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HEALTH OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE IN 1938

No Epidemics: Enteric Continues to be Endemic

DROP IN BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES

THERE were no epidemics major infectious disease during the year under review. Enteric fever unhappily continues to be endemic in the Jaffna District, and there were 237 cases of this disease, with 25 deaths. The number of cases would no doubt have been much larger but for the energetic action taken by the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna, in the matter of prophylactic inoculation. The Medical Officer of Health reports that "6224 persons received the first dose and 4,490 received the second dose. The number inoculated this year was double that of the preceding year and four times that of 1936. The people have learned by experience and bitter lesson that they cannot take their chances with enteric fever which is always prevalent in the District and has found its way into every home and caused loss of life and money. There is an increasing demand for anti enteric inoculation and with persuasion there is a good response." says the Government Agent of the Northern Province in his Administration Report for 1938. The Report further states:—

The incidence of malaria during the year under review was normal. The parts of the Jaffna District most affected by this disease are the Tenmaradchi, Pochchikappali-Karachchi, and Pooneryn-Tannukkal Divisions. Other important causes of ill-health were dysentery and ankylostomiasis. There was also widespread incidence of mumps, and whooping cough among school children.

Drop in Death Rates

The birth rate for the Jaffna District dropped during the year under review to 31.2 per cent, as against 34.2 per cent. in 1936 and 31.6 per cent. in 1937. There were, however,

most satisfactory countervailing drops in the general, infant, and maternal death rates, as shown below:—

	1933.	1937.	1936.
General (whole district)	15.6	21.2	27.1
" (rural)	17.8	25.8	25.2
Infant (whole district)	159.3	178.1	202.5
" (rural)	148.3	159.8	197.9
Maternal (whole district)	20.4	24.2	27.2
" (rural)	18.9	23.5	27.5

The drops in the infant and maternal death rates in the past two years show that results have been reaped from the maternity and child welfare work which has been carried on, not only by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, but also (in Jaffna town) by the Jaffna Ladies' Health League. This work has been supported by the Sanitary Board, which employs midwives in Point Pedro and Valvettiturai towns, and by certain Village Committees which have voted money for this purpose and have been fortunate enough to be able to engage midwives. It is but fair to mention in this connection that certain other Village Committees have voted money, or being willing to vote, it, for this work, but have not been able to obtain the services of midwives, owing to the very serious shortage of Tamil registered midwives.

Health Exhibition

A health exhibition was held in the Urban District Council area, and two such exhibitions were held at Point Pedro, during the year under review. At these exhibitions, and elsewhere in lectures and talks, special emphasis was laid on the dangers of soil pollution and advice was given with regard to the construction and use of latrines. *Pari passu* with these instructions the work of

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INDIAN IMMIGRANT LABOUR IN CEYLON

Migration Between India and Ceylon

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

PREVIOUS Administration reports of this department contain reference to the means employed for the despatch from South India of labourers for work on Ceylon tea and rubber estates and no apology is required for any omission in this report as to the methods adopted. Mr. F. C. Gimson says Controller of Labour, in his administration report for 1938. Mr. Gimson continues:—

In considering the problem of the immigrant workers on estates it is of importance to point out that the expenditure during the last 10 years which has been incurred by the Tea and Rubber Industries in this Island in obtaining labour from India is as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
1928-29.....	2,764,003	82
1929-30.....	2,269,900	36
1930-31.....	1,825,435	41
1931-32.....	1,302,066	18
1932-33.....	1,040,296	28
1933-34.....	1,986,841	75
1934-35.....	1,453,076	78
1935-36.....	827,135	55
1936-37.....	885,778	35
1937-38.....	960,288	66

As Sir Edward Jackson points out in his report on immigration into Ceylon, it is not easy to believe that approval to this expenditure will have been given by those interested in the profits of the planting industry if there had been any strong belief that reasonable effort on the part of the planting industry could have supplied it with necessary labour from Ceylon.

Madras Government Restrictions

The restrictions imposed by the Government of Madras were still in force at the beginning of the year under review and the grant of assisted passages were limited to:—

- persons holding documentary evidence of non-emigrant status;
- indentificate owners returning to the same estate;
- their close relatives; and
- persons joining close relatives actually in employment on the estate.

latives actually in employment on the estate.

In February the Madras Government issued instructions to Village Headmen as to whom for the present they could certify under Rule 30 as not having been induced to emigrate. In a subsequent memorandum the Commissioner of Labour stated that the effect of the Government Order is that at present only the following can be certified as not induced and be eligible for assistance by the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner:—

(1) Old labourers with their dependents as defined in section 2 (1) (a) who produce proper proof of previous employment and are going back to their old estate.

(2) Persons with letter from relatives or friends on the estate they wish to go to, who belong to the same village as the would be emigrant.

Instructions were amended to conform to the above requirements and consequently the Emigration Commissioner's rights under Rule 30 of the Indian Emigration Act Rules were largely restricted.

Compliance with the above item (2) involves the Emigration Commissioner and his agencies staffs in scrutinizing and disposing of a mass of additional correspondence, and complications not experienced hitherto, to ensure that labourers are correctly accepted and despatched.

Under the Old Order

Prior to the introduction of the Madras Government Order an emigrant merely had to obtain his Village Headman's signature to a Form 3 under I. E. Rule 30 (1) and apply for despatch at the agency nearest his village. Under this system very little delay and inconvenience was caused to would-be emigrants, whereas under the Government Orders it is

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CEYLONESE PEOPLE ARE NOT MODERN

WOMEN IN BONDAGE

PANDIT NEHRU'S SISTER'S IMPRESSION OF CEYLON

SOMEHOW, I imagined that things in Ceylon would be very similar to those in India—but I was mistaken. The more I saw of people and things the greater seemed the difference in their manner of dressing, customs, food and so on.

The Tamil women wear their saris in one style, the Sinhalese in two or three different ways, but quite unlike the Tamils. Not one of these styles is graceful or becoming, but it does not seem to worry the women. I did meet a few who wore the saris as we do and it suited them much more. But they were mostly those who had travelled a lot and were slightly modern, because the Ceylonese people are by no means modern, either in outlook or dress.

No "Bright Young Things"

Modern ideas have so far failed to enter the homes of the Ceylonese. There is not much social life among the Ceylonese and the little there is very formal. There are no "Bright Young Things" in Ceylon because the young men and women are hardly given a chance to be bright! Young girls are brought up very strictly, and they are seldom if ever, allowed to go out, even in groups, without a chaperon. They are, of course, allowed to meet young men at parties where the older people are invariably present.

I think it is unheard of to have a party or gathering, where only the younger generation is present, and is allowed to indulge in a little gaiety or frivolity.

