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## Growth Of Religion

(By D. P. LINGWOOD)

(Continued from our last issue)

**B**UT even Max Muller, with all his broad sympathy for the diverse forms of faith and no faith, did not actually live each religion with which he came into contact. This is a thing which could not have been done in the West. It is even doubtful if it could have been done in the East prior to the advent of Sri Ramakrishna. If in the West there had been intolerant misunderstanding, in the East there had been tolerant misunderstanding, of all religions other than one's own. In the West it was believed that there was one religion only for everybody; that there was no back-door into the Holy of Holies, but only one magnificent Main Entrance dominated by the church, which scrutinized all who came seeking admission, and separated the goats from the sheep, allowing only the latter to enter. In the East it was believed that there was one religion for every man; and therefore no one tried to follow and understand his brother's way. The Easterner stuck to his own path and allowed others to do the same. But this is now impossible to thinking men. In the East and West a new and mighty spirit is abroad. It blows from those Himalayan heights on which Sri Ramakrishna entered into the bliss of the Absolute and became one with it. It is destined to fructify the whole world. It will bend the hearts of men like a field of green corn. Never before had the idea occurred to anyone that all these religions, all these different avenues of approach to the mansion of the Heavenly Father, might be used by one man in the course of one human life. Certainly none had ever before followed them all and found out by personal experience that they all led up to the same central fact of existence namely God. But now this truth was made fully manifest in the life of one who was not only the embodiment of God, but also the exemplar of all the different ways in which men might reach Him. The staff of the Paramahansa, the Great Indian Swan, is now engraved in the Heavens to guide all those who wander on the seas of time in search of Truth Eternal. The wanderers may be far asunder, and voyaging on different oceans, and they may never see each other; but he sees them all, and knows that they will all ultimately arrive at that Bosom of Light in which he shines enthroned.

In the West is a vast body of the facts of religion. Collected in the English tongue are all the great thoughts that ever have passed through the mind of man. In the East we have a living spirit eager to inhabit these dead forms and give

life to them. Let us hope that the day of union is at hand—the day when the general will join with the particular, the inward essence with its outward expression, the knowledge with the experience of religion, man with God.

The Renaissance, said Papini, which would be brought about in Europe as the result of the discovery of Oriental culture would reduce to nothing, by comparison, the Renaissance brought about in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by the rediscovery of the cultures of classical Greece and Rome. Perhaps the most important part of this second Renaissance will be the infusion of new religious spirit in the minds of the men and women of the West. We often tell each other that all religions are equally true (we sometimes mean equally false); but who has been able to realize it? Swami Vivekananda has said that most men are really atheists, even the so-called religious. Similarly, we may declare that those who maintain that all religions are gates to Heaven are hypocrites. For none of these people have experienced the truth in which they profess to believe. How many men have ever seen God? Only a very few. Who has been able to go to Him through all Gates? Fewer still. But Sri Ramakrishna went through them all not once only but many times. He said: 'I have practised all religions, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and I have also followed the paths of the different Hindu sects. I have found that it is the same God towards Whom all are directing their steps, though along different paths. A mere intellectual recognition of the unity of religions is not enough; for it is only founded upon the identification of particulars, not on the experience of the universal which lies behind them all. Few men have even any experience of the unity which lies behind their own religion. Much less still have they any experience of that which lies behind their neighbours. But from his height of supreme realization Sri Ramakrishna could see that all these avenues of approach led up to the place where he sat. And so, when he came down to the relative plane he did not try to push men off one path of religious endeavour into another, but he led them on to the Absolute along that path on which he found them already engaged. This was the secret of his success with his disciples. He had no preconceived plan of training to which they were to conform. He took their soulstuff as he found it and shaped it according to its own nature; or rather, he did not shape it at all, but only helped it to grow up to the full-

(Continued on page 5)

## That Egoism

(By REV. ARTHUR E. MASSEY)

'They who dwell in the splendid mansions and they who dwell in the squalid tenements are in their true life, are one in their true destiny; deep down in the abyss of every soul the Self of which it is the manifestation, and every other self around it are one.'

**W**HAT meaneth all the discordance, strife, envy, hatred and malice in the world? Why are so many enthused with philosophic and religious teachings, who never seem to get beyond the point of mere enthusiasm? Why do the Hindus worship the Bhagavad Gita who never attempt to put its ethics into their everyday relations? India reeking with the caste system and untouchability!

Egoism is the answer and any one individual who shakes himself free of this accursed incubus will do more towards the emancipation and freedom of his country and his fellowmen than all the congresses and parliaments of the world put together.

Gandhi said: 'I regard untouchability as the root cause of our downfall, and of Hindu-Muslim discord. Untouchability is the curse of Hinduism and therefore of India. The taint is so pervasive that it haunts a man even after he has changed over to another faith.'

