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GERMAN FINANCIAL EXPERT FORESEES TRADE EXPANSION

Dr. Schacht Says There Will Be No War

RAW MATERIALS GERMANY'S ONLY PROBLEM

"I foresee a great expansion in trade with the prospects of peace becoming more assured, and I hope Ceylon will expand her trade with Germany," said Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the German financial expert and ex-President of the Reichsbank, when he arrived in Colombo last Sunday.

Dr. Schacht, who is accompanied by his nephew, Dr. Sven Schacht, was greeted on board by Baron Leopold von Plessen, the German Consul whose guest he is during his stay here, Mr. F. Wild, Mr. F. K. Holler and Mr. H. J. Gosling.

Dr. Schacht, it will be recalled, left Europe about two months ago for a tour of India soon after he relinquished his post at the Reichsbank. In the course of this tour he paid a short visit to Rangoon.

Likes the East

Discussing his trip, Dr. Schacht told a press representative yesterday that he had had a very enjoyable time and was greatly looking forward to his stay here, this being his very first visit to Ceylon.

"I like the East and its people; some day I hope to come here again," he declared.

Asked whether he had made a study of any trade problems during his tour, Dr. Schacht said that he had not. The subject of trade, was, however, he said, of great interest to him.

Peace and Trade

"I foresee a great expansion in trade with the prospects of peace becoming more assured," he said, "and I hope Ceylon will expand her trade with Germany."

"For peace, there has to be mutual understanding among the nations of the world."

"I don't talk politics as I am only an economist, but this I am very sure of, and that is, that there will be no war! I deplore the existence of war-mongers who ago about upsetting people. Nobody wants

war these days!" he declared emphatically.

"But many people in Britain expect a war to flare up at any moment," interrupted our representative.

Dr. Schacht laughed. "I do not know who wants to fight with them," was his only reply.

But what about the preparations being made? he was asked again. Dr. Schacht warded this off with another laugh. "I do not talk politics, I am only an economist!" he said.

Germany's Problem

Dr. Schacht was next questioned regarding Germany's outstanding problems.

"Germany has no outstanding problems," he replied. "The only problem she is faced with is the question of raw materials and I do hope this matter will be peacefully settled in the near future!"

He believed, he said, that in the near future Anglo-German relationships would grow stronger and what he hoped to see as a result of such an achievement was not only expansion in trade but also closer relationships in the technical economic and cultural spheres between the two nations.

No Love for League

Is the League of Nations dead? he was next asked.

"I hope so," he replied. "The League has served no purpose. From the beginning Germany was excluded from it. She should have been in it but she was excluded. Italy has left it. Japan left it because although it was supposed to be a League binding all the na-

(Continued on page 7)

Civic Laws in India

The Social Life of Hindus

A Historical Analysis

By J. C. Malik, B.Sc., L.L.B., K.C.M.

THE conditions obtaining in the civic life of India are simply peculiar. The clash of civilizations has played havoc with the mentality of the public. What is wrong with one people may be appraised in the canons of others. We must find means to take out the sting from fanaticism by separating the social laws from religious dogmas. With this end in view, I shall give a comparative analysis of the social life of Indians including their innumerable castes and creeds.

The social life of the Hindus (Indo-Aryans) as evidenced by the works of the time of Vikramaditya-Yeshodharman and Maharaja Harsha Vardhana in the 6th and 7th century A.D. shows a high state of cultural unity and social welfare. The Indians were a living race and the caste system and creed differences were never so rigid and baneful as now. The trade castes had not yet come into existence. Difference of religion was not a bar to inter-marriages. Sakas and Greeks were absorbed in the Hindu fold. We know as a matter of history that Chandragupta Maurya had married the daughter of Selucus Nicator, the Greek king. Many a foreigner came and settled down in India and became an Indian following his own religion. The idea of religious wars came with the conflict between the crescent and the older creeds in the 8th century.

The entire Indian Buddhist population of Kabul and Kandhar was converted to the new political religion of Islam. No other option was possible in order to keep the people organized and united according to that faith. They were right to a certain extent, the differences in creeds, no doubt, weakened the body politic. But in the 20th century, it is impossible to take the help of such a short cut to political unity. The Indians with their innumerable creeds and castes

could not accept this fiat. They in the 13th century, when their ancient culture came in danger in Ghori's time, through their caste Panchayats made the caste rules very rigid with a view to non-co-operate to protect the trade and professions each class was converted into a guild or vocational caste.

I am not prepared to hold that the Indians were not justified in taking the help of the sanction of Panchayat committees in the matter of social and religious liberty. They had absolutely no other sanction behind them after Ghori's conquests. Caste was never so rigid before as intercaste and creed marriages were prevalent. As late as the 10th century, we find the historic evidence of Vasava Brahmin giving his sister in marriage to a Kshatriya king in Maharashtra. Even in the present degenerated condition of the Indian society, we find a Vedantic Hindu marrying a Jain Indian. I am using the term Hindu as a resident of India, be he a follower of any religion. It is a misnomer to say that the term Hindu indicates a particular religion. The present religion of the Hindus, which the majority follow, is Puranic or Vedantic, which goes by the name Sanatan Dharm. Pandit Rajshekhar, the poet laureate of the Bhoj Raj in the 12th century A.D., had married a Chamamana (Chowhan) Kshatriya lady.

The Varnashram Dharm of the Hindus, no doubt, saved them from total annihilation, but it did not prove an unmixed blessing. For want of a progressive thought, it has totally ruined the social unity which is absolutely necessary for the Indian nation. If it wants to revive, it must give up its suicidal caste and creed disputes. What was once imposed as a Duty on the Indians at the time of Ghori's invasion should not now be continued

(Continued on page 7)

SIR BARON REQUESTED TO ENUNCIATE SCHEME OF SEATS DISTRIBUTION

Why Jaffna Deputation Did Not Go To Colombo

'THIS IS HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN JAFFNA,' SAYS MEMBER

THAT Sir Baron Jayatilaka should make a statement enunciating a scheme of distribution of elected seats with special reference to representation of minorities was the subject of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association held on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Tambyah, Mr. S. Kanagasabai took the chair.

In explaining why that deputation did not proceed to Colombo, Mr. C. Ponnambalam stated that the resolution empowering the delegates of the Association to go to Colombo and exchange views with the leaders of the Sinhalese community was qualified by the restriction that the deputation was not to recede from the principle of balanced representation.

Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam, a member of the deputation, who had been present at the earlier meeting referred to, expressed his surprise at Mr. Ponnambalam's statement, and added, "This is how things are done in Jaffna."

Judicial Posts

The first item on the agenda was the consideration of the proposal to reduce the number of judicial posts in the Jaffna District.

Chevalier P. Moses moved: "That in accordance with the report of the Judicial Commission, an additional Judge be appointed in the Jaffna District."

Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam seconded—Carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, one of the Joint Secretaries, next explained why the deputation appointed to interview Sir D. B. Jayatilaka and the other Sinhalese leaders did not go to Colombo. He said that there was a strong feeling among most of the members of the deputation that no useful purpose would be served by a deputation proceeding to Colombo, "as the mandate given was not to recede from the principle of balanced representation."

They Wouldn't Come From Jaffna

In view of that feeling, he (the speaker) wrote to Sir Baron, suggested that he (Sir Baron) and his colleagues should be kind enough to come over to Jaffna for a week end. That suggestion had neither been accepted nor rejected by Sir Baron, who had replied that the interview would take place at his residence.

Later the acting President, Mr. Kanagasabai, had wired to Sir Baron that most of the members of the deputation were unable to go to Colombo for personal reasons. Nothing further had happened. There was now a suggestion that Sir Baron should enunciate a scheme of distribution of the elected seats

with special reference to representation of minorities.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu said that there should be concrete proposals before any interview could take place.

Mr. Karthigesu moved, and Mr. N. Chelvadurai seconded: "That Sir D. B. Jayatilaka be requested to make a statement enunciating a scheme of distribution of elected seats with special reference to representation of minorities."

Mr. N. Chelvadurai seconded.

The Way in Jaffna

Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam said that he was surprised at that move. The Association at a meeting of its Committee had accepted the invitation of Sir Baron and had elected a deputation to go to Colombo. He (the speaker) was not in favour of now making that request from Sir Baron. "This is how things are done in Jaffna," concluded Mr. Ponnambalam.

The resolution was carried.

The report of the sub Committee appointed to interview the Provincial Surgeon with regard to the administration of the Jaffna Civil Hospital was considered, and it was decided to adopt the suggestion contained in it and make representations to the Minister of Health.

Unemployment Bureau

Mr. Karthigesu moved that a branch of the Unemployment Bureau be opened at Jaffna.

The mover said that there was a large number of unemployed in Jaffna, especially among the educated. At the Employment Bureau in Colombo mainly the Sinhalese unemployed were registered. Appointments now had to be secured through the Bureau and mainly the Sinhalese secured employment through it.

Mr. S. Ambikaipakan seconded.

Mr. K. V. Rasiah, speaking in support of the resolution, brought to the notice of the House how local workmen were handicapped for want of work. The speaker instanced the recent case of about 50 men of Punguduvu, most of whom were Roman Catholics, who had been refused employment at the Government salt-works at Elephant Pass and Indians taken on.

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan said that at that juncture they (Tamil) should not say anything against Indians.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu: We should not antagonise the Indians.

The Chairman said he agreed with the two previous speakers had said.

Mr. Rasiah: This is not a case of antagonising the Indians. Even the Madras "Hindu" is in agreement with the view that the nationals of Ceylon should be given employment in Ceylon first. I strongly feel that no outsider should be allowed to deprive the people of this country of their living.

The resolution was carried.

JAFFNA BRANCH OF MERCANTILE BANK

Opened on Saturday

JAFFNA, A DIFFICULT TERRITORY, SAYS MANAGER

THE new Jaffna Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. was formally opened on Saturday. It premises in Hospital Road were tastefully decorated. Mr. Robertson, the Bank Manager, Mrs. Robertson along with Mr. Stewart Kirk and Mr. V. Karthigesu, the shroff, received the guests. After a garden party Mr. Karthigesu, the Colombo shroff, garlanded Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy Mr. R. B. Nairah, Government Agent, and Mr. Robertson. Mrs. Robertson was presented with a chandu.

Sir Waitialingam speaking said that the opening of a branch of the Mercantile Bank was really welcome to Jaffna.

This was the first venture and their thanks were due to the Manager for introducing banking facilities to that distant part of Ceylon.

He hoped that credit facilities would be given to foster trade and agriculture and that the people of Jaffna would give the Bank such steady and honourable co-operation that the word of a Jaffna man would come to be regarded as sufficient security.

He wished the Bank a successful career.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy, Chairman of the Urban District Council, speaking next said that Englishmen were very shrewd businessmen and the very fact that they had decided to open a branch in Jaffna indicated that prosperous times were ahead for Jaffna.

"A Very Great Boon"

Mr. S. M. Abubucker, Proctor, read the speech of Mr. Abdul Hussein Jafferjee welcoming on behalf of the importers and dealers in the Northern Province the inauguration of the branch of the Mercantile Bank at Jaffna.

He was confident that the opening of the branch would be a very great boon to the mercantile interests and assist them in every possible respect to a large trade of the Province.

Mr. Jafferjee laid emphasis on one serious grievance of the Jaffna merchants—the utter lack of proper and adequate harbour facilities.

He also drew attention to the recent circular issued by the Quarantine Authorities which put a definite ban on the import of cargoes in the northern ports after September 1.

If the Government had the real interest of this Province at heart, they must try to encourage the port instead of creating unnecessary difficulties.

Mr. Robertson's Speech

Mr. Robertson, speaking next, said, that, on behalf of the Mercantile Bank he would like to thank them all for joining at that function. He apologised for the obvious lack of space and said that it would be a great pleasure to him in a few years' time to return and welcome them all

again in their enlarged premises. If the bank was adequately supported, they hoped to lease, at a later date, the entire block and also have one or two storeys built above it.

Banking Development

Tracing the development of banking in Ceylon, Mr. Robertson said that the first Bank to be opened in Ceylon was the Bank of Ceylon in 1839. In 1847 it was involved in the Coffee crash and lost £60,000. In 1851 the Bank of Ceylon was amalgamated with the Western Bank of India (Head Office Bombay) into the well remembered Oriental Banking Corporation.

They now came to the most exciting item.

In 1854 the first of the British Exchange Bank came on the scene. Very properly this was the Mercantile—in those days it was known under the somewhat grandiose title of the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. The bank had only 15 years more to run before it celebrated its centenary.

The only British Exchange Bank that had a Branch in Jaffna was the Oriental Banking Corporation which later became the New Oriental Banking Corporation and closed down, unhappily, in 1892.

A Difficult Territory

"Since those days Banks had found the Northern Province difficult territory. I need not revert to recent unfortunate experiences in Jaffna," said the speaker, "but will merely say, that provided we obtain sufficient support from the public we shall not leave you. I mention this so that you may know that if you require our services here and we are to assist trade and commerce in the Northern Province we naturally want the branch to pay its way.

"Our expenses are naturally considerable and although our intention is to work on charges to which you have been accustomed if you find our rates in some instances a fraction more disadvantageous to yourselves than those of the concerns which have come,—and gone—before us, I would urge you to consider whether it would not be worth while paying a trifle more for the security we can afford you rather than turn away your custom."

Mr. Robertson then thanked those persons who have given so much assistance and put in a great deal of hard work to provide the bank with these desirable and admirable premises.

The office had been designed by the Colombo Commercial Company who had also made the desks and other important adjuncts in the office in a comparatively short space of time.