Until ten years ago there was no college for girls in Ceylon and education ended at the Matriculation or Senior Cambridge, if it ever went thus far.

Little Work To Do

About ten years ago the University College came into existence, which gave the girls a chance for higher studies. One would have thought that they would jump at the idea for it would have given them a great deal more freedom and chance of meeting young people both sexes. But it was not so.

Only a few took advantage of the College and most of those who did were Burgher girls. Even now ten years later there are only about thirty girls in the only college which provides higher education for them!

I asked some of the girls I met how they passed their time, and what they did all day long. "Nothing in particular," they said. "We go out shopping in the mornings with our mothers or aunts sometimes. During the day we read novels or just idle around and in the evenings we go for drives or visit our friends."

"Do you not feel bored with such an aimless existence?" I asked. "Doing nothing all day and every day?"

"We do at times," came the reply "but what can we do about it?"

There is nothing for us to do." And that is their life.

It amazed me to see these young girls accept their none too enviable lot without a murmur, or even a faint thought of revolt. But perhaps it was wrong of me to be surprised, for the average woman in Ceylon is a gentle, docile person, who finds it much easier to give in than to resist or revolt. Hence she is still in bondage.

Social Workers

Very different from these young girls, who led an inactive and humdrum life were a group of women social workers whom I had the pleasure of meeting. They were composed of Sinhalese, Tamil, Burgher and one or two Bengali women, all very energetic and terribly enthusiastic about their work. Day after day from morning till evening they worked at different social centres efficiently and without giving a thought to themselves, and judging by the results of their labours, one could say without hesitation that this band of men and women, who worked shoulder to shoulder, did so because to them this work was not just a hobby to pass the time, but because it was a cause worth striving for, and into which they had put their hearts and souls. And this wonderful work was done by men and women of a nature age, and when I met young women who had nothing to do, I wondered why they did not come out and help those others, who had given, and were giving, the best years of their life to social welfare work.

Men to Blame

It is the men who are to blame in Ceylon for the aimless existence of the women. We in India think our men are conservative and try to keep us back, but the average Sinhalese is a great deal worse than the average Indian today. It is the men who insist on the girls being chaperoned, men who are not particularly keen on higher education for women, and men who still approve of the dowry system, which plays an even more important role in Ceylon. The bridegroom still bargains for his bride amongst the poor as well as the rich, and exorbitant sums are demanded, which have to be submitted to if the marriage is to come off.

I heard a story in Ceylon of a rich and educated young man who got engaged. The dowry had been fixed up—but just a day before the wedding the girl's father discovered he had suffered heavy losses and was unable to give the sum he had promised. The bridegroom was informed and on the eve of the wedding he refused to marry the girl. In great distress the girl's father managed to borrow the amount and then only did the wedding take place!

Very often young Sinhalese girls asked me about the life of the modern Indian girl. They had heard that she had much more freedom—higher education, and so on, I told them all I could and the look of amazement that came into their eyes was rather pathetic.

"Do Indian girls dance? Are they allowed to go out shopping or visiting unchaperoned?" were just two of the innumerable questions that were always being put to me. They could hardly believe me when I replied in the affirmative.

Hospitable People

The people of Ceylon are, I think, the most hospitable in the

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Minister on Plight of Ceylon Land-owners

An Appeal to the Minister

(By R. Subramaniam)

MR. D. S. SENANAYAKA, Minister of Agriculture and Lands delivered a highly instructive lecture on the above subject under the auspices of the Wigoda Youth League on Saturday the 19th August 1939 at the Buddhist Girls' School Vyangoda. The president of the League presided. Mr. Senanayaka in the course of his remarks referred to the high prices, the Ceylon commodities fetched before the general war and that the prices of commodities gradually declined after the war. Consequently most of the land owners were compelled either to transfer their lands to the money-lenders or to pay their total income as interest to money lenders. He has correctly gauged the economic condition of our land owners and his advice is wholesome and sound. Those who have invested their money on coconut and rubber lands are great losers. Therefore the salvation of our people depends on the development of our agricultural resources. Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country and vast tracts of land suitable for paddy cultivation are available all over the Island. In the past Ceylon was not only self-sufficient and self-supporting but was able to export its surplus paddy to foreign countries. Now we are importing all our food stuffs including large quantity of paddy and rice from abroad on payment of large sums of money. If we can avoid this item of heavy expenditure, country will be very prosperous indeed. Hitherto the people sadly neglected the cultivation of paddy lands as they derived large incomes from coconut, rubber and tobacco crops. These sources of income have been considerably cut short owing to world depression. Now it is admitted on all hands that our people should go back to their paddy lands and start paddy lands and start cultivation on a large scale. How could this be done successfully? We cannot do this successfully if we depend entirely on rain. Farmers in the Northern Province are suffering greatly for want of adequate and seasonable rains. Paddy crops are a great failure. Therefore the Minister should restore all the tanks throughout the island particularly in the dry zone and give irrigation facilities to the farmers. In order to encourage the cultivation of paddy in Ceylon we should also introduce some form of protective tariff. Now the people are reluctant to invest their money on paddy cultivation as the price of paddy is low and not a paying concern owing to importation of cheap paddy from abroad. In the long run this proposal will not only encourage paddy cultivation on a large scale but also will directly benefit the masses. When we open up large extent of lands for paddy cultivation throughout the Island the question of unemployment will be solved satisfactorily.

I noticed with regret that Mr. Sri Pathmanathan M.S.C., in the course of his remarks on budget de-

JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.

21st Annual Report.

At the Twenty-first annual general meeting of the Directors of The Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Ltd. Mr. V. M. Veyagesun, the Secretary presented the following report which was adopted:—

Shareholders

At the End of the 20th Year, the number of fully paid up shares was 384 and the number had increased to 394 by the end of June, 1939. The Directors note with great satisfaction that the usefulness of a Store of this kind is being realised now and they hope that more shares will be taken by investing their savings on the undertaking, to enable the management to carry on the business in a far better scale.

Meetings

During the year under review 8 meetings of the Board of Directors were held.

Sales

The Sales for the year under review was Rs. 390621.84; and the figures for the last three years were as follows:—

Year 1936: Rs. 237,679.90; Year 1937: Rs. 272,856.95; Year 1938: Rs. 329,761.63.

It would therefore be seen that the sales in the past years had increased steadily and the increase in sales for the year under review was Rs. 152,941.94 over that of 1936.

Profit and Loss Account

The net profit for the year was Rs. 8137.11, after allocating a sum of Rs. 80 as gratuity to 2 members of our staff on retirement and a sum of Rs. 300 as bonus to the staff as against Rs. 5816.54 in the previous year. The amount available for disposal was Rs. 7160.66 after reserving a sum of Rs. 976.45 for the payment of Income Tax. The Directors therefore recommend that a dividend of 12% be paid to the shareholders which will amount to Rs. 4688.63 and the balance sum of Rs. 2472.03 be transferred to Reserve Fund account.