Quite recently in 'The popular Voice' (Cawnpore) the Editor wrote: 'There is no gainsaying the fact that if the caste Hindus have got to survive as the oldest cultured and civilized nation of the world, they will have to change their attitude towards their own brethren of the depressed classes. Otherwise they are doomed. There is no divided opinion over this.' If as Gandhi has so trenchantly declared: 'Untouchability to be the root cause of India's downfall', and 'the curse of India', why not strike at the root cause of caste and untouchability which is nothing more or less than egoism the malady and disease of the whole world!

Listened to the words of Krishna: 'Who doeth a' for Me; who findeth Me in all; adoreth always; loveth all which I have made and Me, for Love's sole end. That man, Arjuna, unto me doth wend.'

I once read these words to a Hindu friend who was full of the 'Gita', referring at the same time to the depressed classes, but it elicited no response. Naught but a guilty silence. The fact is, few if any, are prepared to make the necessary renunciation of worldly interests and earthly desires and to concentrate on the 'unseen and real'. There is positively no other path to freedom, not even in phy-

sical death. We must needs die to the world, the flesh and all forms of evils, if we would be free here and now, free to love unselfishly, free to sacrifice ourselves for the common good and therein to enjoy abiding happiness.

The ego to which human beings attach so much importance is not entirely but a mere bundle of experiences, it may be truly called a symptom. It arises in consciousness only when the free flow of life is obstructed. We can find a familiar analogy in our own bodies. Normally we are quite unconscious of our internal organs; they only obtrude themselves upon our notice when something goes wrong. In the same way, if we were in perfect spiritual health, we should be conscious of no separate I-ness. But the fact is we are not in spiritual health; there is not, in most of us, the true and unimpeded flow of life; and hence we become aware of the obstruction and this obstruction is what seems to us our I. We read of saints and mystic great souls who have overcome in this present life prevailing to us the possibility of our own achievement.

We function on a plane of illusions. The ego as an entity has not and never had any existence. It is nothing but a symptom of internal disorder to which, in our ignorance, we have attributed objective being and being in the coils of this ignorance we submit and accept the whole gamut of wretchedness and smug complacency in entails.

The idea and practice of separateness or egoism is responsible for the chaotic state of the world today. To love God with all our heart, mind, soul and strength and our neighbour as ourselves and to keep unspotted from the world [is to establish the Kingdom of God on earth. In the words of my late friend and seer James Allen:—

To rise above good and evil,  
Hatred and love,  
Prejudice and error,  
Desire and pain,  
Self-love and sorrow,  
Passion and remorse,  
Life and death, [the All-One,  
Is to enter the unending peace of  
Is to become the All-One.



## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1947.

### TRANSFER OF POWER

LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S PLAN for the transfer of power to an Indian Government or Governments is the only practical solution which the Viceroy could have in consultation with the British Cabinet devised to meet existing conditions. The President of the Muslim League has stated that it is for the Council of the All-India Muslim League to accept or reject the Viceroy's plan. His words, however, betrayed the course of action that is likely to be adopted by the Council. The calling off of the civil disobedience movement in the North West Frontier Province and elsewhere is an index of coming events. All the three parties in India appear to think that the plan, though not entirely satisfactory, is still what could have been expected under the circumstances. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's words, 'the India of geography, of history and tradition, the India of our minds and hearts cannot change' are significant. Everybody realises the great evil that will follow the partition of India; still Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs welcome the plan which appears to have satisfied even the Conservative war time premier of Britain, Winston Churchill. A truncated Pakistan is what Jinnah has succeeded in obtaining for the Muslims. His demand for a corridor between the Punjab and Bengal has vanished into thin air. The Muslims of Bengal realise that their province should not be divided and that the loss which they would sustain by the division of Bengal into two provinces would be immeasurable. Sarat Chandra Bose and Subhawardy do not want the partition of Bengal. If Jinnah cannot be made to realise the benefits of a united India and withdraw his demand for Pakistan the partition of the Punjab and Bengal will be inevitable though quite not satisfactory. There will continue to be Muslims in the Hindu provinces and Hindus in the Muslim provinces. Pakistan is no solution for the communal problems. There is still room for Mr. Jinnah to change his views, but he appears to be adamant.