The Directors

Mr. Robertson then proceeded to speak about the Directors, manage-

(Continued on Page 7)

CLOSING OF JAFFNA PORTS FOR IMPORTATION OF RICE

A Safeguard Against Plague

JAFFNA ASSOCIATION PROTESTS AGAINST DECISION

THAT it had been decided by the authorities to close the Jaffna ports for the importation of paddy, rice and other food grains from ports which might from time to time be declared as plague infested by the Customs authorities was brought to the notice of the Committee of the Jaffna Association at its meeting on Friday.

The Committee expressed its opposition to this decision.

Closing of Jaffna Ports

Mr. C. Ponnambalam brought to the notice of the Committee that it had been decided to close the Jaffna ports for the importation of paddy, rice and other food grains from ports which might from time to time be declared as plague infested by the Customs authorities. Rangoon had already been declared to be a plague infested port. As there were no arrangements for fumigation at the Jaffna ports, paddy and other grains would be imported to Colombo, where after fumigation they would be transported to Jaffna. It was most imperative that arrangements for fumigation should be made at the Jaffna ports. Otherwise the cost of these grains would rise, and further there would be unemployment among a large number of boatmen, labourers and carters.

On the motion of Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, seconded by Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, it was resolved "that there should be no restriction on the importation of paddy, rice, etc., at the Jaffna ports, and if it was absolutely necessary that there should be such restriction, that arrangements be made for fumigation at the Jaffna ports."

Mr. Chelvadurai remarked that whenever there was an outbreak of plague in Jaffna, the infection was traced to south Ceylon and not to India.

NOTICE GIVEN TO NON-CEYLONESE

CENSUS OF DAILY PAID WORKERS

HEAVY WORK FOR GOVT. OFFICES

Colombo, Tuesday.

PRINTED notices were posted up yesterday in Government workshops and offices, where daily-paid workers are employed, giving non-Ceylonese daily-paid workers engaged after April 1, 1934, a month's notice from July 1 of the

termination of their services under Government.

Following on the Government's definite adoption of the new policy, appeals are being made to private employers, such as contractors, to give preference to Ceylonese labourers in view of the increasing unemployment in the country.

An elaborate census of all daily-paid workers in Government employ was also started yesterday in all Government offices and workshops. Two forms have been prepared for the purpose of the census, one for Ceylonese daily-paid workers and the other for non-Ceylonese daily-paid workers.

Effect of Marriage

A non-Ceylonese for the purpose of repatriation and for the census is taken to mean a person not born in Ceylon. Exceptions may be made in a few special cases such as for instance, children born abroad of Ceylonese fathers.

Full details have been asked for in the case of the returns to be filled up by non-Ceylonese workers. Apart from the name and date and place of birth they are also asked to state particulars with regard to any dependents they may have in Ceylon. Details with regard to their marriage, whether registered or not, and the nationality of the wife have also been called for, as it is stated that when the question of the repatriation of each labourer is decided "consideration will be given to cases where a non-Ceylonese worker is married to a Ceylonese wife and has minor children living in Ceylon." No pledge, however, is given regarding such cases.

Identification

Every non-Ceylonese labourer engaged before April, 1934, is also being asked to state whether he is willing to retire under the voluntary scheme entitling him to the Government bonus to the Treasury Officer in his own village or town where he desires the bonus to be paid. One-fourth of the bonus or gratuity or less is to be paid by way of an advance to the labourer shortly before he leaves Ceylon.

In the case of the Ceylonese worker, he is called upon to state in the form supplied the name of his father and the father's place of birth and address, if alive, so that his identity as a Ceylonese may be distinctly established. Where there is doubt with regard to whether he is a Ceylonese or non-Ceylonese the matter is to be further investigated.

If a declaration that a labourer was born in Ceylon is found to be false he will be immediately discharged from service without notice and will be deprived of

Gandhiji Lays Down New Policy For State Peoples

Suspension of Civil Disobedience

New "Technique" According to "New Light"

Bombay, June 4.

MAHATMA GANDHI has enunciated his new "technique" regarding the Indian States according to his "new light", in a statement he has just issued on Travancore.

Mahatma Gandhi says:

"I have had prolonged conversations with Messrs Pattam Thanu Pillai, Verghese and J. Philipose over the situation in Travancore. My rich experiences in Rajkot show me that civil disobedience in Travancore was suspended at the right time. The Rajkot recantation teaches me that it is not enough to have withdrawn the charges against Sir C. P. Ramaswami. But it is necessary to recognise that Travancoreans have not only to reckon with the Maharaja, but also with his Dewan. I also observe that several Travancorean critics have asserted that suspension has led to greater repression. These critics do not know that suspension was not advised in order to avoid repression, nor even in expectation of its being stopped.

Why Suspension was Advised

"It was advised in order to avoid popular violence, no matter how caused or by whom instigated, if it was instigated. It was also stopped in order to avoid brutalisation of human nature. These two objects may be said to have been attained in a fair measure. It was also suspended in order to pave the way for an honourable understanding with the authorities and to educate the people in the true way of Ahimsa. These objects have still to be worked for. Here my new light, which I seem to see dimly, enables me to tender advice, which, but for the light, I would perhaps not have been able to give with as much confidence as now.

"I am convinced that direct negotiations should be opened with the authorities. Hitherto, the State Congress people have talked at the authorities and the latter at them. The result has been a widening of the gulf between the two. It would not do for a Satyagrahi to argue that the approach must be mutual. That assumes the existence of the spirit of Satyagraha in the authorities, whereas Satyagraha is offered in respect of those who make no claim to be Satyagrahis. Hence

his bonus, whatever his period of service might be.

On each of these returns the Retiring Officer will make his order.

The filling up of these details in the forms has entailed a good deal of additional work on the Government Offices, especially as the work has to be completed before Saturday.

the first and the last work of a Satyagrahi is ever to seek an opportunity for an honourable approach.

"Awakening in States not Enough"

"Now this is impossible so long as the heart is steeled against a belief even in the possibility, let alone advisability, of such approach. And hitherto the impossibility has been unquestionably assumed. I have been a tacit party to it. I now know better. If the leaders have active 'Ahimsa' in them, they must cultivate a belief in the perfect possibility and necessity of such approach. And if they have that belief, the way will surely be open to them. In my own person, it is well known, I have always acted on that principle. In making such an approach, it would be necessary to lower the key of our note. Our aim must remain what it is but we must be prepared to negotiate for less than the whole, so long as it is unmistakably of the same kind and has in it the inherent possibility of expansion.

I have found that nowhere, with the only exception of Aundh, are the Princes ready to part with all the power in favour of the people. Now, is the paramount Power anxious for the people in the States to receive full responsible government? If I interpret its mind correctly, assuming that an institution can have a mind, it would be sorry if any state of importance copied the example of Aundh. But what is most important of all, the States' people themselves as a mass are nowhere prepared to pay the price. There is no mistaking the awakening that has taken place in the States. But it is not enough for the great purpose to be attained. It will be well to recognise this fact. In aiming beyond our capacity, we are likely to lose all. I would give much to have in all the States a reign of law instead of the reign of a person or persons, however well meaning they may be.

