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THE NECESSITY FOR AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA

What An Alliance In September Would Have Saved

By David Lloyd George

After months of inexplicable and inexcusable delay, it looks as if the Triple Alliance against aggression between Britain, France and Russia were going through at last.

But the Prime Minister informs us that there are still some minor questions to settle. There is no hurry.

M. Bonnet proclaims his "firm conviction" that the talks at Geneva would "rapidly" succeed.

The use of the words "firm" and "rapidly" seem incongruous and ridiculous when one recalls the delays, the hesitations and the snubbings of Russia which have characterised British and French diplomacy.

A Check to Aggression

Had there been such an alliance in existence last September, the Czech-Slovakian Republic, the Spanish Republic and the Albanian Monarchy would have been alive to-day and aggression would have received a check from which it could not recover.

If one were to regard these diplomatic haggings merely from the point of view of the exigencies of the international situation, it would be impossible to find a rational explanation of the valuable time wasted in coming to any conclusion.

It is only when one explores the position from the point of view of the internal politics of France and Britain that we can understand the motive that prompts the reluctance to come into direct and close association with the Soviet Republic.

In both Britain and France, the extreme Conservative elements are virtually in command of the Government to-day.

The French newspapers are

controlled by the great manufacturers and by the Church; and although the voters return a democratic majority with a liberal programme, the constant pressure from day to day and evening to evening of the Conservative Press has worn one Government after another, and finally destroyed the solidarity of the new Democratic Front which had triumphed at the election.

Faith in Alliance

It is remarkable that while by-elections in France demonstrate that the majority of the electors still retain their faith of the Ministers and Deputies, who breathe the mephitic atmosphere created in Paris by newspapers, has become less robust.

I was very much struck by this explanation of the French political situation during a recent stay in France for two or three months.

In a country where he votes went one way, practically all the newspapers went the other, and their influence upon democratic readers who were driven to resort to them for the news of the day was depressing in the extreme.

French democracy so far has thrown up no leader who has the skill and the strength to stand up to that powerful and pervasive combination between finance, accumulated wealth, the Church and society, which between them control most of the popular newspapers in France.

Viewed with Horror

The circulation of the purely democratic papers constitutes a negligible percentage of the whole. To a certain extent that is true of this country.

The Liberal and Socialist Press has a very much larger circulation than that of their

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SOCIAL HYGIENE EDUCATION

Campaign Launched By The Department Of Medical And Sanitary Services.

THE Department of Medical and Sanitary Services has launched a very vigorous and intensive campaign against social diseases.

The problem of social diseases is one of the greatest which a community has to face socially, morally and economically. But there is about it one characteristic which differentiates it from many of the other problems of disease with which we are confronted. The problem is one that, so far as science goes, can definitely be dealt with and overcome. There are no uncertainties of the character that confront science as in the case of some diseases; none of the extraordinary difficulties which have to be confronted in dealing even with a problem such as malaria. Most efficient drugs and methods of treatment are available.

Yet in spite of all these there is one factor subtle and psychological, which is mainly responsible for the spread of these diseases; and that is the human factor of conduct and behaviour and our general attitude towards the problem of sex. The cures are there and the control of the spread of the diseases is dependant on the education of the people to have a healthy view of sex in relation to life.

Social hygiene education includes such measures as will prepare young people and adults to meet the problems of life that have their centre in the sex instinct and inevitably come up in some form or other in the experience of every normal individual.

Social hygiene endeavours to strengthen and preserve the family as a basic unit through the development of a sound social hygiene programme which includes measures for the reduction of social ills such as the provision of better housing, facilities for healthy recreation, temperance, education and the like.

Before the Great War public mention of this great menace was taboo; but things have

changed now. Social hygiene is now given a prominent place in the Public Health Programmes of Europe and America. It was only on 1st February last that "Social Hygiene Day" was observed on forty-eight fronts in the United States, where a nationwide campaign supported by the Press, Public and Radio is being conducted.

In Ceylon too, as in the case of other countries, correct statistics are unfortunately not available and hence it is not possible to gauge the actual incidence of these diseases. But there is ample evidence to show that they are on the increase. In towns this is due to overcrowding and the consequent formation of slums, with their attendant evils; in the rural areas the increase of travel facilities afforded by the road traffic organisations has helped the spread of the contagion into the remotest corners of the land. The numbers who attend the social hygiene clinics, that are now being held by the Department in various parts of the Island are but a fraction of those really afflicted; the others, owing to a false sense of shame, commit themselves into the hands of quacks and charlatans who promise magic cures which never materialise. By so doing they are sacrificing all chances of recovery and are paving the way for serious complications in almost every part of the human system. Further, they are helping to create a future generation of invalids and imbeciles and to increase the death rate.

The Ministry of Health is fully aware of the need and are making further provision for the establishment of centres, where the afflicted may receive prompt and efficient treatment under conditions of secrecy and convenience. At the same time it feels that more intensive measures should be taken to educate the public with regard to these diseases.

One of the main aims of the present campaign is to educate

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PRISON LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Total Value of Industrial Undertakings
Amount to more than 2½ Lakhs

THE WORK TURNED OUT BY PRISON LABOUR

THE total value of industrial undertakings carried out under the Prisons Industries Advance Account amounts Rs. 270,352.75 as against Rs. 248,755.44 in 1936-37, says the Inspector-General of Prisons in his Administration Report for 1938.

Writing on the subject of Prison labour and industries, the Inspector-General of Prisons says:—

No noteworthy changes or departure from established policy in respect of prison labour or industrial undertakings have occurred during the year and, as in the past, approximately one-third of the population have in each case been employed on public utility works, industrial operations and the domestic services of the prisons respectively. Work on the whole has been plentiful and in the case of some industries like carpentry even more than the prisons could manage to cope with owing to worn out and inefficient plant, more particularly in respect of sawing machinery, and lack of staff to organize and supervise working methods. The principal public utility works are stone quarrying and metal breaking at Mahara, land reclamation at Jaffoa, anti-malarial work at Annadhapura, Gadulla, and Batticaloa and miscellaneous jobs of earthwork, sweeping and town scavenging at various places. A wide range of industrial work and training are provided principally at Colombo, Kandy and to a smaller extent at Mahara while domestic services involving scores of jobs from cooking to conservancy are of course carried out in each prison which is self-supporting in that respect. The output value of the carpentry and wood working trades which absorb a daily average of about 350 prisoners was Rs. 94,617.15, an increase of over Rs. 12,000 over the previous year's output and would have been even greater if not for the frequent breakdown or immobilization of the sawing plant in Welikada Prison. Some idea of the large operations of this one trade alone will be realized by the fact that the prisons obtained over 21,000 cubic feet of timber, both imported Teak and local woods like Halmilla, Helemba, Kolon, Suriyamaru, Hulankhik, Satin and Jak, from contractors and other sources. The bulk of the furniture and other wooden articles manufactured in the prisons goes to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services for hospital and other public health institutions and both departments have been mutually assisted by the gradual standardization of articles required by the former and by a system of inspection carried out both in Colombo and Kandy by a representative of the Medical Department before the articles are actually despatched by the prisons. This reduces complaints down to a minimum and allows correction of any minor defects in