The provinces will be free to join one of the two Constituent Assemblies which will function in the event of Pakistan being established. No coercion would be used by Britain to compel the states to

### INDIAN NEWS FRONT

## SRI AUROBINDO ON PARTITION

### Muslim Dissatisfaction in the Punjab

#### Sri Aurobindo's Views

The following statement, approved by Sri Aurobindo Ghose, is issued by the Mother of the Ashram on the British declaration: "A proposal has been made for the solution of our difficulties in organising Indian independence. It is being accepted, with whatever bitterness or regret and searching of heart, by Indian leaders, but do you know why this proposal has been made to us? It is to prove to us the absurdity of our quarrels. Clearly, this is not a solution: it is a test, an ordeal, which if we live it out in all sincerity, will prove to us that it is not by cutting a country into small bits that we shall bring about its unity and its greatness, it is not by opposing interests against each other that we can win for it prosperity, it is not by setting one dogma against another that we can serve the spirit of truth. In spite of all, India has a single soul and while we have to wait till we can speak of an India one and indivisible, our cry must be, 'let the soul of India live for ever.'"

#### Partition Affairs

Quick steps are being taken to implement the decisions announced on Tuesday last. Next week, it is hoped, Bengal and the Punjab Legislatures will meet to consider the issue of partition. The Viceroy's Private Secretary, Mr. Abell, has proceeded to Lahore for the purpose of assisting the Governor. Lord Mountbatten has established a Partition Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. Liaqat All Khan, Mr. Nishtar and Sardar Baldev Singh. The referendum in the North-West Frontier Province will take place shortly after the Punjab has reached a decision in regard to partition. It is assumed that little serious doubt can be entertained about the partition of the Punjab and arrangements about referendum in the

make any decision regarding the group which each state will be free to join. Hyderabad in the South and Kashmir in the North are likely to have difficulties in their choice which has to be made one way or the other. The plan does not rule out altogether the possibility of a state deciding to be independent. It is to be hoped that the Princes will not be guided by sentimentality, and will recognise the inherent right of the people living in the states to decide the course of action which they should adopt.

A Bill providing for the establishment of one or two Dominion Governments in India is being drafted in New Delhi by legal experts from London with the assistance of Indian officials. The members of the Interim Government will have an opportunity to scrutinise the provisions of the Bill before the British Parliament considers it. Within six weeks from now, all steps for the transfer of power in the first instance to one or two Dominion Governments are expected to be ready.

Frontier are being undertaken accordingly.

#### Plea For United Punjab

The Muslims of the Punjab are perturbed over the virvesection of the Punjab and there are signs of a revolt against Jinnah by some Leaguers. It appears that the Punjab Leaguers on the analogy of Bengal asked for permission from Mr. Jinnah to open direct negotiation with the Hindus and Sikhs for a united Punjab. Mr. Jinnah declined even to entertain the request on the ground that Bengal isolated from the rest of the Muslim-majority areas stood on a different footing. If the Punjab was lost, Mr. Jinnah seems to have urged the whole edifice of Pakistan would crumble to pieces.

#### Provisional Programme

Meanwhile, a London message from Reuter's diplomatic correspondent says that there will be two self-governing Dominions of India in seven weeks' time if Britain's present plans keeps to schedule, according to authoritative London quarters. The provisional programme is understood to be as follows:— (1) Parliament to be presented with the necessary legislation not later than the first week of July. (2) Legislation concerning the Dominion Status on the two Indias to be rushed through both the House of Commons and the House of Lords within a week. (3) Legislation after the approval by Parliament to be submitted immediately to the King's Royal Assent. (4) Legislation to be placed on the Statutes Book before the end of July.

#### Transfer on August 15

Addressing a prayer meeting after an interview with the Viceroy Mahatma Gandhi said that the Viceroy had told him that the British were preparing to hand over authority by August 15. Stating that his interview with the Viceroy was very cordial, Mr. Gandhi said: "I told him that he was not to blame for whatever that has happened. He did what the Muslim League and the Congress had jointly asked him to."

#### Unity Move in Punjab

A campaign for the unification of the Punjab, was launched at a Press Conference in Lahore last week by Maulana Syed Habib, a former Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. Maulana Syed Habib announced that an association called "The Wahadate Punjab" had been organised with himself as Convener to work for maintaining the unity and integrity of the Punjab without coming into conflict with the Muslim League. He said that the latest British plan under which the Punjab had been divided had done grave injustice to the Muslims and he hoped that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which had been convened at Delhi on June 9 would fully weigh the implications of the plan before coming to any decision. He said that he would approach individually Muslim League Councillors belonging to the Punjab and urge them to raise the matter at the Council meeting.

#### The Constituent Assembly

It is reliably learnt that the Muslim League members of the Constituent Assembly elected from the Group "A" constituencies will participate in the next meeting of the Constituent Assembly, which will be convened as soon as the

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Sir Maung Gyee, has been nominated as Burmese Ambassador to India.

Textile coupons issued in March 1946 will be invalidated at the end of this month according to a Textile Control Department Official.

The six-million yards of textiles from Japan for Ceylon are expected to be shipped during the course of this month.

The body of Mr. V. Kandasamy, the clerk of D. M. S. S. was brought to Jaffna on Saturday last for cremation.