The work done by the Manager and his Staff was very satisfactory.

bate accused the Minister of Agriculture and lands of partiality and stated that he was interested only in his pet schemes for his own people and not doing anything for the Northern Province. I think, our Ministers should not lay themselves open to the charge of partiality and narrow nationalism and formulate a uniform scheme for the development of the whole island. After all, Ministers are not party leaders or communal leaders but national leaders who are expected to hold the scales even and to further the economic progress of Ceylon as a whole. If our Ministers are broad-minded in their outlook it does not matter to us whether they are Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims or Burghers.

LEGISLATION TO STOP PROFITEERING

Emergency Bill Passed by State Council

COMPELLING TRADERS TO SELL FOOD-STUFFS AT PRICES FIXED BY GOVT

Colombo, Sept. 2.

IN the State Council yesterday, emergency legislation was passed compelling traders to sell rice and other foodstuffs at the prices fixed by the Government.

The Deputy Chairman of Committees, Mr. R. S. Tennekoon, presided.

M. G. C. S. Corea (Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce) moved the first reading of an Ordinance to amend the Food Control Ordinance. He explained that they had the power to control and fix the prices of rice and other foodstuffs but they did not have the power to compel a trader to sell foodstuffs, which he may have in stock.

He did not know why the traders should have refused to sell rice even at the maximum price. Traders had made representations to him that the prices fixed were not high enough and he had promised them to go into the matter fully and see that they did not suffer any loss. But, even if the traders were right, he did not think they were justified in withholding supplies. There was also provision made to enable prices to be altered according to market fluctuations. Provision had also been made to safeguard the interests of the trader and he hoped that traders would co-operate.

Mr. J. L. Kotalawala (Minister of Communications and Works) seconded and the first reading was passed.

Mr. Corea then moved the suspension of Standing Orders to enable him to go through all the stages of the bill.

This was done and the second reading was moved.

A Check on Traders

Mr. George E. De Silva (Kandy) said that the whole House should give their support to the Minister to meet the situation that had arisen. Before that Bill was introduced there was a certain quantity of rice imported into the country. Till that quantity was consumed, the price fixed by the Minister should not be altered. Every person, to whom a license was issued to sell rice, should be required to keep a book in which a customer could enter any remarks or complaints which he wished to make. That would act as a check on traders. He complained that headmen had registered only their relatives and their favourites as traders to deal in rice.

Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe (Galle) said that he could not see how the provisions in the Ordinance could effectively be enforced. Traders did not issue receipts for the quantity of rice sold and they would adopt ingenious methods to defeat the provisions of the Ordinance. The only way to prevent undue profiteering would be for Government to under-

take the importation and distribution of rice.

Mr. T. B. Jayah (Nominated) said that it was necessary to strengthen the hands of the Minister in a situation like the present. He was told that in this matter importers could not be accused of withholding stocks but they were permitted to sell only a certain number of bags and, consequently, they could not meet all the needs of the smaller merchants.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha (Colombo Central) said that the Bill was opportune in view of the fact that there was a good deal of profiteering by big traders.

State Intervention

Mr. D. Wanigasakera (Weligama) said that the prices fixed for different areas should be published for the information of the public. The most effective way in the event of war to control the food supply would be for Government to undertake the importation and distribution of rice.

Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu (Trikomalee) suggested that a Committee of the members of the House should be appointed to see that the regulations were properly enforced. He said that they should tighten up the administration of these regulations. They should see that honest men were appointed to enforce those regulations.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro) said that he agreed that the best way to prevent profiteering was for State intervention. But he did not think that they could meet a situation like this by increasing the number of regulations. The restriction of supplies was the basic reason for the upward trend in the prices of rice at present. The dealers should be allowed to sell any quantity of surplus stocks they had, provided they maintained the requisite reserve stock. If the surplus was released, he maintained, that there would be no rise in prices.

Mr. S. P. Vytilingam (Talawakelle) supported the suggestion that there should be a Government rice depot. If the merchants were not willing to help the country at a time like this, the Government was quite justified, even if it took over the trade into its hands.

Minister's Reply

Mr. Corea, replying, agreed that an Ordinance of this kind would be irksome. But on the question of fixing prices, for instance, they could not expect merchants, at a time like this, to resist the temptation to profiteer. Therefore, they had to fix prices. The position today was that, with the exception of a few individuals, the stocks of the traders were below the desired reserves. They were 200,000 bags short of the reserve which they aimed at. They had information that there was no guarantee that that balance stock

RICE CONTROL ORDERS

Minister Assumes Control of Stores at Kayts, Pt. Pedro etc.

A "Gazette" extraordinary issued on Saturday afternoon announces that the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, has assumed control of every store within the limits of the Sanitary Board towns of Kayts and Point Pedro and within the village limits of Kankasanturai, in which rice is kept and which is registered store.

It is also announced that the transport or removal from the Mannar District of paddy grown in the District or of rice made from such paddy, except under the authority of a permit issued by the Deputy Food Controller for the Mannar District, has been prohibited.

The transport or removal from the Province of Uva, of paddy grown in the Province or of rice made from such paddy, except under the authority of a permit issued by the Deputy Food Controller of the said Province, has also been prohibited.

would be received. Their first duty to the country was to conserve the stock they had. There were only trying to do that, and not to interfere with the trade.

Mr. Corea added that he had already arranged to receive daily advice from Rangoon of the prices there, so that the daily fluctuations might be the basis for fixing the prices. He was quite prepared to consider the case of the traders as regards the prices fixed.

It had been asked why the Government should not take over the importation of rice. He himself was not unfavourably disposed towards a Government monopoly of the rice trade, but at this stage he felt that it was best to work through the trade, especially since the whole machinery had been organised to work through the trade. If there was a breakdown in the organisation or if the traders did not co-operate, then the Government might have to consider the question of an entire monopoly. There was no rationing now, but, if that became necessary, there would be as a matter of fact be complete control of distribution.

The second reading of the Ordinance was then passed and the Council adjourned for lunch.

Hoarding

When the State Council resumed at 2.30 p.m., the House went into Committee to consider the Ordinance.

Mr. George E. De Silva pointed out that although they were making provisions to compel traders to sell rice, they should see that rice was not hoarded by nominal purchasers made by nominees of the traders.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea said that he had received information that His Majesty had given his assent to the Ordinance to control prices of commodities. They could frame regulations, under that Ordinance, to prevent hoarding of foodstuffs.