manufacture or variation from design before the articles leave the workshops. The various tailoring workshops dealt with an immense amount of work during the year, the output value being Rs. 35,102.05, an increase of Rs. 615.40 over that of last year. In addition to the full requirements of the prisons in the matter of uniform, clothing, bedding, &c., these workshops receive a large volume of work from Medical institutions and the Postal Department in respect of clothing, mattresses, pillows, mail bags, &c. A good deal of work is also done for the Government Storekeeper who supplies the raw materials which are converted into manufactured articles and supplied to him without charge, and without inclusion in the output value. The steam laundry at Welikada prison has continued to deal with practically all the washing of the various prison, hospital and other public institutions in the Colombo District as well as that of the Railway and other Government Departments. No less than 2,335,452 pieces of linen or an average of 8,165 pieces per working day were laundered during the year. The output value however decreased by Rs. 4,015.49 to Rs. 63,625.33 owing to the fact that curtailment of some of the washing for the General Hospital was necessitated by repairs to certain rotary machines and hydro-extractors many of which are now becoming worn out. The introduction of substances such as industrial alkali, yellow hoop, &c., together with the installation of a mixing plant has resulted in improving the standard and accelerating the operational output of washing, but more machines are essential to enable the workshops to deal with the ever increasing volume of work while at the same time keeping to a strict and none too long time schedule of deliveries. Steps are therefore being taken to obtain a few additional machines next year. The output value of the weaving workshops both in Colombo and Kandy was Rs. 20,312.88, an increase of Rs. 2,647.26 over the last year's figures. In addition to producing most of the textile requirements of the prisons, large numbers of dusters, checked clothes, bed sheets, &c., are produced for supply of various departments but here also the existing plant has been found to be inadequate and steps are being taken to obtain bobbin winders, &c., in order to accelerate the preparation of yarn. The shoe and leather workshop turned out articles to the value of Rs. 8,156.26 which is an increase of Rs. 2,004.07 over the output for last year. Apart from all prison requirements of boots, shoes, and other leather articles this industry supplies the Railway and other departments with various leather goods. The fibre workshops produced goods to the value of Rs. 12,356.10, which represents an

increase of Rs. 1,308.63 over the output value for last year, principally in the manufacture of brooms, rugs, &c. Cane work to the value of Rs. 9,614.93 (as against Rs. 8,360.92 last year) was done in the rattan workshops, the principal articles being cane furniture, baskets, matting, mats, &c. Iron, brass and tin articles to the value of Rs. 9,648.24, representing an increase of Rs. 2,000.68 over last year's output were manufactured in the tin and blacksmith shops. In addition to the usual quantities of buckets, dust bins, trays and similar articles turned out several trolleys, iron gates, hand-carts, beef slicing machines, &c. for various Government Departments were also made. The value of soap manufacture increased by Rs. 2,945.57 to Rs. 8,631.33 and although the methods of manufacture are primitive, satisfactory types of soap suitable for laundry and domestic purposes (other than toilet soap) are made for the Railway and other Departments in addition to meeting prison requirements. This workshop also manufactures wax polish which is now used in connection with furniture making instead of the more expensive mansion polish. The output from the brush-making workshop decreased by Rs. 407.31 to Rs. 5,598.82 during the year chiefly owing to the reduced number of orders for bass brooms, &c. A small printing workshop used mostly for the printing of departmental forms, &c. and where some painting is also done produced work to the value of Rs. 771.02 bringing the total value of industrial undertakings carried out under the Prisons Industries Advance Account to Rs. 270,352.75 as against Rs. 248,755.44 in 1936-37. It is a matter for regret that no action has yet been taken to give effect to the recommendations, summarized in last year's report made by the Special Departmental Committee in Sessional Paper II, of 1938 on the reorganization of Prison Industries with special reference to the necessity of appointing a Superintendent of Industries who could organise, supervise, and give his whole attention to the very large contractual, commercial, and business undertakings which are involved in prison industrial undertakings. The volume of work and responsibility is so great that it is quite impossible and unsafe to continue without the services of a special staff officer and it is feared that unless the necessary assistance in this direction is afforded there will be no alternative but to close down or curtail operations very considerably.

SOCIAL HYGIENE EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

the public to a proper realisation of the problem of sex in life and a correct appreciation of the grave consequences of the social diseases. For this

Study Leave for Teachers

Amended Regulations

Certain amendments have been made by the Board of Education with regard to the conditions governing the grant of study leave to teachers, who are graduates and first class trained teachers, and the amended regulations have now been included for the first time in the Education Code for Assisted English Schools.

Graduates and first class trained teachers, according to the new conditions, are to be granted one year's full pay study leave outside Ceylon provided they have completed five years' satisfactory service in an Assisted English School and are recommended for the purpose by the Manager of the school to the Director of Education.

During this period the salary of the teacher is to be paid as usual but if a further extension of study leave, not exceeding one year, is to be granted the power is reserved in the Director of Education to do so but the contribution towards his salary by the Education Department is to cease at the end of the first year.

Progress Reports

The teacher, who wants study leave, has to submit to the Director of Education not only his scheme of study while on leave but also furnish quarterly reports of his progress during the period.

Under the new conditions the Manager of a school who recommends a teacher for such a purpose has to enter into a bond of repayment to the Department of Education the contribution by Government towards the salary of the teacher if he on his return does not serve in an Assisted or a Government School for at least three years.

The total number of teachers who are to be granted such study leave is not to exceed ten in any year for the whole Island and each school is to be considered eligible to send only one teacher at a time.

Another condition laid down is that the total number of teachers in a school including the teacher who goes on study leave should not exceed the number for whom the school is qualified to claim grant.

Thus when a teacher proceeds on study leave either the rest of the staff must cover up duties or the school must employ another teacher out of its own funds.

purpose special films dealing with Social Hygiene have been obtained by the Department for use by any Association or institution desirous of showing them to its members. These shows and lectures are restricted to persons of over 16 years of age.

Cinema shows and lectures in connection with the campaign have been already held at the Police Training School, Excise Training School, the Young Men's Buddhist Association, Borella, and the Central Young Men's Christian Association.

