayarathne (the present Deputy Mayor), D. S. Goonesekere, W. T. Wijekulasuriya, E. D. Nagabawatte, A. H. E. Fernando, P. Dahanayake and A. M. Sabeed.

"I have not consulted legal opinion on the matter, but as far as I can see at the moment, no redress is possible and the members are bound to pay, whether they like it or not. I presume they will all pay. I am strongly of opinion that the matter should not end with such payment."

"Under a Cloud"

"There is no use hiding it. The nine members concerned are today under a cloud because our bona fides have not been accepted by the Governor and the Ministry of Local Administration. Right or wrong, the highest authority under the Municipal Councils' Ordinance has considered our action in making the payments for malaria relief illegal. As men of honour, it is now up to us to clear our good names. We should appeal to our electorates, and find out whether our constituents have any confidence in us after this surcharge.

"I feel very strongly," he added, "that the nine members should resign together. I am prepared at this moment to do so, I wait for an answer from my colleagues, and I hope that they will not waver in a crisis when their honour is at stake, but will take up the challenge and prove to the Governor and the Ministry of Local Administration that their action is endorsed by their electorates."

The Mayor will summon a special meeting of the members concerned as soon as he receives official information on the surcharge.

Teachers Influenced By Department

M.S.C.'s Allegations Before Inquiry Committee

Colombo, Thursday.

"THERE is no doubt that the Education Department has undue ways and methods to influence Sinhalese School masters as to what books should be used" said Dr. A. P. De Zoysa M.S.C. in his evidence before the Text Books Commission.

He said that he was writing a series of books in Sinhalese on general subjects to serve as readers. They were not meant for schools so much as for the use of teachers.

Some of his books were submitted to the Text Books Committee for the purpose of getting them recommended to libraries and also to bring them to the notice of teachers. As a rule he was a loser in the printing of the books, although he had his own printing press.

From his dealings with booksellers, he had gathered that they had to give commission to teachers in Sinhalese schools who bought books for pupils.

Most of the text books recommended for Sinhalese schools were unsuitable. The Text Books Committee did not encourage the production of good books. He had given notice of a motion in the State Council to do away with the Text Books Committee.

Some publisher appeared to have early information as to the books prescribed in the syllabus. The remedy was to prescribe books two or three years ahead. This would give everyone an opportunity of editing prescribed books. He alleged that good books had been brushed aside by the Text Books Committee.

Of those books prescribed in the lower forms, some were far beyond the comprehension of children. Books should be written in simpler language. It was no wonder that children had an aversion to learning the Sinhalese language.

He would suggest that instead of looking at the paper and type, the Text Books Committee should see that the books were written in language that children of the lower forms would understand and appreciate.

The department should not encourage one particular individual to write books but should get a set of experts to write books.

He would suggest that headmasters should send the set of books they proposed to use for approval to the department. This would eliminate the need for the Text Books Committee.

Mr. A. M. M. Mohideen, manager of Messrs. Wahid Bros, said that they were large importers of school books and had never influenced teachers to change books. The principals of schools selected the books and requested their firm to order out the books.

BRIDGING THE BUDGET DEFICIT

(Continued from page 3)

Defence measures are not meant to meet immediate needs. They are expected to benefit not only the present generation of taxpayers but also the future taxpayers. After careful consideration the Board of Ministers decided that, apart from the annual military contribution which is estimated at Rs. 4 millions, a sum approximately equivalent to normal expenditure on Defence measures should be charged to next year's revenue and the remainder should be spread over a number of years by being charged to loan."

Sir Baron went on to say that the total provision for Defence was Rs. 18,724,215. It was the intention of the Board of Ministers to move an amendment to the Appropriation Bill before the House in the Committee Stage to transfer to loan expenditure a sum of Rs. 8,724,215, leaving a sum of Rs. 10 million, inclusive of the military contribution of Rs. 4 million, to be charged to next year's estimates. If the total sum spent was less than the estimated figure the amount to be charged to loan would be correspondingly reduced. On the other hand if it exceeded the estimated figure, the amount charged to loan would be increased. When this adjustment was effected, the deficit would be reduced to Rs. 11,554,000.