Mr. G. A. Wille pointed out that under Clause 3 no protection was granted to the trader, a person might ask for any quantity of food,

CENSORSHIP RULES

RESTRICTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

POWER TO SEARCH TRAVELLERS

Colombo, Saturday, 2.

REGULATIONS relating to the censorship and to the taking away or sending from the Island of certain classes of documents, pictorial representations or photographs were published in a Gazette Extraordinary published evening.

The regulations have been made by the Governor by virtue of his powers under Section One of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939.

Under these regulations power is conferred on authorised officers to search travellers.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of these regulations, or any order or rule made or any direction given or requirement imposed under any of these regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence against that regulation and, subject to any special provisions contained in these regulations, shall—

(1) On conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred rupees, or to both such imprisonment and such fine, or

(2) On conviction before a District Court, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding seven thousand five hundred rupees, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

Local Censorship

His Excellency the Governor has made the following appointments for the purpose of the Defence Regulations—

Mr. W. D. Goddard to be Censor.
Mr. I. F. Wilson, Mr. J. E. Jackson, Mr. M. L. D. Carpersz, Mr. C. B. P. Perera, Mr. T. S. S. Sydenham Clarke, Mr. L. Piyasena, Mr. N. Nagenthiran, Mr. C. J. de Saram, Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz, Mr. H. T. de S. Alwis, Mr. W. R. Watson to be Assistant Censors.

Winzer's Art Class.

Point Pedro, Friday.

Winzer's Art Class at Kopay Government Training School, conducted by Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai, Assistant Inspector of Art, Jaffna, will re-open on Saturday the 9th September after the holidays. (Cor.)

which the trader might not be able to supply owing to limited stock.

Mr. Corea explained that if the trader offered a reasonable quantity, he could not be blamed.

Mr. George E. de Silva suggested that traders should be required to keep stock books, in which they should enter the number of bags that came in and the number that was sold.

The House then resumed and the third reading of the Ordinance was passed.

NOTICE

This is to notify that I, A. S. Vallipuram now at Central Accountant's Office P. & T., Kuala Lumpur, revoke my Power of Attorney granted in favour of Mr. S. Elayathambi, Proctor, S. C. from the date hereof.

Sgd. A. S. VALLIPURAM,
K. Lumpur,
16-8-39.
(Mis. 132. 4 & 11 9-39)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939

EUROPE AT WAR

AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF comparative peace Europe again finds itself in the throes of a general conflagration. HERR HITLER has taken the plunge, after a week or two of feverish diplomatic activity in which he endeavoured in vain to shift the responsibility on to the Democracies. The War of nerves through which he gained his objectives for the last two years woefully failed this time to impress Britain or France. So HITLER felt himself compelled to make war on Poland to save his face and to put to the gravest risk his own greatness and that of Germany and the happiness of humanity. The wealth and energy of mankind will now be concentrated on the one task of destruction, instead of being devoted to the betterment of the world. No nation and no country, be it ever so remote from the theatre of the war, can escape from its blight. The points of difference between the democracies and Germany are too small to make a world war worth while. In normal times, and in a calm atmosphere Danzig would have been restored to Germany after a brief term of negotiation. The proposals about the corridor too would have been accepted. But it is the spirit behind HITLER's demand, the desire to dominate Europe and to keep small nations in perpetual fear of subjection and to press his demands with the threat of war that has stood in the way of a peaceful settlement and stiffened the attitude of the democracies towards Germany.

The present war will be far more destructive than the one previous and may wipe out the whole fabric of civilisation. Western civilisation stands on its trial now. Vaster issues than the stability of HITLER's power, integrity of the German Empire and the independence of small nations seem to be involved in this war. In a way the present war is an aftermath, a legacy of the Treaty of Versailles, for the wrongs and injustice left by that treaty it was that paved the way for the rise of HITLER

and the downfall of the German Republic. The passions and bitterness generated by a world conflict will prove too strong now as ever before to make possible the emergence of a better world order founded on justice and self-determination.

Military experts are of opinion that the present war, thanks to its greater destructiveness, cannot be one of long duration. Maginot and Siegfried lines are no protection against bombs and guns. It is no longer possible for the Germans to maintain an almost immobile battle line on the Aisne for nearly four years as they did in the Great War. The belligerents cannot now settle down to trench warfare for long but must be constantly shifting positions. The submarine too cannot play such an important part now, nor have the Germans such a large number of them. Unless Italy joins the German side the British lines of communication are more secure. The war under modern conditions cannot last more than two years. In 1914 Germany had far larger material resources and had a greater preponderance in machinery, man-power and communications. She had better allies and Austria-Hungary was a very powerful nation. Even then it took more than two years for either side to bring in their maximum strength to the field. At the present war, though Germany possesses some initial advantages, a certain measure of superiority in the air, in mechanisation and mobile man-power, she cannot keep up this advantage for long, nor gain any quick decisions. The peak of German efficiency is already reached. But France and Britain are much better prepared this time and the unlimited resources of the British Empire will give the Democracies an overwhelming preponderance in 1940. The German strategy aims at keeping on the defensive in the West behind the Siegfried line and concentrating all its energy on inflicting a quick crushing defeat on Poland in a month or two. The German army is far more mechanised and equipped than the Polish. There are few fortifications on the Polish frontier and the means of communication are also scanty. An enveloping movement from the three sides of the frontier supported by guns and air-fleet will enable Germany to gain her objective in this section. The capture of Poland will place Germany within easy reach of Russian raw materials which may go a great way to counteract effects of British blockade. With Russian supplies HITLER hopes to maintain himself against the Democracies in the West and even to gain some decisive advantage. But his miscalculation of the strength of Britain and his mad plunge into war will bring

in a final retribution and he may go down to history as the maker and destroyer of post-war Germany. In the last war Britain's contribution in men, material and in money was far greater than that of France and we have every reason to expect it will be the case in this war also. While commending Poland for bravely resisting a mighty nation like Germany, the world will blame the insane ambition of HERR HITLER, when against the clear warnings of reason and prudence he thought fit to plunge the world in war.

PATIENTS WILL GO TO SAFETY

If Colombo is in Danger

As a precautionary measure, plans are ready for the evacuation of patients at the General Hospital, Colombo, to hospitals at Lunaw, Avisawella, Negombo, Kalutara, the convalescent institutions.

Evacuation in an emergency will take place in batches. Casualties will be given prior attention.

War Breaks Out in Europe

(Continued from page 5)

or portions of the undertakings in Great Britain belonging or leased to ten railway companies.

Turkey will be Faithful

Istanbul, Saturday.

The British Ambassador in Turkey has received an assurance from the President that Turkey will remain faithful to the Peace Front. The assurance was granted after a meeting of the Turkish Cabinet.

America will Try to Keep out

Washington, Saturday.