MR. PONNAMBALAM EXPLAINS

His Nawalapitiya Speech Misreported

ANTI-TAMIL PROPAGANDA IN THE SOUTH

(Letter to the Editor)

Sir,

To one reading your Editorial of the 22nd instant, it would appear that you have ascertained the full facts of what you are pleased to call "the now famous Nawalapitiya episode" and, having sifted the evidence, found me guilty of an "irresponsible utterance" and "a slander against a community." I should like to know whether a representative of your paper was present at the meeting at Nawalapitiya which I addressed. If not, will you be surprised to know there was only one reporter, a Sinhalese gentleman who apparently supplied various versions to various papers? Are you aware that a communication from about 30 prominent members of the audience of the Nawalapitiya meeting was sent to the Editor of "The Times", protesting against the distorted and wrong report published regarding my speech? And are you not aware that I wrote a letter to "The Times" correcting an erroneous expression used in the report and protesting that my remarks had been reported out of their context; nevertheless deeply regretting any misunderstanding that may have arisen as a result of the report and assuring my friends that I intended to cast no slur even remotely on the community? You might have had the courtesy of referring to me and inquiring about the remarks attributed to me, before commenting on them editorially. I think I am entitled to receive this common courtesy from a publicist like yourself who is expected to convey correct and authentic news and opinions to a less informed public. Further, as a Hindu and a Tamil, and a member representing one of the Northern constituencies in the State Council, I feel that due inquiry from me might well have been made by the Editor of "The Hindu Organ" before he attempted to comment editorially on what I was alleged to have said. That would have been more consistent with the spirit of charity and fairness which we Hindus would wish to associate with the ideal of Saiva Paripalanam which "The Hindu Organ" is expected to promote. Will it surprise you to note that I had to advert to the Sinhalese community in my speech at Nawalapitiya as a result of persistent interruptions. May I recall that the theme of my address at Nawalapitiya was "The Tamils and their Political demands." Neither the origin of the Sinhalese race nor even that of the Tamil race germane to the subject. I dealt with the matter in historical perspective and claimed that the Tamils from South India were the original settlers and colonisers of this country. Interruptions followed on this observation from certain Sinhalese members of the audience who seemed to claim that the Sinhalese were the original inhabitants and that Vijaya and his retinue were

Sinhalese. I explained that the Sinhalese race was *not in existence in India at that time Vijaya landed in Ceylon* or at any other time, and that the race as we know it *came into being as the subsequent result of the hybridization of the Magadhis, the local aboriginals and the Tamils.* What I referred to *incidentally under the above circumstances* has been definitely stated by two Sinhalese scholars Gate Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardana and Dr. G. C. Mendis. *I should like to repeat that I used the word in a purely technical and biological sense (Vide Oxford Dictionary)* and could not for a moment have imagined that the word would give offence. *Mr. Bandaranaike alone seems to have done me an unconscious service in conceding that my speech "was not so much an ill considered and thoughtless insult as an attempt to prove that the Tamils had the chief claim to Ceylon."*

In the course of my speech, I also adverted to the fact that during certain periods the Tamils ruled from Anuradhapura and later on, from Polonnaruwa. I referred in this connexion to the Hindu-Dravidian architecture of Polonnaruwa and to the presence of Tamil inscriptions in stone there even now, and I claimed with pride that Parakrama Bahu the Great himself was 3rd a Tamil citing John Still's "Ancient Capitals of Ceylon" an authority quoted with approval by Sir P. Arunachalam in his paper the "Polonnaruwa Bronzes." I should hardly have thought that anybody would resent this claim especially as I had cheerfully admitted in answer to a question that I did not know what was the composition of my own blood. Contemporary history shows that the English are not ashamed of the fact that English Royalty has an appreciable strain of German blood. It might also be of interest to note that Farrar, one of the latest writers on Ceylon, has said that Parakrama Bahu was a Brahmin of the Hindu Religion. It often happens that a Great Man and a sacred place of worship are claimed by two or more races or religionists individually as belonging to each of them. The sacred shrine of Kataragama is claimed by Hindus and Buddhists alike and I trust that you will not get annoyed with the poor Hindus for claiming Kataragama as their own.

As regards my speech at Nawalapitiya, I have not been culpable of any more than giving utterance to two historical truths. What is of grave portent to the Tamils is the depth of intolerance displayed towards public utterances that might at the most be unpalatable and the complete subversion of truth and travesty of the facts involved in the present propaganda against the Tamils. This recalls to my mind the fact

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THE NEW EDUCATION BILL

Minister Protests Against New Proviso

"SERIOUS LIMITATION ON POWERS OF COUNCIL"

Colombo, Tuesday.

AFTER an exhaustive examination of the new Education Bill, the third reading of which will be taken up in the State Council this afternoon, Standing Committee "A" of the Council has recommended a new proviso, to the effect that no regulation should be made in pursuance of any policy aimed against assisted denominational schools as such.

The report of the Standing Committee, which has recommended several amendments, is signed by Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, Chairman.

The Minister of Education, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, has in a rider entered his emphatic protest regarding the new proviso.

In his dissent Mr. Kannangara states:

"It purports to confer on the denominational Assisted Schools system perpetual immunity from changes in educational policy and probably educational administration."

"But in effect it places a serious limitation on the legislative powers of the Council. The Executive Committee merely makes the regulations under Section 32, and the regulations acquire the force of law only when enacted by the Council and ratified by Governor—vide Section 32 (3).

"The inclusion of such a proviso is contrary to public policy as its intention is to bind the future. Besides, in being called upon to enact this proviso the Council is in effect asked to curtail its sovereignty by its own legislation and such a novel proceeding is derogatory to the Constitution.

"The legislative powers and functions of the Council cannot be abridged in any manner except by an amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution already contains adequate safeguards against the abuse of legislative powers, and the proposal to insert in a local law provision amounting to the limitation of the Council's powers will create an unwholesome and dangerous precedent.

"As the regulations made under Section 32 will be brought up before Council the object of the promoters of this amendment can be achieved even if this proviso were absent.

"Then there is also the question whether it is constitutionally proper to saddle the Courts with the duty of having to adjudicate on questions of policy which under any constitution are the special province of the Ministers and the legislature."

Conscience Clause

Among the other recommendations of the Committee are that if the "Conscience Clause" is to be acceptable and effective it should declare that in a denominational school no child of any other denomination should be

permitted to attend any class for religious instruction or join in religious worship unless the parent of the child has given his express consent in writing.

"The Manager of a school, in our opinion, should be appointed and removed from office by the Director. The proprietor of a school should, however, be given the right to make recommendations to the Director, with a further right to appeal to the Executive Committee whenever he is aggrieved by the refusal of the Director to accept any such recommendation.

CEYLON'S NATIONAL INCOME

Rs. 600 Million a Year

The per capita income of Ceylon residents is estimated to be Rs. 96 a year, taking the population of the Island as 5,678,800 at the end of 1936, according to a statement in the "Ceylon Trade Journal" issued by the Department of Commerce and Industries.

The national income of Ceylon is estimated roughly at Rs. 600,000,000.

The total national income is made up of Rs. 163,768,000 on which Income Tax is paid, and Rs. 433,826,000 below the Income Tax exemption limit.