"I can then see my way to build up responsible government on that solid foundation. But responsible government which is only a gift without the will and the power of the people behind it will be a mere paper responsibility hardly worth the paper on which it may be printed.

A Programme of Positive Tests

"The second object of suspension is closely related to the foregoing. If it is a fact that the atmosphere for immediate responsible government among the States is not propitious and that the people are not ready to pay the price, it follows that they should have the proper training for it. I am not likely, lightly and in the near future, to advise

(Continued on Page 5.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1939

THE REPATRIATION SCHEME AND REACTION IN INDIA

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT has set about in right earnest to give effect to the repatriation scheme which has received the approval of the State Council. The Chief Secretary has addressed a circular to Heads of Departments, detailing the process by which non-Ceylonese employed by Government should be discontinued and despatched out of the Island. With the beginning of July, all daily paid non-Ceylonese workers employed since April 1934 will have been "sacked," and Ceylonese employed in their place. Non-Ceylonese daily paid workers, engaged before April 1934, will be offered up to the last day of December this year opportunity of retirement with tickets to their homes and bonuses. Thus with the beginning of next year there would be no non-Ceylonese daily-paid worker under Government employ, except perhaps a few who could not be so easily and so quickly replaced by Ceylonese workers.

Almost all the non-Ceylonese who come under this repatriation axe are Indians. India, therefore, is seriously concerned with this question and its anxiety over the fate of its nationals has been reflected in the questions asked both in the Central Assembly and in the Madras Assembly. The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has issued a statement on the subject expressing its grave concern and alarm in this respect. "Not only is this scheme unjust, unfair and precipitate," says the statement, "but wider statesmanship should have suggested to the Ceylon politicians that it is not to their interest to antagonise India." The statement further says: "The two countries are bound to each other by ancient ties. Even now they are united in culture and religion. If there are any two countries where commerce can naturally and easily flow, they are Ceylon and India. In India, Ceylon has a vast, near and easy market for her goods. After all what Ceylon can purchase from India will be small, but what it can sell to India, a vast country, can be very much, if there is goodwill and friendship between the two countries. Then India will always be politically useful to Ceylon. Therefore to antagonise India is neither commercially nor politically wise. But in these days when communal and sectional passions run high, farsighted

wisdom is given the go-bye." This statement indicates unmistakably the intensity of feeling roused in India by Ceylon's decision to repatriate outside workers, who unfortunately happen to be all Indians. The statement further calls upon the Indian nation to "devise some form of sanctions against this humiliation of India in Empire countries."

It is now certain that with the already estranged relations between the two countries in regard to the question of franchise to Indians in Ceylon and the tax on some commodities like ghee etc, and the so-called dumping of Ceylon coconut products to the detriment of the Indian industry, the relationship between them is bound still more to be embittered, resulting in retaliatory measures on both sides. The Ceylon Government is definitely committed to its policy of shutting out non-Ceylonese from its employ, and it means to carry it out. The Government of India, we have no doubt, will be forced by the Indian National Congress to take some retaliatory measures against Ceylon. It is an unfortunate situation precipitated by the Ceylon Government, though with the best of intentions of helping the unemployed Ceylonese. But situated as the two countries are, their relations are bound to be interdependent in some respect or other. In these circumstances it is the part of wisdom and statesmanship to do or say nothing more than what is absolutely essential to the best interests of this country. We are, no doubt, faced with a situation which demands foresight and circumspection on the part of our Government.

Bank of Ceylon

A national Bank has long been a great desideratum of this country. Thanks to the enthusiasm of the Minister for Labour, Industry, and Commerce, the proposed Bank of Ceylon bids fair to satisfy this need. Who does not know that the lack of credit facilities in this Island has been the bane of indigenous industries? The public will therefore welcome the Bank of Ceylon as a measure best calculated to foster the birth and growth of national industries. If the bank is to be really national and its fortunes are to be closely associated with those of the people, the Minister should devise such means as would encourage the purchase of its shares by the middle and lower-middle classes. It appears that, under the terms now offered, a few capitalists could well purchase all the available shares and influence the bank's destinies to their advantage. The bank cannot be said to be national unless the people—not merely the moneyed clas-

ses take an abiding interest in its fortunes. We would therefore urge upon the Minister the desirability of reserving a portion of the shares for ordinary people to be purchased either individually or through co operative societies.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY IN CEYLON

Lahore Professor Invited

Lahore, June 5.

The Government of Ceylon has invited Dr. L. C. Jain, Professor and Head of the Economics Department, Punjab University, as Tariff Commissioner "to investigate and report on the effects on Ceylon of (A) textile quota and (B) preference duties."

The inquiry, it is understood, will take about three months to complete, and Dr. Jain is expected to arrive in Ceylon on or about July 1.

Dr. Jain is the first Indian to be invited for conducting economic enquiry in Ceylon.

GRANT-IN-AID FOR TAMIL LEXICON

Rs. 2000 Sanctioned by Committee

The Executive Committee of Education has approved grant-in-aid of Rs. 2000/ for the publication of the Tamil Lexicon compiled by the Rev. Fr. S. Gnana Pragasar.

Provision for this has been included in the draft Budget Estimates for 1939-40.

BANK OF CEYLON

Permission to Govt Servants to Buy Shares

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has decided to recommend to the Government that permission should be given to Government Servants, to purchase shares in the Bank of Ceylon.

MANAGER OF COCONUT BOARD

Thirty-Six Applicants

There are 36 candidates for the post of Manager of the Coconut Board. They include a former Civil Servant, a retired police officer, advocates, proctors and planters.

Mr. J. R. Sri Chandrasekera, the acting Manager of the Coconut Board and Mr. R. L. Rutnam, the Acting Secretary, are also among the applicants.

Some of the candidates will be interviewed on June 12.

RELIEF VOTES PASSED BY COUNCIL

Free Mid-day Meals In More Schools

Colombo, June 7.

Large sums of money were again voted in the State Council yesterday to meet the situation caused by the outbreak of malaria in several parts of the country. Another such relief vote was one of Rs. 240,000 to defray the cost of free midday meals in schools, this being in addition to Rs. 850,000 included in the current years' budget.

Another Supplementary Estimate which was sanctioned by a majority vote was one of Rs. 19,981 for the purpose of placing with retrospective effect four Assistant Engineers of the Post and Telegraphs Department on the salary scale of engineers, on the ground that their appointment as Assistant Engineers was not in accordance with the terms on which they were selected for training.

Fusion of Italian and German Air Units

Subjects Considered by Axis Representatives

Rome, Tuesday.

The fusion of the German and Italian air forces and the choice of objectives is stated by the newspaper "Il Tevere" to be the main subjects examined by the Italian and German Under Secretaries for Air, at their recent meeting here.

"Il Tevere" declares: "Not only must the Italian and the German air units be merged into a single operative structure, but also into two organisations from the point of view of air bases.

"Everybody realises," it says, "the importance at the very beginning of hostilities to strike hard at those ports through which France counts on transporting her coloured armies—hers or those of the British—on whose aid she relies as a vital necessity and also at those ports through which the British Home troops may try to cross the Channel."