The Inspector General of Police has issued a notice prohibiting the taking out the processions in the city of Colombo commencing on June 6 and ending on June 20.

Mr. Sri Prakasa the Prominent Indian Congressman has accepted an offer made by the Nepal Government to take up appointment as its Constitutional Advisor.

President Truman signed last week the 350,000,000 dollar Bill which Congress passed for relief of the war-devastated countries in Europe and Asia.

### PERSONAL

Mr. T. Muttusamy Pillai, Crown Advocate has been appointed the Chief Editor "Hindu Organ".

Mr. A. Thedchanamoorthy, Chief Clerk, Public Works Dept. Colombo has been promoted from the Special grade of the Executive Clerical Class to Class III of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Mubandiram K. V. Ranganathan O. A. to the Asst. Govt. Agent Mannar has been appointed District Commissioner of Boy Scouts Mannar.

draft constitutions are ready. As regards such States which so far kept out of the Constituent Assembly, a reasonable time will be given to them to make up their minds and enter the Assembly. The general expectation is that almost all the States will enter the Constituent Assembly with the exception of one or two, whose final decision would be influenced by the course of later events. It is reliably learnt that the present Central Assembly and the Council of State will be dissolved in the near future. As soon as the Parliamentary Legislation is completed, power will be made over to the Constituent Assembly. The present composition of the Constituent Assembly is also expected to undergo changes. It is expected that most of the Ministers from the Provinces now in the Constituent Assembly will resign their seats.

#### Agitation for Separation in Sind

The Hindus living in the Muslim majority province of Sind are agitating for the separation of the Hindu majority districts in Sind. Veer-Savarkar, former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has tendered the following advice to the Sind Hindus in the course of a telegram: "Press on with all possible speed and efficiency the demand for the separation of the Hindu majority districts in Sind with a view to joining the Hindusthan Union, Pakistan or no Pakistan, Hindu majority districts must be separate even in the interests of Akhand Hindustan itself."

# OUR PROBLEM TODAY

## Economical—Not Political

(By A STUDENT OF ECONOMICS)

CEYLON is purely an agricultural country. The scope for development should be on agricultural lines. A century ago, she had enough grains and cereals for her local consumption; there was even surplus to be exported to her neighbouring countries. The Spaniards, the Arab, the Persian and the Dutch pioneer traders who had visited Ceylon in the early ages have related stories of a beautiful island full of natural resources, precious stones and grains. They went to the extent of calling this isle the "Granary of the East". But now her position is quite different. What is the use of boasting of the past? No useful purpose is served by past glories. We take great pride in praising the past without solving the urgent problems that need immediate attention. It is an economic truth that Ceylon is not self supporting as far as her rice problem is concerned. Not only for staple food but also for other necessities of life she depends on her neighbouring countries; no economist will dispute this fact. Besides we depend on Brazilian and Bangkok rice for our requirements. The internal production of paddy turned out by private landowners and by cultivators of state-owned farms is hardly sufficient to feed the six and a half millions of people of this small country for one quarter of a year or more. We depend on imported rice for the nine months of a year or less.

The problem regarding supply of rice and wheat is not peculiar to Ceylon only. It is a world wide problem. Even countries like India, Italy, Holland, Argentine and U. S. A. are interested in solving this urgent problem and fixing up prices of rice and wheat. It is earnestly hoped that the coming World Rice Conference in Ceylon in the near future will lay stress on the need for as much internal production with a view to make every country in the East at least self supporting as regards food stuffs are concerned. It is learnt that the delegates from India have organised a "Farm Tour" of rice and wheat producing countries like Holland, Italy and Argentine before they attend the conference in this country to place before the conference of the delegates their knowledge of paddy and wheat cultivation. It will be better if Ceylon also organises such "Farm Tours" of rice producing countries and study the methods and system of advanced cultivation available there.

Many of the people do not know the actual state of affairs re food situation. They are almost in the clouds re statistics of rice and paddy production except for a rare chance of reading a few reports in the press by the Food Commissioner now and then. The present position of food supply has not improved even after the cessation of hostilities. The solution depends entirely on new agricultural enterprises on a mass scale: production by scientific methods. We in this country look up to the state for everything, whereas it is not the case in many countries. We must not depend entirely on state aid for agricultural development.