Over 8 per cent. of the entire national income in 1936-37, according to the Trade Journal, was income belonging to non-residents. This was made up as follows:—

(In Rupees)	
Income of non-resident companies	27,400,000
Income of non-resident shareholders of resident companies	8,965,000
Other income of non-resident individuals	14,000,000
Total	50,365,000

Total Remittances

The total amount of remittances in the same year was Rs. 18,827,000, and was made up as follows:—

(In Rupees)	
Remittances by residents in Ceylon to Europe and expenditure on leave	12,732,000
Remittances by Indians in Ceylon to India	6,095,000

It is proposed to make an independent estimate of the National Income using the Orthodox Census Method when the results of the proposed agricultural census of 1940 are available, and until this estimate is made, states the Trade Journal, the present figure must remain unchecked and arbitrary to a certain extent.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. J. 13898.

Mary Josephine Thuraiyappah widow of Parchal Joseph Thuraiyappah of Jaffna Town Plaintiff.

Vs.

Murugar Anthonimuttu Solomon of Chundicully Jaffna.

PROPERTIES

(a) All that piece of land called "Athiadyvayal and Mairlarkaiaddyvayal and Pulam" and other parcels in extent seven Lachams of Varagu Culture and ten kulies (7 Lms. V. C. and 10 kls.) with stone built house, kitchen, well and other appurtenances belonging thereto situated at Chundicully in the Parish of Chundicully of the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province, Ceylon and bounded on the East by lane, North by the property of Mariammal wife of Gnanapiragasam, West by Pond and on the South by the Jaffna U. D. C. Channel.

(b) All that piece of land called "Athiaddyvayal" and Mairlankariaddyvayal and Pulam" and other parcels in extent 3 Lms. V. C. and 12 kls. with boutique, well and other appurtenances belonging thereto situated at Chundicully aforesaid and bounded on the East by Road, North by the property of Thankam wife of Sinnathamby, West by the property of the abovenamed defendant and on the South by lane.

(c) All that piece of land called "Athiaddyvayal" and "Mairlankaiaddyvayal" and "Pulam" and other parcels in extent 7 Lms. V. C. and 10 kls. with well and other appurtenances belonging thereto situated at Chundicully aforesaid and bounded on the East by Channel, North by the property of Elizabeth widow of Raphielpillai, West by lane and on the South by Channel.

(d) All that piece of land called "Puliyankulavalavu" in extent 6 Lms. P. C. and 10 ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ kls. with house, kitchen, well and other appurtenances belonging thereto situated at Chundicully aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Anthonipillai Andrew, North and West by lane, and on the South by lane and by the property of Anthonipillai Gabrielpillai.

In terms of Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 13898, I shall sell the above properties by Public Auction on Wednesday the 26th July 1939, at about 2-30 p.m. at the respective spots.

N. KANDIAH,

Commissioner, Van. West. (Mis 74, 29-6-39)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 12626

1. J. R. R. Nathaniel and wife
2. Amirtham Nathaniel both of Manipay, Plaintiffs

Vs.

1. Abdalader Mohideen Abdulla and wife,
2. Pathummal Nachchia,
3. Asena Marikar Segu Madar all of Vannarponnai West.

Defendants.

In pursuance of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned property by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2nd August 1939, commencing at 4 p. m. at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO

All that piece of land called Thalvupulam in extent 1 Lm. V. C. and 11 ¹/₂ kls. with stone built house, well and cultivated plants thereon situated at Vannarponnai West and bounded on the East by the property of Kathija Ummah widow of Mohamed, North by Sand Road, West by the property of Mohideen Nachchia wife of Bawa Kany and shareholders and on the South by the property of Vannai Vaithesparam Temple.

S. Muttukumaraswamy,
Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa"

Manipay

27.6.39.

(Mis, 72, 29-6-39)

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(Y 64 14-6-39—13-6-40)

P-T.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939

PUNDIT NEHRU'S GOOD-WILL MISSION

IT IS GRATIFYING TO FIND that in tackling the Indo-Ceylon problems arising out of the repatriation measure the Indian National Congress has decided to adopt conciliatory methods. The Congress has accordingly appointed PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU as its ambassador to negotiate with the authorities and leaders in Ceylon so as to settle the differences between the two countries. He will be in Ceylon by the 16th of next month. No better choice could have been made to undertake such a difficult mission of peace and good-will. Next to MAHATMA GANDHI, the Pandit commands the confidence and affection of the Indian people. He is a leader of wide sympathies and broad outlook, and has a thorough grasp of the problems and movements of outside world. He is particularly fitted to undertake this mission in Ceylon, having been here more than once and seen and studied the people and their problems firsthand. One can therefore be certain that he will bring to bear on the task before him a very sympathetic and statesman-like attitude which will stand him in good stead in settling the differences that have unfortunately cropped up between the two neighbouring countries.

The immediate question that has precipitated the situation is the decision to repatriate daily-paid non-Ceylonese work-

ers, almost all of whom are Indians. This seems a rash decision on the face of it, and India sees injustice in this decision of her neighbour. Having admitted them and given them employment and now to turn round and give them the marching order, is a thing which India finds it difficult to justify. A request by the India Government to postpone implementing the repatriation decision till the conclusion of the proposed Indo-Ceylon trade talks has, it is reported, been turned down by the Board of Ministers. The desire of the Raj to include this question also in the trade talks is not reciprocated by the Ceylon Government who, much against the wish of the Raj, want to present their decision as a *fait accompli* when the talks begin in October next. Despite this rebuff, India means well by Ceylon, and the attitude of the Congress seems to be far more helpful to the solution of the problem than that of the authorities and leaders here. The resolutions passed by the Youth Congress, Jaffna, and the Jaffna Association point the way to the solution: future immigration may be restricted, but those already employed in Ceylon deserve justice and fairplay. It is grossly unjust to turn out an employee who has given unstinted service for no other reason than that he is a non-Ceylonese. We are as anxious as any body else of the well-being of the many unemployed Ceylonese and as earnest in advocating that first preference should be given to our nationals in the matter of giving employment. But we shall not be a party to any unjust and unfair step whereby this may be achieved. This is the view that we have all along expressed on the subject, and we still hope that the Board of Ministers will appreciate it and try to avert what might develop into an unpleasant situation.

Jaffna Ports will not be Closed

Minister's Assurance to Mr. Mahadeva

Mr. A. Mahadeva, M.S.C., writes to us:—

There has been a persistent rumour lately that the authorities have arrived at a decision to prohibit the import of paddy through the Jaffna Ports, and that regulations will be enacted early to give effect to this decision.

On enquiry from the Minister of Health, I have his authority to state there has been no such decision, that he will be opposed to a proposal of this nature and that there is not the least possibility of the Board of Ministers approving of such a course.

PT. NEHRU COMING ON JULY 15TH

GOODWILL MESSAGE FROM CONGRESS PRESIDENT

SIR BARON EXTENDS WELCOME

Madras, Monday.