Taxation Proposals

The Board of Ministers had given careful consideration to the question of bridging this gulf and had come to the decision that in this country, as in every other country, increased taxation had become necessary and inevitable to deal with the difficult situation created by the War. It was therefore, proposed to increase taxation to the extent of Rs. 12 million which will cover the estimated deficit and possibly, leave a surplus of half-a-million rupees at the end of the next financial year.

"Our taxation proposals" continued Sir Baron, "are four in number: (1) An additional duty of 1½ cents per pound of tea, which is estimated to yield Rs. 33 lakhs; (2) A duty of 2½ cents per pound of rubber, which is estimated to yield Rs. 56 lakhs; (3) An exports duty of Re 1 per cwt of plumbago, estimated to yield Rs. 6 lakhs; and (4) An excess profits tax of 50 per cent on the profit of all business, other than agriculture and production, of plumbago, estimated to yield Rs. 25 lakhs.

"It will be noted that these proposals will place the burden of taxation chiefly on those who can bear it. As regards the proposed Excess Profits duty I venture to say that in times of war, when we are faced with additional expenditure necessitating additional taxation no form of taxation is more justified than that which affects those whose incomes have benefited by reason of the war. The Excess Profits tax is, therefore, an eminently suitable form of war taxation. In this connection I do not forget the fact that soon after the War was started, the imposition of such a tax was proposed by the Board of Ministers and it was rejected by this Council. But I shall have no hesitation in

bringing this proposal again for the approval of the House in view of the fact that the situation has since changed very considerably and there is no other alternative but to re-consider this proposal."

The Board of Ministers proposed to introduce the Excess Profits Duty for a period of three years in respect of the accounting period after December 1, 1940.

Before he concluded, he wished to refer to the note of warning given by the Financial Secretary with regard to their public expenditure. Though that warning had not fallen on deaf ears, the Board of Ministers found it was not possible to follow that advice in its entirety.

There were several statements made by the Financial Secretary which could not be left unnoticed. He had stated that Ceylon was not richer today than it was 10 years ago. Perhaps the Financial Secretary meant that all their efforts to improve the conditions of the people of this country during the past ten years had not produced positive results all round. That was to some extent true.

But the Financial Secretary would agree that during the last ten years enormous profits had been made by those who had been engaged in the planting industries and business. The Financial Secretary would also agree that the major part of those profits had gone out of this country and that the bulk of the people of this country had not shared in that vast acquisition of wealth.

It was not, therefore, surprising if during the past ten years the condition of the bulk of the people of this country had not greatly improved. What they had been trying to do during those ten years was to rescue the masses of the country from the depth of poverty in which they had been sunk and from the diseases which had got a hold on them. They were endeavouring to counteract the evil effects of ten years of neglect.

"Difficult Times"

The Financial Secretary's remedy for all the ills from which they were suffering today was to suspend the increase of social services. They had found themselves unable to follow that advice. It was a matter of great satisfaction to them to feel that the policy advocated by the Financial Secretary was not shared by the Secretary of State who had issued a circular in July last year on that question.

Concluding, Sir Baron reminded the House that in many places the response to new war taxation had been most public spirited and he had no doubt that the same spirit would be shown in assuming further burdens if the situation warranted it, as stated by the Secretary of State.

The first reading of the Budget was then passed and Sir Baron gave notice that, at the next or subsequent meeting, he would move the second reading.

At 3.40 p.m. the Council adjourned till 2.30 p.m. on July 29.

"If we lose the War It will be Hell"

(Continued from page 1)

far the war, dreadful as it is, has not been as bad as was feared. This may cease to be true at any moment if a large-scale attempt at invasion is made; perhaps the horror has been only postponed to the moment that best suited Hitler's plans.