Wardha Scheme of Education

"Come and See," Says Mr. Ariyanayagam

"Come and see what we do there" said Mr. E. V. Ariyanayagam, Secretary, All-India Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, in concluding his address on the "Wardha Scheme of Education" yesterday evening at the Jaffna Central College Hall, under the auspices of the Northern Province Teachers' Association. Mrs. Ariyanayagam, who spoke before her husband, gave a brief outline of the Wardha Scheme by way of an introduction to Mr. Ariyanayagam's lecture which was delivered in Tamil. Mr. A. Gunaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, presided.

Mr. and Mrs. Ariyanayagam, it is learnt, will be leaving for India on Monday.

TOKYO'S STIFF NOTE TO BRITAIN

Demand to Hand Over Alleged Assassins

ZERO HOUR AT NOON ON TUESDAY

London, Tuesday.

ZERO-HOUR, in connexion with the stiff Note the Japanese authorities in Tientsin delivered to the British Consulate-General there on Thursday last, will sound at noon today.

The Japanese are demanding the "delivery of the assassins of Cheng Shikang, the Chinese manager of the Tientsin branch of the Japanese-sponsored Federal Reserve Bank of China.

According to the Japanese, Cheng-Shi-kang was assassinated in the British Concession on April 8th. The British authorities were alleged to have made no definite reply to the Japanese request for the extradition of the murderers.

The Japanese Note, it is said, stated that, if the British authorities fail to give a reply by noon today, Japanese would take "independent action."

Pending the production of further evidence the British authorities are declining to hand over four men accused of the assassination of Cheng Shi-kang, it is learned in official circles in London.

Britons Face Charge of Espionage

Tokyo, Tuesday.

Lieut-Col. C. R. Spear, British Military Attache in China, and Lieut. Cooper, the British language officer, are detained by the Japanese at Kalgan (Inner Mongolia) and are facing charges of espionage. It is alleged that both officers defied the request to secure authorisation to enter the Japanese fighting zone.

A Japanese spokesman recently said that anyone coming from the Chinese lines would be treated as a spy.

Tokyo Claims Occupation of Liuli chen

Tokyo, Tuesday.

The occupation of Liulinchen is claimed by the Japanese who allege that the town has been the base of operations of the Chinese Communist troops and the Shansi forces in Western Shansi. Field despatches say that this will go a long way towards cleaning up Western Shansi.

Malayalee Commits Suicide?

A Malayalee young man was found hanging dead from a tulip tree near the good shed, at the Railway Station, Jaffna, in the premises of an officer of the railway this morning.

Gandhiji Lays Down New Policy for State Peoples

(Continued from Page 3)

mass Satyagraha anywhere. There is neither adequate training nor discipline among the people. I have not the shadow of a doubt that the people at large should pass one or more positive tests. Mere abstention from physical violence will not answer our purpose. In the centre of this programme of positive tests, I unhesitatingly put the spinning wheel and all it means. If there is quick response this can be a short course. But it may well be a long course if the people do not make enthusiastic response. I know no other programme than the four-fold constructive programme of 1920.

"If the people do not take it up wholeheartedly, it is proof enough for me that they have no 'Ahimsa' in them or not the Ahimsa of my conception or say, they have no confidence in the present leadership. For me, there is no other test but that I have ever put before the nation since 1920. The new light tells me that I must not weaken as I have done before in exacting the discipline I have mentioned. I can quite clearly see my way to advice civil disobedience wherever the conditions mentioned are amply fulfilled.

"That civil disobedience will be individual but in terms of Ahimsa far more effective than any mass civil disobedience of the past.

"Nation has Gone Forward"

"I must own that the past movements have been more or less tainted. I have no regret for them. For I knew no better then, I had the sense and humility to retrace my steps whenever I discovered blunders. Hence the nation has gone forward from step to step. But the time has come for a radical change in the direction indicated.

"Thus my opinion on Travancore has resolved itself in the enunciation of my present mental condition and its reaction on the Travancore situation.

"To sum up (1) suspension of mass civil disobedience should be indefinite. (2) There should be the will among the State Congress people to open a way to honourable negotiations with the authorities. (3) There should be no anxiety about those Satyagrahis who are in prison or new ones. If the spirit of Satyagraha is rightly assimilated, these imprisonments and disabilities should hearten the people. (4) The pitch of the immediate demands

'Live' Conch Emerges From Tank

Religions Tradition of the Phenomenon

Tirukalukunram, June 5.

An age-long tradition of the periodical emergence of a conch from the Shanku Tirtam at this place came true this morning when a small live conch emerged from the tank and slowly crawled up to the steps.

The bathers noticed this and crowded round to witness this phenomenon with religious association. The news spread round the neighbourhood rapidly and large crowds from distant villages gathered to participate in the worship and other festive celebrations connected with the occurrence.

The "Shanku Tirtam" is one of the typical "Teppa Kulams" so numerous in South India and is as old as the local temple. In the dim past, according to tradition, Saint Markandeya is believed to have offered worship on the banks of the tank and in the midst of his worship was at a loss for a vessel with which to perform *abhishekam*. Just then, he heard a gurgling noise in the tank and noticed foam and froth on its surface and soon was agreeably surprised to find a conch moving to the shore towards him. With reverence, he took it and resumed his puja with its aid.

The ghat to which the conch reached and on which the saint performed his worship is to this day known as Markandeya Ghat. The conch that emerged from the water this morning was also noticed first on this Ghat.

The Temple authorities had the conch removed to the shrine on the shore of the tank. After *abhishekam* and other rituals, the holy find would be taken round the town in procession and finally deposited in the Sri Tripurasundari Temple.

Though the phenomenon, according to local reports, had occurred regularly once in twelve years, in the past, the last occasion on which the conch emerged was on the 27th January, 1919. A few years back, a conch was found while certain repairs were being carried out to the bank but, it seems, it was not of the usual description.

should be lowered if necessary, in order to quicken the progress towards the final goal. (5) The condition precedent to any civil disobedience is the fulfilment by the general mass of the constructive programme as a test, if nothing more, of their coming, under the discipline of the State Congress."

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is open to the workers to reject my advice. They should adopt it only if it appeals to their heads and their hearts and tallies with their own reading of the local situation, of which I own they must be better judges."

KING AND QUEEN IN U. S. A.

A BRIEF VISIT

HIGHEST OFFICIALS WILL GREET THEM

Wednesday.

THE King and Queen will enter the United States from Canada at Niagara Falls—which, with the Grand Canyon, rank as the two greatest and most impressive natural wonders in America—this evening.

They will be met there by the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull; the British Ambassador to Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay; various members of the British Embassy and American officials, including the highest ranking army and naval officials, who will act as the King's aides de-camp during his stay in the United States. It is officially announced from Ottawa that the United States Minister to Canada, Mr. Daniel Rober, and Mrs. Rober, will pay their respects to Their Majesties at Niagara Falls as the King and Queen leave for the United States.