Babu Rajendra Prasad (President of the Indian National Congress), in a telegram to Sir Baron Jayatilaka, says,

"I trust the earnest desire of the All-India congress Committee to maintain friendly relations with Ceylon and have just and honourable solutions to all problems between India and Ceylon will be reciprocated by the Government.

"I am glad to inform you that Pundit Nehru has agreed to be a messenger of our goodwill and desire for an honourable settlement."

Pandit Nehru has tentatively arranged his programme, in consultation with Mr. Desai, Secretary of the Central Indian Organization in Ceylon.

Pandit Nehru is at present in Bombay, and will leave for Colombo on July 15th by air, reaching there next day. Mr. Desai is going to Ceylon on Tuesday.

Message Of Welcome

The following telegram was despatched today by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of State Council to the Congress President, Bombay:—

Your cable. Ministers appreciate desire of Working Committee for friendly discussion of problems concerning India and Ceylon. Welcome appointment Pundit Nehru visit Ceylon. Please convey to Pundit Nehru cordial wellcome."

BAN ON ALIEN MUSIC TEACHERS

Protection for Local Artistes

Ceylon music teachers are to be protected against alien musicians, many of whom (due to Nazi terrorism), had hoped to settle in the Island and establish schools.

The Chief Secretary has informed the teachers that, in view of the petition signed by twenty-eight of them which was submitted to the State Council in September last year, the Government has decided that when a foreign musician applies for a visa, it will not be granted if the applicant wishes to teach in Ceylon.

This ruling, is likely to affect at least two recently arrived foreign musicians, who, it is stated, had hoped to start teaching here.

JAPAN THREATENS OTHER TREATY PORTS

Britain And America Reject Japan's Demands

JAPAN WARNED AGAINST DAMAGE TO BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY

June 28.

WHILE there is a slight ray of hope that the Far Eastern skies will become clearer shortly as a likelihood exists of the opening of negotiations over Tientsin, the Japanese are making a further thrust on China treaty ports.

A Reuter message from Shanghai states that the Japanese have informed the foreign authorities that Foochow and Wenchow (treaty ports between Shanghai and Amoy) are about to be attacked and that both ports will be closed from noon tomorrow. They have requested that all foreign shipping and nationals should be removed by then.

According to Chinese sources, a concentration of 18 Japanese warships, including cruisers, destroyers and transports, is reported to be off Foochow where a landing is believed to be imminent. All the Chinese Government offices there had been evacuated inland as an attack had been anticipated for some time. There is no confirmation that the Japanese have occupied Chaochow (near Swatow, in the south), but it is known that two Japanese columns are advancing towards it.

Both the British and the American Authorities have refused to comply with the Japanese request, for the withdrawal of all foreign ships and nationals, on the ground that, as treaty ports, British subjects have every right to use Foochow and Wenchow unrestrictedly. The British authorities have also told the Japanese that Britain would hold them responsible for any damage to British lives and property resulting from military operations at these treaty ports.

The Japanese warning to foreign ships and nationals to leave Foochow and Wenchow will be disregarded by Washington and Japan will be held responsible for any damage to United States vessels, declared a State Department official yesterday.

Jaffna's Five Great Evils

Twelve Reasons Against Dowry

Jaffna's five great evils were the dowry system, the caste system, unemployment, drink and superstition said the Rev. James S. Mather in the course of his address on "Social Service and National

Progress" delivered before the Uduvil Rural Reconstruction Society on Monday.

Mr. W. Ponnuthurai, the President, occupied the chair and there was a large gathering present.

The Rev. Mr. Mather after dealing with different forms of social service said that indiscriminate charity was a serious danger to be avoided because it led to social demoralisation as well as moral deterioration. They should try to discover the causes and treat them and not treat symptoms.

Speaking on dowry, he gave twelve reasons against it. They were:—

(1) It gave women a lower status than men.

(2) It made marriage of the nature of a commercial pact, and lowered marriage as well as home standards.

(3) In many homes, it made the birth of a girl baby to be looked upon as a tragedy.

(4) It deprived intelligent boys and girls of their legitimate education because parents had to set aside money to be given away later as dowry.

(5) It gave untold agony to parents who had daughters but no dowry to give, and it sent them to early graves.

(6) It lowered young men who when the time for marriage came allowed themselves to be sold to the highest bidder. Marriage was not a matter of love, not the choice of a good girl, but the choice of a father-in-law who will make the highest bid to a young man.

(7) It was a serious loss to the country and to the coming generations, because educated and best qualified young ladies who will be ideal builders of homes and who will help to raise a good generation of people did not often get married because they had no dowry while girls who had dowry though unfit for the responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood got married and there was degeneration.

(8) It is the cause for a large percentage of the litigation in the country.

(9) In the past it has been a serious cause for a great deal of unpleasantness and bitterness in homes. Cases are not unknown where it led to separation, divorce etc.

(10) It brought down moral standards. Parents in their anxiety to see a daughter married often made promises which they could not fulfil.

(11) It made young couples to abandon simple living, and waste moneys which came easily without much sweating and went away easily.

(12) In the past it has been the ruin of many young men who finding themselves suddenly rich took to drink and other vices.

The Repatriation Question

Jaffna Association's Appeal

President On Sinhalese Tamil Relationship

The Jaffna Association Executive passed a resolution at its meeting on Tuesday, agreeing with the policy of the Government in restricting future immigration but viewing "with grave concern the decision of the Government to discontinue immediately daily-paid Indians employed after 1934 in Government Departments as, apart from other considerations of justice and fair play, the repercussions arising therefrom will be detrimental to the best interests of the country and appeals to the Board of Ministers to reconsider their decision."

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association was held at the residence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai, one of the vice-presidents of the Association.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai presided. Mr. T. C. Raja Ratnam brought to the notice of the meeting that no action had been taken by the Government with regard to providing relief measures for those whose crops had been affected by the recent floods.

It was resolved that the secretary do invite the attention of the government to the urgency of the situation.

The committee resolved to have the annual general meeting at the Town Hall on the 12th August at 4.30 p. m.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai then made the following statement:—I bring to your notice, gentlemen, that I received a telegram addressed to the Jaffna Association intimating that there was some embarrassment caused to the Tamils. As for me, having known the Sinhalese people so well, having lived in their midst I refuse to believe that there could be any differences other than the political between the Sinhalese and the Tamils who have lived in harmony and concord for centuries in this Island.

Subsequently I received a letter signed by several Tamil traders of Colombo assuring me that they had not been harassed in any manner and that they were peacefully carrying on their business. I will take this opportunity to reaffirm that the cordial relationship that has been existing between the two major communities in the Island will continue unimpaired.

Whenever the reform of the constitution is under consideration it is but legitimate for the different communities to take steps to maintain and safeguard their political rights. This does not however mean any ill-will towards other communities.