Private enterprise in the field of agriculture will only solve the problem. If we depend entirely on the State for everything, the progress will naturally be slow but we may depend on it for subsidies only, viz, medical aid and irrigation etc. One and only approach to the problem is by encouraging private enterprise in the Staple Agriculture. What I mean by staple agriculture is the cultivation of paddy, wheat and other cereals. When there is the planting economy or Luxury Agriculture. It is the cultivation of Tea, Rubber, Cocoa, Cinnamon and Coconuts. This involves lot of capital and land. The foreign capitalists have established themselves at the start itself. They have strong hold on these. Lot of profits that accrue are enjoyed by them, whereas the indigenous population or workers are being benefited to a small extent by getting mere living wages given by the planting community; thereby they have neglected their staple agriculture, they are forced to subsist on imported rice and other necessities of life; ultimately they have neglected their legitimate rights of combining and doing co-operative cultivation; colonisation schemes are the only new approaches to this problem; we do not doubt that these schemes will benefit the people if only they lend full support to these schemes. No doubt at the outset the State will have to bear the cost of clearing jungles and set the schemes to be successful as far as possible. Unless and until Ceylon becomes self supporting in food problems, the economic self sufficiency which is a criterion to political freedom cannot be obtained if we waste our time on theoretical lines and depend entirely on foreign rice and clamour for freedom, the real freedom cannot be achieved. It will only be a freedom in the air.

We must devise ways and means of making Ceylon self supporting in food stuffs. The last War has taught us to realize where we are in the economic scale. Generally we find in the country campaigns to exploit the masses, not educating them how to exercise their civic rights of casting votes, organising campaigns to win seats in Parliament, making promises, enunciating wrong policies and principles, whereas the real problems facing us now are *economical and not political*.

The masses complain of inadequate rations with one measure of rice for a week per adult.

A worker or an adult requires three measures of rice for a week for mere subsistence; how can he manage with one measure? What are the substitutes on which people can subsist for years?

No patriot, no nationalist is worried about economic serfdom this island is subjected to. People are worried about seats in Parliament and free education. They do not for a moment seriously encourage Industrial education; or Technical education only these can bring redemption to this country.

(To be Continued)

## Confidence in Ministers

### Councillors' Conference Decision

A Conference of State Councillors was held behind closed doors on Friday last. Mr. D. S. Senanayake presided. The conference was attended by only those Councillors who were invited to it. Prominent among those uninvited were Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, W. Dahanayake, and Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe.

Dr. Wickremasinghe, however tried to "gate-crash" but withdraw when reminded by Mr. Senanayake that he had not been invited.

Mr. Senanayake who had received a telegram from Mr. W. Dahanayake refusing to attend the conference remarked that Mr. Dahanayake had not been invited and he need not therefore have sent the telegram.

Addressing the conference Mr. Senanayake dealt with the strike situation and declared: "If the Government and the community were to show weakness at this stage, I am sure we will be storing for ourselves trouble in the future."

The members who attended the conference expressed confidence in the Board of Ministers and approved of the steps taken by them.

## Cloth Position Better

### Will Textiles be De-Controlled?

The textile position in Ceylon is definitely better according to a High Officer of the Textile Control Department. The Official said that cloth was now coming into the country regularly and stocks were sufficient to meet the coupons in the hands of consumers provided everybody did not rush to buy at one and the same time.

Dealers say that the cloth position today is better than at any time before. They have received offers from various countries such as Holland, Mexico, Switzerland and Italy, and many of them have placed large orders for cloth which they are confident of receiving within the next seven or eight months.

They urge that the time has now come for the textile authorities in Ceylon to revise their scheme and enforce control and rationing only in regard to cloth in short supply.

In regard to the consignments of Japanese cloth which were expected this month they warn the authorities not to "make the same blunder made when American cloth was imported to Ceylon on Government account." They maintain that they could sell the cloth to the public cheaper if they were allowed to import it direct.

# CONFLICTING!

## Strikers Fired First—Police Fired 25 Rounds —Dr. N. M. Perera

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, broadcasting from the Colombo station on Thursday last on the Kolonnawa riot, said:-

"A permit had been granted for the procession from Hyde Park Corner to Ralahamy Garden, Dematagoda. The procession assumed large proportions. The police were accompanying them and when it had nearly reached its destination the processionists attempted to rush the police party which was guarding an approach road to the Kolonnawa Oil Installations.

"The procession by this time was some 5,000 to 6,000 strong and attacked the police with brickbats, stones and bottles. The police attempted a baton charge but it was ineffective owing to the pressure of the crowd and the shower of missiles.

"At this stage the officer-in-charge of the police brought up the firing party and ordered them to load their rifles. This did not disperse the crowd who continued to rain missiles.

"Instead, the police were fired on and Sergeant Ekanayake was shot in the leg and fell to the ground. The police were compelled to open fire. The first round halted the crowd slightly, but the crowd came on and it was necessary to fire two more rounds before the onrush was stayed.

"At this time the Royal Marines arrived on the scene, but it was not necessary for them to take an active part except to help the police in rendering first aid to the crowd as well as to the police.