Mr. Roosevelt, replying to a question at a press conference as to whether America could keep from being involved in a European War, said: "I believe we can, and every effort will be made by the administration to do so."

Mr. Roosevelt also announced that the United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh Wilson, had resigned. Mr. Wilson had been in America for several months and, Mr. Roosevelt said, would be assigned a special duty in the State Department.

(Continued.)

and helpless, and before long be delivered over to the most formidable of onslaughts.

"What would the guarantee given to Alsace-Lorraine be worth if the present aggression were tolerated? After the repudiation of guarantees given to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland the aggressors would turn against France.

"We have no hate for any people in the world and if we shirked our duty it would be only a precarious peace and we should be no more than wretched people reduced to defeat and servitude."

"The British and French Ambassadors yesterday had made a joint demarche to the German Government," continued M. Daladier, who read the communication handed to Herr von Ribbentrop by the French Ambassador and which was on parallel lines to that read by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Chamber was unanimous in approving the views of Government, even the Communists cheering and applauding M. Daladier. — (Reuter)

French Chamber Votes War Credits

Failure of Negotiations with Germany

Paris, Saturday.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies, which met this afternoon proceedings began with an appeal for national unity by the Speaker (M. Herriot). A stirring message by the President (M. Lebrun) to the Chamber and Senate was read, and the Premier (M. Daladier) reviewed the last-minute diplomatic attempts to avert hostilities.

The Chamber unanimously voted War Credits without a debate.

The whole House rose to its feet when M. Herriot made a reference in his speech to fraternal solidarity with Poland.

President's Message

M. Lebrun in his message stated: "You have met at a critical hour in our national life. War has broken out in Central Europe and men are killing each other and innocent victims fall machine-gunned from the air.

"How has that come about? Two peoples had differences to settle and they could have done that by free and loyal negotiations, as advised from all sides. At the moment when their plenipotentiaries were about to meet Germany brutally attacked Poland, thus creating a state of war which nothing could justify.

"Britain and France were resolutely attached to a policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation, and have done everything humanly possible to avert this crisis."

Tribute to Italy

M. Daladier, reviewing the last-minute diplomatic attempts to avert hostilities said: "I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government. Poland, a victim of aggression, is assured of the help of nations of free men. If fighting is stopped, if the aggressor regained his frontiers and if free negotiations could take place, the French Government would attempt to facilitate it.

"For several days peace had been menaced by the arbitrary demands of Germany and peaceful means were utilised in order to save the peace of the world. Germany reduced them to naught."

The Deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier who went on to say, "Time presses, France and Britain will not stand by at the destruction of a friendly people.

Aimed at U. K. and France

"The aggression against Poland is a new enterprise of violence against Britain and France. It is not a question of a German-Polish conflict; it is a question of a new attempt by Hitler at dictatorship and at domination of Europe and the world."

M. Daladier recalled the march into Vienna and Czechoslovakia's fate, adding, "With Hitler it is deeds not words that count. Poland has been the object of the most unjust and brutal aggression. Britain and France do not repudiate their signature."

"A France which would allow this aggression carried out would soon be scorned, isolated, discredited

(Continued on previous Col.)

War Breaks out in Europe

GERMANY LAUNCHES ATTACK ON POLAND

Danzig Declared Part of Reich

SEVERE AERIAL FIGHTING IN POLAND

London, Sept. 1.

THE Danzig Crisis, which had been a nerve racking uncertainty since last week end, rapidly reached its climax during Thursday night.

The first indication that the situation would be resolved by force came late on Thursday night with the issue by the official German News Agency of Germany's proposals for a settlement of the dispute with Poland. These are given fully in another column.

After broadcasting the proposals on the German radio, a Berlin spokesman said that the Fuehrer and the Reich Government had waited in vain for two days for the arrival of a Polish negotiator. Under those circumstances Germany considered that her proposals would be rejected.

Hitler's Proclamation

Events rapidly came to a head following the radio announcement, and Herr Hitler issued a proclamation to the German Army in the course of which he stated:—

"A series of violations of the frontier intolerable to a Great Power prove that Poland is no longer willing to respect the frontier of the Reich.

"In order to put an end to this lunacy, I have no other choice than to meet force with force from now on."

Herr Foerster, the Nazi leader of Danzig, followed with another proclamation, declaring that the Constitution of Danzig "has been cancelled and that its territory and population shall immediately form part of the Reich."

The proclamation added:

"Until the Fuehrer makes a definite decision about the introduction of the Reich law, all legal provisions of the Constitution will remain in force, as they are at the moment of the issue of this constitution law."

Message To Fuehrer

Herr Foerster then despatched a message to Hitler stating: "I ask you Fuehrer in the name of Danzig and its population to agree to this Constitutional Law and carry out the re-incorporation of Danzig by the law of the Reich. The eternal gratitude and everlasting faith of Danzig is devotedly pledged to you my Fuehrer."

Hitler replied to Herr Foerster thanking him for his loyalty and saying, "Greater Germany welcomes you with joy in her heart. The law of remission will be enacted forthwith I appoint you Chief of the Civil Administration in Danzig territory."

Hitler followed up his proclamation by launching an attack on Poland according to a Reuter message from Paris, without delivering an ultimatum.

Gdynia Port Closed

The official German wireless station warned all ships in the Baltic that the entrance to the Port of

Gdynia was closed and that every ship entering or leaving "risks the danger of destruction."

A Berlin announcement states that all air traffic over the Reich is prohibited except for German warplanes. Neutral planes flying over the Polish Corridor risk being shot down. All schools in Germany have been closed.

HITLER NAMES HIS SUCCESSOR

Berlin, Sept. 1.

"Should anything happen to me, my successor is Marshal Goering and after him Herr Hess. After him I have appointed a Senate which will choose the worthiest and bravest man for leader."

Thus declared Hitler, addressing the Reichstag today, when he called upon Germany to make the hardest sacrifices, adding that he himself was ready for every conceivable sacrifice.

"Danzig and the Corridor were and are German," said Hitler. "Without Germans the profoundest barbarity would exist there. I tried once more to pursue our demands by peaceful channels. I waited for three days without the Poles sending a plenipotentiary from Warsaw. I therefore decided to speak to the Poles on the same terms as they have spoken to us."

Severe Fighting

Warsaw, Saturday.

SEVENTEEN towns were bombed today and fighting continued throughout last night and this morning, with little change in the general situation, it is stated. A German attack on the East was repulsed and the Poles are holding out.

The Poles claim that they brought down 33 German planes, including 20 bombers, yesterday. Sixteen German tanks are said to have been put out of action and 500 prisoners taken.