Their Majesties' visit to the United States is creating a tremendous amount of interest and, although it will be a comparatively brief one, it is believed that Their Majesties will receive the heartiest possible welcome.

At Niagara Falls, the Royal Party will at once entrain for Washington, on the picturesque Potomac River, the Federal Capital of the United States and the "City of Magnificent Distances," as the American capital has been fittingly called, arriving there tomorrow morning.

They will be met by President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at Union Railway Station, and a reception committee comprised of Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Justice and high ranking military and naval officers and their wives. Military honours will be rendered, including a military escort to the White House, where a diplomatic reception will be held. Later there will be a small informal luncheon, and in the afternoon there will be a garden party at the British Embassy, and in the evening a State dinner and reception at the White House.

Obituary

MR. C. S. ARUMUGAM CHETTY

The death occurred on Saturday of Mr. C. S. Arumugam Chetty, Proprietor of Ithirai Oil Mills, Grand Bazaar, Jaffna. He was the Manager of the Namasivaya Vidyasalai, Koddady. He was the brother of Mubandiram C. S. Kandiah Chetty who predeceased him. The funeral took place on Sunday and was largely attended. The deceased leaves behind a widow, his only son, Master Namasivayam, three brothers a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHO ARE THE SINHALESE?

What are Their Customs?

Sir,—Speaking at the anniversary celebrations of the Sinhala Maha Sabha at Anuradhapura, Mr. Timothy de Silva is reported to have said that "as a result of intermarriages with Tamils from within and without a class of cross-breeds were being created and the Sinhalese language, names and customs were being trampled down." May I be permitted to inform him and his school of thought that this cross-breeding has not been going on since yesterday or day before but for the last 2400 years.

Wijaya discarded Kuvenci for a Tamil prince of South India. His successors, like him, were adherents of the Brahminical faith and took their consorts from the ancient and powerful dynasties of South India. The alliance was indispensable for the development of Ceylon. In the year 237 B. C., the troubles of the Wijaya dynasty began. Sena and Gulika, two Tamil Chiefs in the employ of the king, killed him and usurped the throne, which they jointly occupied for 22 years, when they were dethroned and slain and the original dynasty restored.

The Tamils re-established themselves ten years later under Elara, who, though a heretic, "ruled the kingdom for 44 years, administering justice impartially to friend and foe". After Dutugemunu's time the Tamils proved a never-failing source of harassment. They made frequent incursions into Ceylon, and Tamil Kings often sat on Wijaya's throne. Walagambahu I (104 B. C.) after a short reign lost his kingdom, his queen and the most precious treasure in Ceylon, Buddha's begging bowl. After 15 years' exile he recovered the first two.

Sometimes the tide of invasion was rolled back into South India, as by King Gajabahu, who (113 A.D.) brought back a multitude of captives that the Tamil king had taken, and also a large number of captives whom he settled in Alutkuru Korale of the Colombo District, Haripattu and Tampans of the Kandy district and in parts of the Kurunegala district.

In the 5th century A.D., a Pandian invasion established Tamil rule at Anuradhapura, which is said to have lasted for 27 years. The leading Sinhalese officials and others fled to Ruhuna; here, they ultimately found a leader in King Dhatusena of the royal Moriyana race, who drove out the Tamils and restored Sinhalese sovereignty in Ceylon. A copper plate grant of the Western Chalukya King Pulikesin I of Saka 411 (489—490 A.D.) mentions the Sinhala king as having paid tribute to him. This is perhaps the earliest mention of the word "Sinhala" in an authoritative Indian record. (Ancient Jaffna p.210).

The Tamil influence remained supreme at Anuradhapura from the seventh century till at last in 769 A.D., the city was abandoned to the Tamils and the capital

transferred to Polonnaruwa which soon rivaled Anuradhapura in magnificence. But the Tamil invasions continued, and the Sinhalese king was taken captive, and Polonnaruwa was made a vice-royalty of the Chola kings of India.

In 1025 A.D. when Mahmood of Ghuzni over-threw the temple of Somnath, the terrified Hindus betook themselves to Ceylon and settled in various parts of it (Tenent Vol. I p.561). The Tamils kept up a continual war with the Ceylonese for 250 years, coming down frequently in large numbers, amounting to nearly a lakh at a time. They filled every city and village in the Island and abolished the religion of Buddha (Rajaratnagari p.85). And throughout the reign of 19 kings, extending over 86 years from 955 A.D. to 1071, the Tamils were supreme and they extirpated the priests of Buddha (Rajivali P.P.251—252).

Speaking at the Rshumania Young Men's Muslim Association, Mawalapitiya, Mr. W. G. Perera is reported to have said that for the first time he had heard from Mr. G. G. Ponnampalaw that Parakramabahu the Great had been two-thirds Tamil. Oh! What a confession! Further that Mr. John Still was an imaginative fool. Let me refer him to page 190 of the R. A. S. C. B. Vol. XXIV. It is said that Parakramabahu was (a Mr. Still shows by an analysis of his ancestry) not more than 22/64 Sinhalese. It was perhaps after looking at the statue at Topawewa and reading about the Upanayana ceremony in the Mahavamsa that Farrar, one of the latest writers on Ceylon said that Parakramabahu was a Brahman of the Hindu religion (Farrar p. 171) Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam proves that Parakramabahu belonged to the Brahman-Kalinga dynasty of Jaffna (Ancient Jaffna p.p. 315-325).

The Sinhalese rule is said to have been established at Polonnaruwa by Parakramabahu the Great. It was not long before Polonnaruwa, too, had to be abandoned to the Tamils, who came now not from the old seats of the Pandiya and Chola dynasties but from Jaffna where the Kalinga kings ruled as Tamils. The uneasy seat of Government in Ceylon had to be shifted from time to time to Dambadeniya, Yapahu, Kurunegala, Gampola, Kotte, Sitawaka and finally Kandy.

The late Advocate C. Balle, after analysing the history of the Sinhalese in detail, arrives at the following conclusion. "The Sinhalese race sprang from a mixture of the Magadhi and Tamil blood in the proportion of one Magadhi to twenty Tamil, and this mixed race has been receiving and absorbing into itself, for a period of 2400 years, a continual stream of fresh Tamil blood, to the almost entire exclusion of the Magadhi. So that in an ethnological point of view the Sinhalese are but a branch of the Tamil race." (Appendix to the Yalpana Vaipava Malai).

"The Sinhalese, though forming

a distinct nation, and differing in their religion, language, and manners from the Tamils, had no kings of their own race, but of the latter; and according to Lord Valentia (a) Mr. Joinville, (b) A Sinhalese cannot be king of Ceylon; that is, every person born of a Sinhalese father or mother, is excluded from the throne" (Ceylon Gazetteer p. 229). Nissanka Malla in his Dalada Mandirana inscription stated that "Nobody should take the Crown of Lanka except those descended from the Kalinga Vamsa—not one of the Govi tribe."