"Nine persons in the crowd were injured and the police had them despatched to hospital in a police van. One, a clerk in a Government

Regarding the Kolonnawa Road riot in which one died and many others were injured. Dr. N. M. Perera stated in the course of a statement that the procession was peaceful and orderly and had a police permit setting out the route to be followed up to Ralahamy's Garden, Kolonnawa Road, where a meeting was to be held. Dr. Perera continued:

"When I came up to the place of the meeting I found the head of the procession had been halted some distance before the turn to Ralahamy's Garden by a large concentration of armed police.

"I was walking up to tell S. P. Robins that we intended holding a meeting in the garden, when I was hit two blows on the head and felled by a police officer. While I was on the ground I was further assaulted and a general baton attack was launched on the procession.

"Next, the police fired 25 rounds on a helpless procession which was blocked from behind by a large armed police force. Of the injured, 19 are still in hospital, 5 in a critical condition. V. Kandasamy, of the D. M. and S. S. office is dead.

"The police took no prompt steps to attend to the wounded. Party members had to commandeer private cars and rush the seriously injured to the General Hospital."

Dr. Perera denies that someone in the procession fired first.

Department has since died and another of the injured men is in a critical state. Several police, apart from Sergeant Ekanayake, received minor injuries."

## Ultimatum to Govt. Clerks Final Chance Says Chief Secretary

The Government has issued an ultimatum to all its employees in the clerical and similar services who are still on strike that unless they return to work by Tuesday morning (today) they will be dismissed.

Mr. C. H. Collins, the acting Chief Secretary, explains that "ample opportunity has now been afforded to all government employees who absented themselves from duty without proper cause, to return to their offices."

He adds that all those who do not report for duty by Tuesday morning and who have no valid excuse for absence will not be permitted to resume duties thereafter, and their services will be discontinued as from the date on which they vacated their posts.

Political leaders made frantic but unavailing efforts on Saturday last to prevent the strikers from returning to work.

At a meeting in De Mel Playground, Slave Island, on Saturday one of these political leaders, acknowledging defeat, told the strikers "that they should go back to work with dignity."

Strikers admit now that they realize they have been duped.

At a mass meeting held on Saturday on Galle Face Green, Dr. N. M. Perera, who made his first public appearance after the Kolonnawa Road incident appealed to Government clerks and other strikers not to return to work.

The attendance in the majority of Government offices have shown noticeable improvement.

### Matrimonial

THARMALINGAM—

THANALAKSHMY

The marriage of Mr. C. M. Tharmalingam, Proctor S. C. & Notary Public, Mullaivivu, son of the late C. Chelliah Mudaliyar and of Mrs. C. Chelliah Mudaliyar of Mullaivivu with Miss. Thanalakshmy daughter of the late Mr. K. S. Thamby and of Mrs. K. S. Thamby of Station Road, Tellippalai will be solemnised at the Bride's residence on Friday 13th June 1947 at 11-30 p. m. Friends and relations are cordially invited.

Mullaivivu.  
(M. 52. 10-6-47.)

### Forthcoming Marriage

SAMPANTHANATHAN—

THILAGAVATHY

The marriage will take place of Mr. Sampanthanathan (Whole sale establishment, Colombo, son of Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Ramanathar Neeraviaddy, Van. East to Thilagavathy daughter of Mr. & Mrs. S. Navaratnam of Naval North, on June 13th, 1947, at 11 p. m.

Friends and relations are cordially invited. Reception at the bridegroom's residence on 14th June at 4 p. m.

Van. East.  
(M. 55. 10-6-47.)

## Insidious Propaganda

### "G. G." Refutes Allegations

Alluding to the "Insidious" propaganda that it was he who engineered the clerks' strike Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam states in the course of a statement issued to the press that he was never consulted by any Committee, regarding the strike and that he had no hand in them. The following is the text of the statement of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam:

"I was never consulted by any Strike Committee or by the officials of the Government Clerical Service Union with regard to any contemplated strike. If, in fact, I was consulted I would have advised against it in the interests of the white-collar workers themselves, for fear of ultimate mass victimization and the consequent general demoralization in the ranks of the workers.

"I find that there is an insidious attempt made by certain individuals to raise the communal issue and thereby break up the ranks of the workers.

"A leaflet, unsigned, and with no name of printer, publisher, or address, has been placed in my hands in which the strike is attributed to me; that keeping myself in the background I have taken a leading part in precipitating this strike, and that I am trying from behind the scenes to secure victory for myself.

"A more gross libel, devoid of truth, could not be imagined or uttered. The strike and the general political unrest is directly traceable to the maladministration of the present Government, consequent upon a hand-to-mouth economic policy, resulting in terrific inflation under which there has been a marked tendency for a rise in prices of essential consumer commodities without a proportionate rise in wages."

### All Ceylon Tamil Congress

WANTED

Volunteer part time workers over 18. Qualifications S. S. C. and above. Apply Secretary, 6 Main St., Jaffna.