An official Polish telegram received in London states that Warsaw was bombed six times today. Fighting of a serious character continues over the whole length of the front and is especially severe near Chojnice and Mlawa, west and east of the Corridor; also around Wielun, 120 miles southwest of Warsaw, and in the Teschen region in Silesia.

In the Warsaw air raid 130 persons were injured, of whom only 12 were soldiers. Forty-one planes took part and, owing to accurate anti-aircraft fire, they kept very high.

One bomber flew low and dropped half a dozen high explosives and incendiary bombs. No great damage was done and the A.R.P. arrangements worked perfectly.

Polish refugee committees have been set up at four centres.

A Polish evacuation train with women and children was machine-

BRITAIN DECIDES TO MEET FORCE BY FORCE

Premier's Statement in the Commons

GENERAL MOBILISATION IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE

London, Sep. 1.

"WE have not neglected any means of making it crystal clear to the German Government that if they insisted on using force again in a manner which they used it in the past, we were resolved to oppose them by force" said Mr. Chamberlain in the

course of a statement in the House of Commons to-day.

"Now that all relevant documents are being made public," he continued, "we shall stand at the bar of history, knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man. (Loud cheers)

"The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery to serve his own senseless ambitions". (Loud cheers)

A Clear Conscience

Mr. Chamberlain concluded:— "Now it remains for us to set our teeth and enter upon this struggle which we so earnestly endeavoured to avoid, with the determination to see it through to an end."

"We shall enter into it with a clear conscience with the support of the Dominions and the British Empire and the moral approval of a Greater Part of the World."

"We have no quarrel with the German people, except that they allow themselves to be governed by a Nazi Government."

"As long as that Government exists and pursues the methods which it has persistently followed in the last two years, there can be no peace in Europe."

"We are resolved that these methods must come to an end and if in the struggle we can re-establish in the world the rules of Good faith and renunciation of force, then even the sacrifices entailed upon us would find their fullest justification."

Several squadrons of German warplanes raided Warsaw late in the afternoon. Thrilling aerial fighting was seen over the heart of the city. Two invading planes were brought down.

Fires are believed to have been caused in several houses and it is officially stated that a hospital for Jewish defective children was bombed and wrecked.

An official military communique signed by Marshal Smigly-Rydz announces, "Early today German troops and aircraft invaded Poland at various places and fighting is proceeding on the frontier regions and the most violent battle is raging at Kotowice."

Artillery fire destroyed an armoured train, and seven German tanks, have also been destroyed, and number of prisoners taken."

The Poles claim that about a hundred German tanks have been put out of action.

According to a radio message picked up here from Berlin, Germany has not declared war against Poland. "The present condition," it is stated, "is therefore not considered as a condition of war."

The President has announced that he has appointed Marshal Smigly-Rydz as his successor, if the Presidency becomes vacant before peace is declared.

Hitler Tells America

Herr Hitler has replied to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal, agreeing not to bomb the civil population. He states that he has given instructions to aircraft to bomb only military centres.

A message from the Polish Embassy in Paris says that fighting continues at various points and German aerial attacks on Polish towns have been intensified.

gunned and bombed. Two churches, 150 miles north-east of Warsaw, have been damaged by bombs.

Up to this morning, states a Polish message, 94 air raids have taken place. Four more planes were brought down by Polish Anti-Aircraft guns.

The Germans claim to have been successful in Silesia and East Prussia. They state that their offensive from the west was half way across the Corridor.

Although three air raid warnings were sounded here between 7 and 10 this morning, no enemy machines arrived, but anti aircraft fire was heard. The air raid precautions machinery worked perfectly and people took cover with complete absence of excitement.

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Parliament will be sitting on Sunday.

The British War Office announces that general mobilisation has been proclaimed. This concerns Officers of the Regular Army, Reserve of Officers, Officers of the Militia, Officers of the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and all men belonging to the Territorial Army.

A French general mobilisation order was broadcast and was received with the greatest calm throughout France. Unlike 1914, there was no singing or shouting. Martial Law has been proclaimed in Paris and the French Parliament will meet probably tonight.

According to unconfirmed reports the German fleet is bombarding Gdynia.

The Ministry of Transport is taking control of the undertakings

(Continued on Page 4.)

An Intriguing Situation

Differences Between Mr. Jinnah and Punjab League

Lahore, Aug. 30.

An intriguing situation has arisen following the reported refusal by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to recognise the right of the Organising Committee of the Punjab Muslim League to nominate candidates to contest elections. The question arose soon after the recent nomination by the League Committee of two candidates to contest bye-elections in the Multan division and the Amritsar Muslim constituencies.

According to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a number of telegrams passed on the subject between Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah wanted to know under what authority the Organising Committee of the Punjab Muslim League had nominated these candidates and what was the ticket on which the candidates stood.

Organising Committee's Functions

As regards the first question, Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, was told that under the Sikander-Jinnah Pact, the Organising Committee had been, as a matter of practice, nominating candidates. To this Mr. Jinnah is understood to have replied that, under the resolution adopted at the Patna session of the Muslim League the functions of the Organising Committee were mainly to organise provincial, district and primary leagues, the Committee as such having no authority to nominate candidates.

It was further urged that according to the resolution passed at Patna, in those provinces where Provincial Leagues existed, the Provincial League itself was empowered to set up its own election machinery, while in those provinces where there was no affiliated Muslim League, the power of nominating candidates rested with Mr. Jinnah.

As regards the second question, Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, was informed that the ticket of the nominated candidate was designed the 'League-Unionist' ticket. This implied that the League nominated the candidate and the Unionist Party ratified the nomination.

Mr. Jinnah is understood to have refused to accept this position holding that the Unionist Party had no authority to ratify the nomination of a candidate on the Muslim League ticket, since this involved by implication the right of the Unionist Party to reject a Muslim League candidate. Under the provisions of the Sikander-Jinnah Pact, the Unionist Party must support candidates who were validly nominated by the appropriate nominating authority as League candidates. The ticket of such a candidate must be solely and exclusively the League ticket.

Letter to the Editor

North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association

Sir,—I am one of the Vice-Presidents of the above association and had the privilege of presiding at the special general meeting. After notice of meeting was served, Mr. S. Swaminathan wrote the following letter, which was received by the Secretary.

"Myliddy,
17-8-39.

"My dear Mr. Seenivasagam,
"I am extremely sorry that owing to circumstances that are unavoidable I am unable to attend the general meeting and the meeting of the sub-committee. Perhaps you are aware that I am a very busy person and I have several office duties to attend to. On the 19th I have to interview candidates for admission to the Training School and today I have a market inspection to attend to along with others at 4-30 p.m. These were pre-arranged and I cannot absent myself from these. It is better that in future you consult my convenience before you fix an important meeting.

"I am afraid the members of the committee may misunderstand me on account of my continued absence. I hope you will explain the circumstances and clear the misunderstanding if any. — Yours truly, S. Swaminathan."