Throughout Ceylon History, the Court religion was Hinduism and its ritual and worship, largely alloyed, affected the popular Buddhism and made it very unlike the religion of Buddha (R. A. S. C. B. Vol. XXIX p. 243).

Mr. Dandris de Silva says, that with the exception of Buddhism (which also is partly, though in some few respects only, based upon Sivaism), every species of superstition, science or literature, which exists among the Sinhalese, with certain exceptions of minor importance, may be traced more or less directly to the Vedas and Shastras of the Saivaites. (J. R. A. S. C. B. 1855 66). And according to the same authority, demonology was the earliest form of worship in Ceylon, and seven-eighths of the incantations now employed by the Sinhalese are in the Tamil language.

Yours etc.,

"MURUGAR AMMAN."

Colombo,
6-6-39.

Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu
And The Reforms

Sir,—During the course of debate on the Reforms Motion that "Seats in the State Council for which members are elected shall continue to be filled on a territorial basis", Mr. Tambimuttu is reported to have said "In those days they had members from the North a different type of men—they were real men of Jaffna, born, bred and married there. They were mature men of years and experience, not like members of today". It should be said that the members of the South, in the old days, were a much more different type of men. They were, besides men of years and experience, honourable men worthy of being Councillors. In the old days there was not the present State Council whose Sinhalese members preponderate in number over all the other members and dominate over them. If the type of men referred to by Mr. Tambimuttu were to be in the present State Council, they would have fought harder than the present type of men for balanced representation.

Mr. Tambimuttu is also reported to have said "You (Speaker) and I have pledged ourselves for it (territorial representation) and I see no reason why we should depart from it not withstanding the mischievous remarks of the member of Point Pedro..." It is true but it was never expected that the Sinhalese would do the mischief of dominating over the other races.

He is again reported to have said that in his own district he knew there was a universal feeling of good-

CENTRAL Y. M. H. A
(J. H. C. and Branch
Schools)

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Y. M. H. A. was held on the 4th instant at the Jaffna Hindu College. Those present were Messrs R. Sivagurunathar, S. Adchebalingam, S. K. Chelliah, S. Somaskander, K. Visuvalingam, K. Vyravanathan, A. Nagalingam and M. Mylvaganam. The chief items gone through were the adoption of the rules of the Association, the scheme of work for the rest of the year and the sanction for the publication of விருத்தித்தொழுவார் (தொழுவார்) by Anvvyar through the Central Y. M. H. A.

Cambridge Honours
Ceylonese ProfessorPhD. Conferred on Prof.
Mailvaganam

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Professor A. W. Mailvaganam of the Ceylon University College, sometime Senior Scholar and Internal Research Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Research student of the Privy Council's Committee for scientific Research for a discovery in Atomic Physics.

The experiments that led to this discovery were carried out in the Physical Laboratories of the Ceylon University College.

Financial Secretary
Going on Leave

Mr. H. J. Hoxham, the Financial Secretary, it is learned, will be going on furlough on the 25th instant. He will be away in Europe for eight months. During his absence, Mr. C. M. Collins, the Deputy Financial Secretary, will act for him.

will and friendship towards the Sinhalese. It is far from the truth. I was in Batticaloa for a long time and the feeling there was the same as the feelings in Jaffna and Colombo among the Tamils. When the present Speaker visited Batticaloa in 1936, I think, there was a reception held in his honour in the resthouse and several speakers both Tamils and Muslims condemned in strong terms the attitude of the Sinhalese against the Tamils and the Muslims.

Why is Mr. Tambimuttu flattering the Sinhalese?

K. SIVAPRAGASAM.

Sivapragasam Road,
Jaffna, 6th June 1939.

CIVIC LAWS IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

as a time honoured right. Circumstances have changed totally. Now the grievances must be submitted to the legislature and suitable laws must be passed. The regime of the caste Panchayats is gone. Moreover, the continuance of the caste fetish is meaningless when Panchayat courts of the Birads cannot remedy the troubles.

The evil effects of the caste and creed disputes were tried to be rectified by such preachers as Namdeva, Ramanand, Kabir, in the 14th century; and Nanak, Vallabh Acharya and Chaitanya in the 15th century. Mahomedanism in essence a Bhakti cult helped in the matter. All the above preachers discarded the caste system as the one cancer in the body politic of India. Akbar, the great national king of India, tried to fuse up the petty differences which injured the society. Indians became one nation since the days of Maharaj Harsha Vardhana. The common elements of professional and other methods of worship, language, and dress, food, entertainments, music, painting and other fine arts, and highest of all the common destiny, slowly and gradually commenced to fuse up the Indian nation into a solid body.

But as fate would have it, the policy of Akbar was not continued. The Vedantic culture got its sway in the 18th century when the Mahrattas, Sikhs, Rajputs became the supreme rulers of India. The clash of cultures continued and a third power stepped in, namely the European Christians. The British who became supreme did not bring in any religious or social domination as they were the product of the commercial age. They allowed the social rules of the Indians based on their respective religious sanctions to be converted into British laws. Thus the so-called Gentoo code and the Shariat laws got the sanction of the British Government laws putting an end to the growth of the Indian society. The inchoate customs, biased wishes of the priests and religious bigot, without any sound reasoning or good sense behind them, became the established law of the land without being put to the test of law according to the science of jurisprudence.

The death blow to the Indian society and its growth was given by the Apostacy Act XXI of 1850 in Lord Dalhousie's time. The sanction of the socio-religious Panchayats behind the social rules was done away with, and the Indian society became an incoherent mass, and total chaos set in. We now have the peculiar phenomena that the Puranic Indians have nothing in common except a vague idea that they follow the Vedic principles in their own light. Inter-marriages, interdining, interdrinking, intertouching, in fact all associations with each other are impossible. The Jain Indians, Sikh Indians, Brahmins and Aryasamaj-

(Continued on Page 8)

Jaffna Branch Of Mercantile Bank

(Continued from page 2)

ment and the financial position of the bank.

"Two of our Directors are closely connected with Ceylon and I would like to mention them by name," said Mr. Robertson.

Mr. James Stewart became a Director in 1936 after 12 years' service as Chief Manager. He is still well known in Ceylon and has the interests of the Island and of his many friends connected with Ceylon, very much at heart. Mr. J. Stewart was Colombo Manager for various periods from 1901 to 1912 in which year he was appointed to Head Office as London Manager. I know very well that Mr. Stewart would be very happy to be with us today. Like him I was lucky enough to be appointed to Colombo on coming East for the first time.

"The other Director whose name I wish to mention is Mr. Clifford Figg. He is well known throughout the Island as Senior Partner of Whittall and Co. You can rest assured that he will take the keenest interest in our latest progeny.

"I think in view of the fact that the Bank has 25 Eastern Branches in all ranging from Shanghai through the Straits, Siam, Burma and India and Ceylon to Mauritius, we can congratulate ourselves on having two members of our Board who have been, and are so intimately connected with this Island. You will realize that your interests will be much to the fore in London."