Tamils as a community have always entertained and continue to entertain feelings of respect and regard for their Sinhalese brethren.

Therefore I am somewhat surprised to learn that leaflets were being circulated among the Sinhalese masses which are likely to embitter the feelings between the two communities. I expect the Sinhalese leaders will take such steps as to prevent such mischievous propaganda.

(Cor.)

THE BOYCOTT THREAT AGAINST JAFFNA

A DANGEROUS SYMPTOM
GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACT

"Few things could be more absurd than the suggested abstention from smoking Jaffna cigars as a protest against a Tamil politician's antics," says "The Ceylon Observer", of the 27th instant under the caption "The Boycott Mentality". The paper further observes:

A correspondent points out today that the effects of such a boycott may recoil on other parts of the Island where tobacco is grown. But that is hardly the main consideration. What is disquieting is that the boycott mentality should be allowed to develop at all between any two communities of this Island and that it should be provoked by unprincipled mischief-makers indulging in a recklessly scurrilous campaign. It is bad enough to have a good deal of loose talk by ill-informed critics in India and threats of retaliatory measures against Jaffna tobacco exported to Travancore. But the limit is surely reached when boycott movements are urged nearer home and directed against a section of the people of the country. Such acts of hostility are not likely to be effective. But whatever may have provoked them, the flood of inflammatory leaflets and the spate of unrestrained speech that accompany such suggestions are a dangerous symptom. We referred to this some weeks ago as a menace to be watched. The authorities cannot plead that they are helpless, when the law as it stands distinctly provides for the suppression of patent attempts at promoting ill-will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Meanwhile, the plight of Jaffna's tobacco industry is depressing enough without the possible repercussions of unjustifiable boycott measures. In spite of poor prices and difficulty in finding a market, cultivators in the North are inclined to stick to tobacco in preference to other crops. The hope has been expressed that if a suitable variety of tobacco can be introduced for the local manufacture of cigarettes, the success of the industry will be assured. The demand for Jaffna cigars is likely to diminish, whether there is a boycott in the South or not. It is largely a matter of changing tastes. The Travancore threat of a crushing tariff on tobacco from Ceylon will not materialise if the saner method of friendly discussion, initiated by the Indian Congress, succeeds. Meanwhile, the boycott mentality needs to be stamped out.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Repatriation

Sir,—The precipitate action, with regard to the repatriation of unskilled labourers and the contemplated method to dispatch the skilled and semi-skilled within a short period, does not appeal to the sagacity of economic or political conduct; and it does not reveal the genius a race or nation should exhibit to absolve honourably before the eyes of the world and to acquit decently from a debt of common cultural benefits.

The vacillating conduct of politicians is sure to tamper with the very foundations of society and racial amity.

The noble ethics that invade and overtakes the heated brains of politician in the direction of sweeping out of Ceylon the dregs and menials only to be replaced with dignified Ceylon nationals won't make a country more prosperous. When the work of foreign concerns falls are we to be dispatched to heaven?

It is better to dispatch first the expensive foreign materials of all forms which are sapping our economic vitality.

The leading politicians are steadily engaged in planting expensive institutions and palatial mansions on architectural designs eating up millions of rupees, of the red revenue extracted from a semi-starving population. These are luxuries a nation devises to engage its wealth. West may be right in erecting with electric quickness human brick hives with her ill or well gotten wealth but why we ape foolish or wise west in piling up bricks and mortar when the innocent little ones of ours crawl in muddy huts, sick and starved?

Whereat do we honestly turn for the source, is it in systematic schemes of state-aided agriculture on a national scale, or in industry and commerce, like those of England, U. S. A. or Japan and other European countries, for the colossal project to build a university vying with that of Oxford or Cambridge, or any other rich university buildings? Only to produce probably a rank crop of titular menials. Shall the universities produce appeasing fruits of wisdom, that the forests of east produced and ever shall produce to balm the breasts of agony.

The east had its skilled labourers, engineers and architects. But that is a secondary affair that should engage the attention of man. If we have wealth enough we will find engineers and architects from all over the earth begging to serve at a tenth of the fat salaries swallowed up by the present skilled giants. Are we rich? Does Ceylon still retain its ancient name and fame? If so it may be to the expensive foreigners and not to the children of the soil. We have been whipped out and stripped for a long time from our envied heritage.

When poetess Anuvai was questioned by a prince in an assemblage as to how to ensure prosperity both for king and country, she is said to have replied "let bunds rise." The advice holds good at all times in the case of the rich plains of our tropics. The audience failed to grasp her mind. Words of wisdom convey an inner and an outward meaning. Their compass points to heaven and earth. They carry food for life and food for soul. That embodied Saraswathy explained:—

"Not Enemies Of Sinhalese"

Mr. Ponnambalam On Claims Of Tamils

Kandy, Tuesday.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam told the sixth annual meeting of the Kandy Bose Sangam that if they wished to press the legitimate claims of their Tamil compatriots it must not be interpreted that they were the enemies of the other sections of the country. Because they felt that the Tamils and other minorities were relegated to political subservience, they were trying to advance their claims; but they were represented to the unlettered masses as enemies of the Sinhalese, which they were not.

He contrasted the intolerance and impatience shown in the Ceylon National Congress with the spirit of tolerance with which differences of political opinion were viewed in the Indian National Congress.

Apple of Discord

Mr. T. B. Jayah, who presided, said that if the leaders of the Sinhalese, Tamil and other communities indulged in personal quarrels and magnified their differences, it would be impossible for this country to achieve that measure of freedom which it rightfully deserved.

Till the time of the inauguration of the present Constitution, the different communities in the Island had fought together in defence of their rights. The present Constitution was introduced into their midst as an apple of discord.

The President of the Bose Sangam, Mr. R. M. Chelliah, welcomed the guests and read the report of the Association.

"Let the bunds of Dharma rise, with it will rise the waters of peace and plenty, then food for body and mind will increase, thereby the prosperity of the nation will be established. Then shall the greatness of the king be known."

Indeed, it should be by increasing the agricultural as well as the industrial prosperity, that the commercial nations would have greater chance of increasing their markets for the benefit of their nationals. A lukewarm support won't do. The whole or a major portion of the revenue of the nation should be devoted to the cause of agriculture. Gardens, groves and cornfields should be irrigated with much ease, through channels and petty water courses, with the services of labouring engineers. Other items of expenditure appear more like vain in the face of national adversity.

Let the whole lot of foreigners and our nationals endeavour unitedly to repair and restore, as did the Kings of old, all the major and minor tanks opening up the waste lands to produce materials for human consumption, enough for all that care to live and labour here and for those that care to trade with us. Ours is more a rural than an urban civilization though our ancients could create palace out of rocks for kings, sages and saints.

Labour force is the wealth of a nation. Why repatriate?