This was read by the Secretary at the meeting. This letter did not question any of the acts of the Secretary who had sent out the notices without violating any one of the rules of the association.

Though I personally know why he dislikes Mr. S. Rajaratnam, I am sorry that he unnecessarily belittles our association by his afterthoughts.

K. Muttukumaraswamy Pillai
Chennaikam.
August 25, 1939.

Ceylonese People are not Modern

(Continued from page 2)

world When they welcome you, they leave no stone unturned to make you feel at home and happy. They all but "kill" you with the kindness and affection they lavish!

During Jawaharlal's visit, and more so when I was there alone after he had left, all my Sinhalese and Tamil friends vied with each other in entertaining me. Just an hour or two between two appointments there was always some one waiting to take me out for a drive—night seeing or to parties, and though at times it became rather exhausting, I did not have the heart to refuse these kind people who went out of their way to be good to me.

I do not wish to return the generous and never-to-be forgotten hospitality and friendship of my Ceylonese friends by criticising them, but whatever criticism has been given has been said in a true spirit of friendship.

I feel that Ceylon will not take its proper place among the civilised nations of the world, until its women are freed from the bondage of their men.

EXCISE CASES IN POINT PEDRO

Man and Wife Charged with Possession of Opium

Pt. Pedro Wednesday.

At the Magistrate's Court of Point Pedro, before Mr. W. Richard. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Excise Inspector Mr. K. K. Chunnugam, Officer in charge, Valvettithurai Excise Station, charged one S. Ponnudurai and his wife Manonmani of Valvettithurai with illicit possession of 9 pounds opium.

Accused pleaded not guilty and trial was fixed for 3rd October. Bail was allowed in Rs 1500.

Mr. N. Sivagnanasundram, Advocate, with Mr. P. V. Senathirasa appeared for the accused.

Possession of Ganja

Same Inspector charged today before Mr. W. Richard D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, one Alagammah wife of Podian Sinnathurai of Valvettithurai with illicit possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ganja.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 150 or three months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid.

Mr. C. Thanabalasingam, Proctor appeared for the accused.

Same Inspector charged today before Mr. W. Richard D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, one Kanapathipillai Venuham of Valvettithurai with illicit possession of 180 grains of ganja.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 100 in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused wanted time to pay the fine. Mr. S. Esurapatham, Proctor, appeared for the accused.

Same Inspector charged today before the Point Pedro Magistrate Mr. N. Richard D. de Silva, Chelliah Somasundram of Valvettithurai with illicit possession of 430 grains of ganja and 90 grains of opium.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and bail was allowed in Rs. 500. Trial was fixed on 3rd October 1939.

Mr. K. Ratnasingham Proctor appeared for the accused.

The Point Pedro Magistrate's Court was crowded today with Opium dealers of Valvettithurai and Point Pedro, and one extra Police was sent by the Sub-Inspector of Police to control the traffic. (Cor.)

Tamil Teachers' Drawing Certificate

The following were successful in the examination for Tamil Teachers' Certificate in Drawing 1939.

Batticaloa

Bt. Arasadi Tcg: BA 3 Arasaratnam A. BA 4 352V18 Nadarajah K., BA10 Alagajah P. and BA13 Sandrasegarampillai T.

Chavakachcheri

J/Navatkuli C. C. T. M. CA18 V21924 Sangarapillai K.

Jaffna

J/Kopay Tcg:—J1 3510V22 Rawalingam S., J2 Velupillai K., J3 3410V34 Thevarajah A., J4

Broadcasting

AKASH-VANI, MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 4th September, 1939

6 p.m. Film Hits
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music
7-15 to 7-35 p.m. A Variety Programme by the Members of the 'Matru Mandali', Vontikoppal

Tuesday, the 5th September 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
6-30 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music
7-15 p.m. Recitation from Maha Bharatha by Srimathi Naggamma

Wednesday, the 6th Sept. 1939

GOKULASTAMI

6 p.m. Devotional Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7-15 to 9-30 Harikatha: "Sri Krishna Jananam" by Brahmasri Nadipuram Srinivasa Rangachar

Thursday, the 7th September 1939

6 p.m. Karnatic Light Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7-15 p.m. Puranic Village Play: "Mankasora Vadhe" Directed by N. Kasturi, Esq., M.B., B.L.

Friday, the 8th September 1939

6 p.m. Veena.
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements.
6-30 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Koran.
6-40 p.m. Hindusthani Music
8 p.m. Radio Talk: (in Urdu) "Evolution of Cinema" by Mr. Abdur Rahman Sheriff.

Saturday, the 9th September 1939

6 p.m. Nadaswaram.
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7-15 to 9-30 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Vidwan K Venkatasubba Avadhani, accompanied by Vidwan Subramanyam. (Violin) & Vidwan Ramiah. (Mridangam)

Sunday, the 10th September 1939

No Broadcast

Sivappiragasam S. and JB PV21513 Kandasamy A. J/Alavaddy Cheenankallady Asstd. M. J12 V14338 Thodsanamoorthy S. J/Thiruvalluvar Siva Training School J17 3410V83 Rasiah S. J/Nainativu Sri Ganesha Vidya. J24 PV24508 Aramagam P. J/Telippallai Asstd. M. J27 PV21685 Sivasubramaniam C. and J/Vivekananda Asstd. M. J29 PV24758 Nadaser N.

Indian Immigrant Labour in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

essential for them to procure and present to the Village Headman letters from relatives or friends on the estate who belong to the same village. For obvious reasons illiterate villagers frequently had to undergo much inconvenience and delay in obtaining these letters, containing as they must the necessary details, and that means delay and consequent financial loss to the emigrant in obtaining good and regular employment. Many persons are prevented from being despatched because their relatives on the estate do not happen to be resident in exactly the same village though one not far from it.

Village rumours and gossip about restrictive measures doubtless restrained many persons from applying for assisted passages to Ceylon. No licensed recruiting was permitted.

Recruiting Licences

During the year the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, was amended by the insertion of section 30A. Under this section the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette and for reasons to be specified therein prohibit all persons or any specified class of persons from departing out of British India to any specified country for the purpose of unskilled work unless possessed of a prescribed permit or otherwise exempted by general or special order of the Central Government. But practically all of the imperfections noted above would disappear with a return to the employment of recruiting licences and not only would the Emigration Commissioner and his agencies benefit by a large decrease in clerical work and that of scrutiny but the would-be emigrant too: his part would be just the simple one of accompanying the licence holder to the Village Headman for that official to sign the licence after satisfying himself of the willingness of the emigrant's relatives remaining at home. This done, the recruiter with his recruits is permitted to go to the agency of registration and accompany them to Mandapam for the Protector of Emigrants' examination. No question of "inducement" would then arise as it does under the Madras G. O. when the Protector rejected persons as having been "induced to emigrate" because for example a would-be emigrant has been accompanied to the agency, when making his application to emigrate, by an estate labourer who may be closely related to him.