Although Jaffna, like Kandy and Galle, were sub-branches to Colombo and therefore under the immediate supervision of Colombo Manager, Jaffna would be in regular and direct communication by mail with the London Office.

Financial Position

Referring to the financial position of the bank, Mr. Robertson said:—

"At the end of last year our total current and fixed deposits—these comprise of course the demand and time liabilities of all Branches amounted to nearly £15 million sterling while as cover for this large item we held £2½ million sterling in actual hard cash,—either on hand or with our Banks, and British Indian, and Ceylon, Government securities (readily convertible into cash), appear on the Asset side of the account at £7½ million. Thus you will observe that in cash and quickly realisable securities we hold more than two-thirds of the total deposits of constituents.

"The Bank has paid dividends at the rate of 12 per cent., annually since 1931 and before that date— (which was the apex of the world crisis), we paid 16 per cent. for a number of years."

He gave these figures, said Mr. Robertson, not from the point of view of advertising but because the bank's name was probably not well known in this territory and they as businessmen, before they came to the conclusion that the bank was the safe custodian of your money would naturally want to have details of its respectability and stability.

The Jaffna Agent

Mr. Robertson next referred to Mr. Stewart Kirk, the agent of the

Jaffna branch. They in Colombo had a high opinion of Mr. Kirk's capabilities and qualifications and he was sure they would find Mr. Kirk most reasonable and helpful in business and outside business.

They were sorry to lose Mr. Kirk from the Colombo office and from the Colombo playing fields, but he (Mr. Robertson) felt sure that Mr. Kirk would take a great interest in the life and sport in Jaffna.

"Perhaps I should mention that one of his attractions is that he is 100 per cent. Scottish," said Mr. Robertson. "I am sure you will all be very pleased to hear this—I understand you know all about Scottish customs and habits here! In fact although at sea level this might indeed be considered the Highlands of Ceylon!

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Insolvency Jurisdiction No. 119. In the matter of the Insolvency of Abdul Latiff Abdul Rahman of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

Insolvent, To the Creditors of the above Estate. You are hereby required to take notice that the Assignee has filed a statement of account specifying the pro-rata share of the amount payable to the several creditors in the above case after deducting the costs of the Proctor for Petitioning Creditor and the commission payable to the Assignee and that the amounts allotted to the various creditors will be paid unless the creditors or any other person interested in the estate shall appear at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 15th day of June 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 2nd day of June 1939.

J. N. Culanthavalu, Secretary.

(O. 14. 5 & 8-6-39.)

Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 743. In the matter of the Estate of the late Koonu Meera Mohideon Moora Saibo of Grand Bazaar Jaffna Deceased Sangaralingam Chetty Ramaswamy Chetty of Grand Bazaar Jaffna. Petitioner.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction all the cloth goods, almyrabs and fittings etc. (except the Glass almyrah) commencing on Monday the 12th day of June 1939 at 3 p.m. and following three days at the shop belonging to the deceased at Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

V. A. DURAYAPPAH, Commissioner.

Jaffna, 6th day of June 1939. (Mis. 58. 8-6-39.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro.)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 92/Pt.

In the matter of the estate of the late Silthiraledchumy widow of Saravananattu of Imayanau Deceased.

Saravananattu SenathiRajah of Imayanau Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge on the 25 day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affi-

German Financial Expert Foresees Trade Expansion

(Continued from page 1)

tions together, it was never a real League of Nations? How could it be a League of Nations without these countries? I hope it is dead."

Dr. Schacht declared that it was his wish at some later date, after his return to Germany, to travel round the world visiting America, Africa and Australia. His one ambition now, he said, was to see as much of the world as he could.

Dr. Schacht leaves for Germany on June 12 by the Scharnhorst.

A Dominant Figure Drastic Financial Reforms

Dr. Schacht became the dominant figure in Germany's financial affairs after the War. When the phenomenal inflation of the German Mark took place after the war and the currency system virtually collapsed, Dr. Schacht was appointed Reich Currency Commissioner and played the leading role in the stabilisation of German currency. After becoming head of the Reichsbank in 1924, he contributed materially to re-establishment of German credit, and was responsible for the financing of the country's subsequent economic recovery. He resigned from the Reichsbank in 1930, but was re-appointed President in 1933.

Dr. Schacht was behind most of the drastic and revolutionary financial measures adopted by Hitler. These include the ban on the export of German currency, the financing of the vast rearmament and employment schemes, and the development of the extensive subsidy barter and credit trading operations with Central European countries.

Considerable Success

These have created entirely new methods of trade expansion and rivalry, which have been a source of anxiety to other countries. They have had a considerable measure of success, and have greatly affected world conditions.

Dr. Schacht was, however, not in close sympathy with the Nazi leaders, and his resignation was often rumoured. In January this year he was relieved of his post under an order issued by Hitler.

The Presidency of the Reichsbank has now been combined with the Ministry of Economics and Dr. Funk is in charge of both.

layit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of Administration as the sole heir of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him unless any person shall appear before this Court on or before the 23rd day of June 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 25th day of May 1939

(Sgd.) S. Rodrigo, Addl District Judge.

(O15, 8&12-6-39.)

Civic Laws in India

(Continued from page 7)

ists have got unity among themselves but they have become, so to say, additional castes in the Hindu society. Muslim Indians have their own social laws of Shariat and are outside the pale of the Gentoo code; thus parallel social laws are running in the same administration and the inevitable nemesis is slowly devouring the Indian society.

Sanction behind a society is absolutely necessary for its growth. Different methods have been suggested from time to time on this point. The Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satyagrahis and many other sects came into existence with this end in view; but none could give the required sanction for social reforms and intermarriages etc. because the obsolete Gentoo code and Shariat rules stood on the list of British Government Statutes. Instead of bringing unity and reform, the separate sects added to the schism by adding one more creed to the innumerable castes and creeds.

The reason for such a chaos is not far to seek. In an organised government, no progress is possible except through legislation. When the reformers preach that inter-marriages and inter-dining and other social intercourse are not harmful, the British laws of

India stare them in the face and dub the child of intermarriage as a bastard. If a Hindu inter-dines, he is outcasted by the *Panchayats* and the Gentoo rules now made laws give the outcaste no protection. The outcaste may go knocking about from one religion to another but can get no shelter except in the Residuary Faith of Islam.

The idea of separating social from religious matters was inherent in Hindu society. It went from India to China in the 4th century A.D. In China and Japan, the communal bickerings between Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and the followers of Confucius are impossible, as they have only one social law for all about marriage, inheritance etc. In India, there was no bar to marriage in Vedantic age or before that time, but now even a change of place is sufficient for the purpose. The best way out of this difficult situation is to get some good "Validating Acts" passed and to carry on intense propaganda following the same.

No 120

A UNIQUE TREAT TO THE ELITE
OF JAFFNA!

VISIT

THE PREMIER CAFE

(Bankshall Street.)

Modelled on the Leading Metropolitan
Refreshment Rooms.

FOUNTAIN BRAND MINERALS
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