But in the case of aerial attacks on Great Britain, it seems clear that he has done his utmost; and this has been enormously less destructive than had been predicted in the most authoritative prognostications, the reason being, apparently, that defence against aerial attacks has made very great progress during the last few years.

Armed Resistance

On the other hand, the fate of subject populations, more particularly in Poland, has been a good deal worse than had seemed probable. There is reason to think that if the conquered nations are not liberated by force of arms, they will be compelled for a long time to come to endure appalling suffering and unbearable tyranny.

On both these grounds the arguments for armed resistance to German ambitions have been shown to be stronger than they appeared to be before the war began.

Third: I feared that, if once there was war, the issue, whoever was nominally victorious, would be military dictatorship. It was obvious that for the duration of the war, every belligerent Government would need dictatorial powers, and it was far from certain that, if the previously democratic nations won, they would re-establish democracy when peace had been concluded.

As to this, though the British Government has now very wide powers, it is using them, except in India, with admirable discretion. Free speech is still tolerated, except the most flagrant expressions of pro-Nazi sentiment, and as the civil population has shown no tendency to panic, the strict military dictatorship that I expected has proved quite unnecessary. There is now obviously a good chance of preserving democracy if the democratic Powers win, and none if Germany wins.

War Only Hope

There came a moment—some will say one moment, some another—when it became evident that Germany would destroy the independence of the democracies one by one if they did not combine in armed defence. From that moment the only hope for democracy was war.

In this argument a vital factor is the military strength of Germany. A nation which is secure may reasonably pursue a conciliatory policy; but it is another matter if the price of conciliation is likely to be ultimate subjugation. The defeat of France showed what is possible, and must have increased Hitler's ambitions as much as it increased his enemies' fears.

Before the war began it might have seemed preposterous to suppose that Hitler could aim at

Ban on Cinema Shows

(Continued from page 1)

ly as it was likely to be accepted by a Court of law. He would not be a party to rate-payers' money being wasted as damages would amount to thousands of rupees.

The Chairman asked Mr. Ponnambalam what his proposal was. Mr. Ponnambalam replied that he was for careful consideration and added that personally he would not like to pay damages.

Mr. V. Suppiah moved that the restriction on late cinema shows be not enforced till December 31st 1941. Mr. M. Sinnathurai seconded.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved an amendment for deferring consideration of the matter pending the ascertaining of legal opinion in Colombo by the Chairman.

Chevalier Arulanandham seconded.

Mr. M. Sinnathurai said that the Council could act immediately without ascertaining legal opinion in Colombo. Lawyers always differed one from another. The extension of two hours till midnight was not going to affect the morals of the people. Toddy and arrack were flowing the whole night in Jaffna and yet the Council was frittering away its energies in a useless direction. Cinema shows ran for the welfare of the people. They should either revert to normal hours or cancel the licences, he declared.

Mr. Nalliah's amendment was put to the house and defeated, only the mover, the seconder and Mr. Aiyadurai voting for it, while Messrs Pathirana, Ponnambalam, Suppiah and Sinnathurai voting against.

Mr. Suppiah's motion was then put to the house and carried, all voting for it, except Chevalier Arulanandham, who stated that he would submit a dissent in writing. The Chairman did not vote on either issue.

world domination. Now it seems probable that he does so, and his success is sufficiently possible to call for the utmost vigour in resistance.

I know that the war, even if it ends in victory, involves very grave dangers to democracy and freedom. I fear also that British war aims—which Mr. Churchill still refuses to state—will probably be found, if we win, to have contained an element of imperialism.

Short Sighted Policy

I deplore the short-sighted illiberality of British policy in India, particularly the harsh imprisonment of such a man as Nehru. I scarcely dare to hope that the world after the war will be a good world if we win, but if we lose it will be hell, probably for a long time to come.

It is a tragic alternative but it must be met with such hope as the times permit and with a determination that in winning the war we shall not lose what we are fighting for.

There is one hope that is important and, I think, not Utopian; that at the end of the war some step, less ineffective than the League of Nations, may be taken towards the Federation of the World.

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