COOLY.

Mullaithivu,
24-6-39.

MR. PONNAMBALAM EXPLAINS

(Continued from Page 3)

that when the Devonshire-Manning despatches conceding the Tamil demands were published early in 1928 a bitter campaign fraught with mischief was carried on against the Tamil people in the Press, at public meetings and by insidious private propaganda. Even a boycott of the Tamils living in Sinhalese districts was preached by no less a person than the then President of the Lanka (Sinhalese) Mahajana Sabha. Cables were despatched to the Secretary of State by the Tamil Mahajana Sabha and Ceylon Tamil League under the leadership of Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai, Sir Ponnambalam Arunasalam, Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan and your predecessor in office, the late Mr. A. Sabapathy, urging that the Scheme of Reforms granting balanced representation should be maintained as the threatened boycott was a further argument in its support. In the present circumstances, I am absolutely convinced that if political intolerance and the domination of the country by leaders of one community are to be prevented and Ceylon made safe for democracy, it can only be under a scheme of balanced representation under which no single community would be in a position to dominate over the others.

In all the circumstances of the case, is there sufficient cause for individuals to be threatened with murder or sudden death and a whole community to be threatened with political or economical extirpation? I find it hard to be convinced that you believe that this episode is a real or even proximate cause of what we are threatened with. You ought to be aware that in the last five years anti-Tamil and anti-Indian feeling has been fermented among the Sinhalese masses by at least a section of Sinhalese leaders merely because the Tamil representatives and particularly I have had the temerity to press for our political demands. During the debate on the proposed repatriation of Indians from Ceylon, already there were threats of boycott of Tamil products—within three or four days of the conclusion of the debate at an open air demonstration held in Colombo, a boycott of Tamils and their goods was openly preached, this, be it remembered, was before the Nawalapitiya episode. In the report of a meeting held on Sunday and appearing in yesterday's "Vikakesari", you will find an open and unabashed appeal for the boycott of Tamils and Indians, all in one class.

The real cause of this campaign is to be found in the political demands I have made on behalf of my community and my demands for minority safeguards generally, the work I have done in Ceylon and in England in furtherance of our claims, my opposition to the Pan Sinhalese Ministry's demands for greater political power for themselves and my opposition in and out of Council to the Ministerial proposal to dismiss Indians employed on daily pay under Government.

Since I entered public life nearly ten years ago upto date, there has been no single instance when I cast the slightest aspersion on the Sinhalese race; my object has always been to obtain for my community its rightful place in the Councils of the State in keeping with its historic past and present importance and consistent with the welfare of the country as a whole. I may have had occasion in this connec-

tion to criticise actions of some of the Sinhalese leaders but I have never thought of libelling the race.

You refer to "this sickening fight worthy of market women". You also refer to 'communal ill-feeling being the result of thoughtless speech'. Can you please give me instances where the Northern members of the State Council including myself have been guilty of thoughtless speech and indulging in sickening fights worthy of market women? I would be obliged if you would kindly quote chapter and verse, without embarking on a general tirade, which is easy enough.

You refer to "the imperative need for the welding of the communities into a Ceylonese community for the political and economic salvation of the country." The Tamil community as a whole through the Northern Members of Council, the Jaffna Association and the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference has indicated that a scheme of balanced representation is the only medium through which a united Ceylonese community could spring into existence. I must reiterate that the demand for balanced representation is perfectly consistent with a desire for peace and goodwill.

Finally it is time that you and your readers fully appreciate that the present mischievous propaganda in South Ceylon is the culmination of a prolonged communal drive against the Tamils and not the result of my verbal "bombshell" indiscreetly or unwittingly dropped. This, if anything, is the clearest writing on the wall and it is only fair that your readers are made aware of these facts. I also hope that in common fairness to me you withdraw the charge that I have uttered a slander against the community which as I have shown is neither true in fact nor in word.

Colombo
Yours Truly,
G. G. PONNAMBALAM

[While gladly publishing Mr. Ponnambalam's letter, we have to observe that we commented on his Nawalapitiya speech long after it was reported in the press and discussed in several ways. We deemed it our duty to censure him, for we felt his reference to the Sinhalese was indiscreet, besides being to quote his own words—not germane to the subject of his address. The astute politician that he is, he should have foreseen that, in view of the communal tension in the country, his observation, though historically accurate, could easily serve as a peg for mischief-mongers in the South to hang on their anti-Tamil propaganda. Mr. Ponnambalam could see for himself that in the editorial under question we did not mince words in condemning the utterances and attitude of these Sinhalese politicians who were unabashedly out to exploit the mob mentality to the positive detriment of the country's cause. Such an address, if delivered before a learned body like the Royal Asiatic Society, would have been understood and appreciated in its proper setting and might well have been voted a thought-provoking performance. Have we no reason to say that, whatever might have been the provocation, his observation on the Sinhalese race was as indiscreet as it was inappropriate?

Ed. "H.O."]

Islandwide Malaria Drive

To be Launched Next Month

AN Islandwide malaria drive will be launched next month by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, with the co-operation of local bodies, in connexion with the annual Malaria Week, July 22nd—28th.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Head of the Medical Department to conduct the health activities during the week on an extensive scale.

The week will be ushered in on Saturday, July 22nd, with a broadcast message by Mr. W. A. de Silva, Minister of Health.

This will be followed by talks on health subjects by Dr. S. T. Gunasekera, Dr. S. F. Chellappah and Dr. K. Rustomjee.

This year special programmes are being prepared for the benefit of schools. At the instance of the Director of Education all school will take part in the activities.

A central exhibition in Colombo organised on an extensive scale will form the main attraction. The Railway Sports Club grounds in Mc Callum Road, Colombo, have been secured for the exhibition.

There will in addition be a chain of health exhibitions in various towns and villages in the provinces. These will be organised by the Field Medical Officers and the Medical Officers of Health.

Ready to Co-operate

The local governing bodies have written in stating their readiness for co-operation in this connexion and some of the Urban Councils are organising special health exhibitions and health demonstrations.

These, however, will be of a general nature, and special attention will be given to the malaria problems.

The Health Department has drawn up programmes detailing the various activities to be spread over the week and these will be followed by the outstation health officers.

For the sake of convenience it has been decided to devote special days for the various demonstrations. For instance, on the first day the officers will carry out the general "clean-up" demonstrations.

Lectures and Films

These will include demonstrations in regard to anti-malarial measures.

This will be followed by a "Nutrition Day" which will be devoted for tackling the problems of nutrition and educating the villagers on the problems of food and diet.

Another day will be devoted for maternity and child welfare work.

Lantern lectures and cinema shows will form important side-lights of the activities.

The Necessity for an Alliance with Russia

(Continued from page 1)

French colleagues. I doubt whether the corresponding papers in France would have a combined circulation in that country of a million and a half.

On the other hand, the British democratic organs could claim that they have between them at least five or six millions of readers.