(M. 51. 10, 13, 17, 20-6-47.)

## Anthony Pillai Bailed Out!

### But Arrested Again

Mr. S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, President of the Madras Labour Union, who was arrested last week for defiance of the externment order passed against him was produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Saidapet.

Mr. Anthony Pillai stands charged with having violated the order of externment passed against him by the Government by returning to Madras and addressing a meeting of workers at Aiyavaram on May 31.

An application for releasing him on bail was moved and it was granted on Mr. T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar executing a bond for Rs. 500. But a few minutes afterwards, under the orders of the District Magistrate, Chinglepet, Mr. Anthony Pillai was placed again under arrest under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate adjourned the case to this week for hearing.

Earlier in the afternoon, a police officer visited Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar's residence and enquired if he would like to meet Mr. Anthony Pillai, with Mrs. Anthony Pillai who expressed a wish to see her husband. Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, Mrs. Anthony Pillai and Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar (who was engaged to appear for Mr. Anthony Pillai in the case) were taken to Poonamallee Court where the case was taken up. They met Mr. Anthony Pillai and talked to him about personal matters.

Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar told Pressmen that he signed the bond for the release of Mr. Anthony Pillai on bail and thought that the grant of bail by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate would enable them to discuss the B. and C. Mills strike situation with Mr. Anthony Pillai and find a way out for the settlement of the strike. But to their surprise, Mr. Anthony Pillai was taken into custody immediately in the Court premises itself under the orders of the District Magistrate.

It is stated that Mr. Anthony Pillai was taken to Vellore Jail late in the evening.

### STEAMER SAILINGS FROM NEGAPATAM FOR PENANG & SINGAPORE.

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(Std. 22. 10-6-47-6-6-48.)

## United Nations Army

The United States Government fully supports the creation of an United Nations army, navy and air force sufficiently strong to deal with a threat to international peace in any part of the world, Mr. Herschel Johnson, the U. S. delegate, told the Security Council when he opened the debate on the United Nations Military Staff Committee's report last week.

Mr. Johnson said: "If the United Nations' forces are to be effective, all members of the United Nations must make available a system of bases from which these forces can operate. The interests of the United Nations must take precedence over selfish interests of any individual nation."

### IMPATIENT ?

Yes, we can understand, but

**AUGUST 6**

will come in its due time  
and with it

### The Union Carnival & Exhibition

bringing to all merriment  
and fun and an opportunity  
to give to a worthy  
cause.

(Mis, 53, 10-6-47.)

While Mr. D. S. Senanayake was presiding at a public meeting at Negombo on Saturday last, a letter came summoning him back immediately to Colombo on a matter of great public importance, with which our Island is going to be blessed shortly.

Mr. Senanayake said: "I consider this day a very great and joyous one in my life. It is all the more joyous because I happened to be in Negombo, my very first constituency this morning; and a short while later at my birthplace, Kehelie, I received a State message asking me to come back immediately to Colombo. I believe that that message referred to a matter of great public importance with which our Island is going to be blessed with shortly.

"I am sorry, I cannot disclose

## Temple-Entry in Cochin

It is learned that the Maharaja of Cochin will issue very shortly a Temple-Entry Proclamation. Consultations are now being held between the Maharaja and the Dewan over the question and it appears that even the draft of the Proclamation has been prepared.

It may be recalled that Kerelavarma Maharaja once assured a deputation that if the Guruvayoor temple is opened to Harijans, he would immediately issue a Temple-Entry Proclamation.

now what that matter is. It will be made known very shortly. I sent back the messenger with the reply that I would come back immediately I finished my day's programme here."

## "Great and Joyous News"

### But Leader Refuses to Divulge it

# GROWTH OF RELIGION

(Continued from page 1)

ness of the perfection within it. Sri Ramakrishna was a great apostle of the gospel of the brotherhood of Man. And, like his experience of the unity of religions, it was no mere intellectual hypothesis which he formulated. He felt the pain of the others as his own. His nephew saw his back red and inflamed at the sight of a man whose back was scored with the whip. And Girish Chandra Ghosh, whose witness is unimpeachable, has certified to the fact of his stigmata. This spiritual contact with all forms of life made him at one even with animals and plants. It has been said of him that he felt a brutal step upon the earth as it were upon his own heart. This marvelous man possessed the faculty of completely identifying himself with everything in the universe. For he had 'become God,' and what is the universe in reality but God? Consequently, when he decided that all religions were one he did not stop there. He once saw a poor Mohammedan. It was obvious to him that the man was enlightened; and so he followed him. He did not worship his Hindu gods. For a while he forgot even his beloved Kali. He wore the dress of a Mussalman, and performed all the customary prayers and prostrations. He went to live outside the temple of which he was priest. While engaged in spiritual practice he had a vision of the Prophet of Islam. He lost himself in the Prophet and drew near to the God whom the Prophet worshipped. Then he lost himself in that God and entered into the Absolute. He realized that it was the same Absolute to which he had gone by meditating on his Divine Mother, Kali, and all his Hindu gods. This was the true realization of his unity with his Mohammedan brothers; not a learned and laborious enquiry into the sources of Islam, weighing the pros and cons of whether it owed more to Judaism or to Christianity as is the habit of our savants in the West. He had found out that the truth for himself. None could contradict him; for he had seen and known.