Recruitment by licences has the great advantage over other forms of obtaining labour in that it secured accurate control which can be exercised at the time the licence is issued and also when the recruiter is in India should it be desired to decrease or increase the number of labourers for which he holds a licence.

Immigrants

Practically all passenger traffic between Ceylon and South India is either by rail and ferry via Talaimannar-Dhanuskodi or by a sea voyage of about 150 miles between Colombo and Tuticorin. The annual average number of Indians

An Empty Indian Boat Floating at Bay of Bengal

Point Pedro Thursday.

Today early morning one boat "Yoganathan" while returning with straw from Trincomalee brought a boat bearing No. 46 and handed it over to the point Pedro Customs.

The boat it is said was seen floating, without people or things between Chundikulam and Thaliyadi. It appears to be an Indian boat belonging to Pondicherry or Nagapatnam. It is suspected that it must have brought some contraband as there are Beedi-Tobacco dust in the boat. The Customs Officer had informed the authorities re the boat and making investigations. (Cor.)

Karanavai North Murder.

Point Pedro Thursday.

Mr. W. Richard, D. de Silva, Magistrate of Point Pedro recorded further evidence. Yesterday in the case in which Mr. P. R. Krishnaratna, Asst. Supt. of Police, Jaffna charged Ponniah Kumarasamy of Karanavai North, Point Pedro, with having caused the death of Sakunthala wife of Mr. Sellathurai (age 30) by assaulting with a rice pounder on her head on the 29th July.

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratna, Asst. Supt. of Police prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Julius Phillips of Jaffna. (Cor.)

who travelled over these two routes to Ceylon from 1914, when the Dhanuskodi route was opened, until the beginning of 1924, when Government control over assisted emigration had been fully established was:—

Years.	Unassisted Immigrants.	Assisted Estate Labourers.	Total
1914-1923	75,557	73,139	148,696

Since 1924 the average number has been:—

Years.	Unassisted Immigrants.	Assisted Estate Labourers.	Total
1924-1938	108,441	89,741	198,182

Of the 57,669 migrants who entered Ceylon by the Tuticorin route in 1938, there were 48,510 men, 4,039 women, 3,359 children, and 1,761 infants.

The number of passengers rejected at Tattaparai Camp in 1938 was 362 as against 216 in 1937. Of those rejected in 1938, 8 suffered from smallpox and 336 from leprosy.

During 1938, 41,462 migrants were vaccinated at Tattaparai Camp and 16,143 at Tuticorin.

Assisted immigrants enter Ceylon via the Mandapam-Dhanuskodi Talaimannar route. Mandapam is not only the place of accommodation appointed under the Indian Emigration Rules, but is also a Quarantine Camp which has safeguarded both the migrants and Ceylon from epidemic disease for many years. Its Superintendent and Quarantine Medical Officer is always a senior and highly qualified member of the Ceylon Medical Service, and his assistants are also selected members of that service. The Superintendent is the Emigration Commissioner's representative under Rule 38 of the Indian Emigration Rules, while the Assistant Emigration Commissioner or an

(Continued on Page 8)

Health of The Northern Province in 1938

(Continued from page 1)

latrine construction went steadily on, both in the urban areas and in the rural areas. The number of new latrines constructed in the District during the year under review was 1,109 as against 988 constructed during the year 1937.

Health of Cattle

Referring to the health of the Cattle the report states:—

The health of the cattle throughout the Jaffna District was on the whole good during the year under review. There was an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Sarasalai and Madduvil during the month of April, but it did not lead to widespread infection of other areas. Black quarter disease appeared at Karaveddi in April, at Chemma y and Navatkuli in July, and at Urumpirai in December, and resulted in a number of deaths of full grown cattle and calves.

The Veterinary Dispensary at Jaffna continued to do useful work. During the year under review 1,032 animals were brought to it for treatment. Among the cases treated were ten cases of infectious white scour in calves and one case of parturient eclampsia in a cow.

During the year under review demonstrations with Burdizzo's castrator were given at Paranthan, Vaddukoddai, Madduvil, Periyakadu and Karaveddi. Stud bulls were not available, but owners of live stock were given instruction by the Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon in the advantages of crossing selected country cows and goats with pure bred stud bulls and goats.

Five hundred and forty-three bulls and twenty cows of the Hallikar (Mysore draught bull) breed were imported during the year under review through the

ANCIENT MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF CEYLON

Data to be Collected

Colombo, Thursday.

The Executive Committee of Education recommended yesterday that Ethnological data regarding ancient manners and customs of Ceylon, should be collected by means of a questionnaire issued through the Divisional Inspectors of the Education Department.

The Committee was of opinion that the Ethnological Assistant of the Museum would not be in a position to undertake this task as his work on the anthropological or biological side of the subject would last many years.

Cattle Quarantine Camp at Kayts. No disease occurred among the cattle in quarantine at Kayts.

Indigenous Cattle

The indigenous cattle are used almost exclusively for manuring, and in the case of cows for milking. The cows are, however, poor milkers. Two or three of the Chief Headmen of the District have noted in their annual reports a need for more pasture; but the real need appears to be, not for more pasture, but for the devotion of land, labour, and money to the production of fodder. One of the Chief Headmen unconsciously puts his finger on the spot in speaking of the indigenous cattle:

"The bulls are too small for useful work and the cows are poor milkers. The scarcity of pasture available in the pasture grounds (which are all uncultivable waste lands) cannot be expected to produce a better class of animals."

The real fact of the matter seems to be that it is absurd to expect animals to thrive, and to become and remain serviceable, if they are turned out to scratch a living on uncultivable waste lands. What can be done where this problem is treated seriously is shown by the results obtained by a local dairy, where seventeen large Australian and other cows are fed with the produce of one acre of land cultivated with Napier grass.

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Indian Immigrant Labour in Ceylon

(Continued from page 7)

Inspector of Emigration is resident in the Camp as well.

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ly on conditions therein. In response to a suggestion from the Protector of Emigrants, arrangements were made to issue daily a supply of hot water to parents with infants so that the infants could have regular hot baths during the period of detention at Mandapam. The issue began on July 26, and has proved most popular with the parents. Other points with regard to provision of extra water taps and the siting of some existing ones, and improved facilities for the washing of cloths and bathing were raised by them and received attention. A recent suggestion now under consideration has been made that a cumbly and mat be provided for deserving cases during the cold weather as the floors of the sheds are cuddappah slabs.

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