But outside these party organs, there are newspapers that display an independence of party bias and direction which seems to be lamentably absent in France.

Nevertheless, the powerful vested interests which dominate administrations in both France and Britain view with horror the Russian experiments, especially the attitude of Soviet Russia towards private property and the rule of the proletariat.

British and French ideals of Government, especially their attitude towards liberty of conscience and freedom of expression, are just as antagonistic to the Nazi and Fascist ideals and methods as they are to the principle of Bolshevism.

Nevertheless, there is an underground current of sympathy and admiration, not openly expressed, for the strong hand of authoritarianism, which, to use the old phrase "keeps the working classes in their proper places" and "teaches them to do their duty in the state of life to which it has pleased God to call them."

Chamberlain's Mentality

That is why Mr. Chamberlain, who represents this phase of Conservatism, had a pact of friendship with Mussolini almost as soon as he came into power; and has only been driven reluctantly to an alliance with Soviet Russia. He flew three times to Germany to shake hands with Herr Hitler but would shudder at the suggestion that at that time it would have been more useful for him to have a talk with M. Stalin.

If you had proposed to him a visit to Moscow as well as to Munich in his heart, he would have felt that it was just like asking him to visit a leper settlement and shake hands with the chief of the stricken community.

He has assured the House of Commons that no ideological differences have interfered with the making of an alliance with Russia, and no doubt he thinks he is telling the truth. Nevertheless, it is not strictly accurate. Quite unconsciously the ideological chasm between him and the Soviets is responsible for his reluctance.

Five minutes' conversation with any of his supporters, picked at random from any part of the country would convince you that there lies the explanation of one of these disastrous failures of diplomatic action which have

rendered precarious the peace of the world for a whole year.

Changed Feelings

However, there has been a very rapid change among the more enlightened Conservatives during the last few days, or perhaps weeks on the question of concluding a military alliance with Russia.

Expression has been given to it in independent Conservative papers like the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Express" and in the House of Commons by distinguished statesmen like Mr. Eden and Mr. Winston Churchill.

There can be no doubt now that if a plebiscite were taken of opinion in Britain, well over 90 per cent. would vote unhesitatingly for the alliance.

What accounts for the change? One reason is the complete and acknowledged failure of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 93 P.

In the matter of the estate of the late V. Thamocharampillai Senthivelpillai of Ploly West

Deceased.

V. T. Sivapunnipillai Sivagurunathan of Ploly West

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagalingapillai Somaskanthan presently of Income Tax Office Colombo
2. Subramaniam Tirunavukk rasoo of Ploly West
3. wife Ledehumpillai of do
4. Sivapakkiam daughter of Nagalingapillai of do
5. Nagalingapillai Sanmuganathan of do
6. Nagalingapillai Sokkanathan, of do
7. Yokampikai daughter of Nagalingapillai of do
8. Sivanananthavally daughter of Nagalingapillai of do
9. Nagalingapillai Saravanapavan of do
10. Katpagasunthary daughter of Nagalingapillai of do
11. A. Sidamparapillai Nagalingapillai of do
12. Thoyagarajapillai Varathakannathipillai of do
13. Kasipillai Subramaniam of do
14. wife Rasammah of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 11th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the late V. Thamocharampillai Senthivelpillai coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna, on the 29th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner:

It is ordered that the 11th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the late V. Thamocharampillai

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Figures of the Nations

London (By Mail)

French statisticians, conning the world's arms bills, tell a tale that staggers the ordinary financial imagination.

Military expenditures rose from £ 754,800,000, in 1932 to £ 3,536,200,000 in 1938, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States accounting for £ 3,186,400,000.

In 1933, Germany spent £ 50,800,000 in 1938, £ 880,000,000 Russia spent £ 56,400,000 in 1932, in 1938 £ 1,080,000,000.

1938 armaments expenditure for the Big Powers were:—

	£
Britain	338,000,000
France	218,400,000
Germany	880,000,000
Italy	105,200,000
Japan	351,000,000
Russia	1,080,000,000
U. S A.	213,200,000

Britain, France, the United States, and Russia can stand it but for how long? That is anybody's guess, Russia can strick it longest without vitally affecting her collective economy.

Motor Insurance

We beg to remind you that under the New Motor Ordinance No. 45 of 1938, you must insure your Motor Vehicles against Third Party or Public Risk before July 1939. It has been notified by Government that from 1st July 1939 license will be issued only to such vehicles as have been duly and properly insured under requirements of the said Ordinance.

We are sole Agents for the world renowned

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd., with assets exceeding £27,000,000 and we offer you all the advantages and benefits of insurance in the District being the only Agents residing here. We are authorised to issue policies, certificates of insurance, receive premiums, to entertain complaints and to attend to assessing of damages, compensation etc. Our policy holders will therefore save considerable time, trouble and money. Settlement of claims will be promptly attended to by us thus ensuring full satisfaction to owners of vehicles.

If you insure with us, you need not travel to Colombo or carry on protracted correspondence with Agents or their Principals who are not resident here.

For further particulars please write to:

J. CHURUBIM & BROTHER,
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.
1-6-39.
(Mis 71. 26-6—3-7-39)

Senthivelpillai unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of July 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge,
20th June 1939.
(O 21. 29-6 & 3-7-39)

The Necessity for an Alliance with Russia

(Continued from page 7)

policy of appeasement. It was generally believed that the Dictators would be mollified and propitiated by concessions, such as the surrender of Czecho-Slovakia and the delivery of Spain to Fascism.

Now it is realised that these morsels—or rather, these hearty meals—have only stimulated the gargantuan appetites of these gross feeders.

France now sees them reaching towards the daintiest of the fruits in her great orchard in North Africa.

Britain is also waking up to the fact that they traded on her complacency to bolt the sluice-gates of the Mediterranean against her fleets and trading ships.

Mr. Chamberlain got frightened when he heard the crunching of the bones and body of Czecho-Slovakia by the Nazi teeth.

Walking into a Trap

When Poland, with its Conservative Administration was threatened, he dashed in with a

guarantee of her integrity. He gave it without even consulting the General Staff as to the feasibility of redeeming such a pledge.

It was pointed out to him that without the aid of Russia, it was a nugatory guarantee—that we were walking into a trap. The General Staff formally intimated to him that such was their view; hence the tentative, timorous approaches to Soviet Russia to help him out.

The delay has not been due to any unreadiness on the part of Russia, but to the attempt of Chamberlain to secure the aid of Russia in a common enterprise without touching its Government.

Just now, it looks as if British and French public opinion had successfully forced Chamberlain and Bonnet to rub shoulders with the Bolsheviks in order to extricate themselves from the rash pledges they gave to Poland and Rumania when they had no means to redeem them.

(Sunday Express.)

No 401

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[Y. 160. 29-9-38 to 28-9-39.]

[T]

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