Similarly he practised Christianity. For a long time he lived and moved and had his being in the God of popular Christianity, Christ-

Night and morning he burned incense before his picture. And finally he enjoyed the vision of Christ too. They embraced each other and became one. Thence they floated together to the Absolute.

This is a new idea in the history of religion. It could have flowered only from a very intense realization of his own Absolute. To begin with he must have some criterion by which to judge his experience in the course of his second search for God. In the end he would realize that the test and the thing tested were one and the same. An Absolute identity between religions would be established on the firm basis of a personal experience of them all. 'Wherever I look I see men quarrelling in the name of religion—Hindus, Mohammedans, Brahmins, Vaishnavas, and the rest; but they never reflect that he who is called Krishna is also called Shiva, and bears the name of Primal Energy, Jesus and Allah as well—the same Rama with a thousand names. The tank has several ghats. At one Hindus draw water in pitchers, and call it *Jal*; at another Mussalmans draw water in leathern bottles and call it *Pani*; at a third Christians and they call it *Water*. Can we imagine that the water is not *Jal* but only *Pani* or *Water*? How ridiculous! The substance is One under different names and everyone is seeking the same substance.

What Sri Ramakrishna was it would be impossible to say. We cannot calculate beforehand what will be his influence upon the future of East and West, and upon the whole world. But certainly he is the herald of the dawn of a New Age. Not of one entirely free from evil, for that is impossible in relative existence; but one in which men can at least conquer the evil which is in their own hearts, and light there the torch of the imperishable brightness of Sri Ramakrishna. Then indeed will East and West become united. Then indeed will men be able to look into their brothers' hearts and see the face of their own God shining there. Then indeed will the veils of ignorance be rent one by one and men be on the way to realizing the supreme end of their existence.

## New Commissioners of Assize

It is learned that Mr. R. R. Crossette Thambyah and Mr. E. H. T. Gunasekera will be appointed Commissioners of Assize. These two Commissioners will preside from June 16 at Matara and at Chillaw respectively.

## WANTED

Wanted for The Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College. Trained or Graduate lady teachers for English, Botany, Geography, Needlework. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College & Affiliated Schools, Jaffna. Applications close on 15.6.47. (M. 466-15)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 672

In the matter of the estate of the late Siniyah Vairamuttu of Punnalakkoduvar North, Jaffna late of Moar Johore State Malaya

Deceased  
Nallammah widow Siniyah Vairamuttu of Punnalakkoduvar North Jaffna Vs. Petitioner  
1 Vairamuttu Mahalingam  
2 Vairamuttu Pooral sudram  
3 Vairamuttu Nava etoam all of Punnalakkoduvar North and  
4 Siniyah Vallipuram of Elalai

Respondents  
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of April 1947 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed guardian of the property of the abovesaid 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of watching the interest of these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner as lawful widow unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 9th day of June 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 18th day of April 1947

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

Drawn by:  
Sgd. R. B. Nalliah  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 24, 6 & 10.)

## The Malayan Ceylonese Association, Jaffna

A meeting of the Malayan Ceylonese and others interested will be held at the Jaffna Town Hall at 10 a. m. on Saturday, 14th June, 1947 to discuss the question of Malayan Citizenship and its implications under the proposed Malayan Constitution.

A. ThambyRajah,  
Hony. Secretary.

Jaffna,  
10th June, 1947.  
(M. 56-10)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 708

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Morgaser Sabaratnam of Veddukodjai Jaffna who died at Seenggarang Johore

Deceased  
Maha way widow of Morgaser Sabaratnam of Veddukodjai Vs. Petitioner  
1 Menkai daughter of Sabaratnam  
2 Sarojini daughter of Sabaratnam  
3 Sakunta's daughter of Sabaratnam

4 Sutharammah widow of Morgaser of Veddukodjai  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered (a) that the 4th Respondent be and she is hereby appointed Guardian of the property of the abovesaid 1st to 3rd Respondents, abovesaid to represent her for all the purposes of this action, and (b) that the petitioner and she is hereby declared as the lawful widow of the abovesaid deceased and to have Letters of Administration to his estate issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before 30th June 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

2 May 1947.  
(O. 25, 10 & 13.)

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