

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(WAR NUMBER)

VOL. LI.

Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 47.

## "INDIA MUST FUNCTION AS A FREE NATION"

### What Part will India Play in the War?

## NEED FOR NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

EVENTS march on, over-topping each other, pushed onward by some implacable urge. Elemental forces sweep the world, disdaining the scheming of those who, from their seats of authority, had sought to stem them. Men and women become playthings of destiny and are drawn into the seething whirlpool of war. Whither do we all go, what will be the outcome of this conflict where peoples and nations fight desperately for survival, none can tell. Yet we can say that the world we have known is dissolving before our eyes—to give place to what?

In this tragic world drama of epic significance what part will India play? In words of power and dignity, the Working Committee have indicated the road we have to travel. Though the final decision has not been made, the fundamental principles governing the decision have been laid down. The basic decision has been made already and the application of this to the existing circumstances has yet to be made. That application depends now on how far these basic principles are accepted and applied in the present by the British Government. Briefly put, India can no longer consent to be treated as a part of an Empire. Whether in peace or war, she must function as a free nation.

Nothing is so astonishing in recent history as the complete bankruptcy of the British Government prior to the war. Truly it may be said that by their own policy they have brought all their troubles upon themselves and the world.

### England's Opportunity

England faces this crisis with courage and determination, but she has to carry the heavy burden of her past policy, and,

in the light of that policy, her present declaration in favour of democracy and freedom carry little weight. Even now the chance is offered her to throw this burden and rid herself of her imperialist tradition, and thus unhampered march with equal partners to the goal of freedom for all. There is no other way. Is she wise enough or great enough to follow this path willingly and with faith in it?

So far she has shown singularly lack of wisdom and has taken various steps in relation to India which have been completely at variance with the declared will of the Indian people. Does she think that a proud people, conscious of their strength, can accept such treatment? India can no longer be dragged or pushed or compelled to follow the dictate of external authority. The time has come to put an end to the idea of Empire and to seek the friendship and co-operation of free nations. India must be accepted and treated as a free country on terms of equality. Any other course leads to conflict and misfortune for all concerned.

### Need For National Consolidation

For our own people, as for others, this is a time of trial and testing. If we fail in this test, we are left behind and others march ahead. We cannot and must not think in terms of this party or that, of this community or religious group or another, or Right or Left consolidation. The hour calls for national consolidation in the great cause of Indian and world freedom. To continue our party bickerings and lay stress on differences, to suspect evil motives in one another, to seek advantage for

(Continued on Page 4)

## MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

### THE ARMY

By S. R. Muttakumar

(Continued from our issue of 21-9-39)

### CHAPTER II.

IN no branch of national life was the administrative genius of the ancient Hindus more in evidence than in their military and naval organizations. Their efficiency in generalship and as a fighting machine was put to the test, not only in the aggressive wars within the empire, but also in their defence against foreigners who threatened the freedom of India. From Seleucos to Menander (305-155 B.C.), the Greeks of the Afghan borderland were driven back within their own folds by Hindu soldiers, horsemen and elephant corps. In later times, the Huns also had to sustain defeats from Skanda-Gupta (455-458 A.D.) and from Narasinha-Gupta (528 A.D.)

In ancient India the King was the head of the military establishment. He drilled his soldiers, looked after the efficiency of the other units of war and led his host to the battle-field. He had under him a Commander-in-chief (*Senapati*) who supervised all military arrangements in peace and war. We have no special literature, either in the South or in the North, which makes mention of any professional head-quarters organization of the ancient Hindus.

### War Office

However, Megasthenes informs us that Chandragupta's army was controlled and administered under the direction of a War Office organized on an elaborate system. A commission of 30 members divided into six Boards, each with five members, was in charge of the military department (1).

Board No. 1. was appointed to co-operate with the Admiral of the Fleet, and made all the arrangements for water trans-

port. Board No. 2. was associated with the Superintendent of the bullock trains, and made similar arrangements for the land transport of military engines, arms, commissariat for men and beasts, and other military requisites. They also supplied army attendants, such as grooms, mechanics, and beaters of drums and gongs. To the sound of the gong they sent out foragers to bring in grass, and by a system of rewards and punishments ensured the work being done with despatch and safety. Board No. 3. had charge of what was necessary for the infantry. Board No. 4. had charge of what was necessary for the cavalry. Board No. 5. took charge of the chariots. Board No. 6. saw after the elephants (2).

Sukra also tells us that one of the ten ministers of a King was the War Secretary (*Sachiva*). His duty was to "study the elephants, horses, chariots, foot-soldiers, camels, oxen, bandsmen, ensign bearers, men who practise battle-arrays, men who are sent out on mission, bearers of royal emblems, arms and weapons, attendants of superior, ordinary and inferior grades, and the various classes of ammunitions. He was also to find out the groups that are complete in all their parts, how many of these are in active condition, how many are old and how many are new, how many troops are well equipped with arms, ordnance and gunpowder, and what is the amount of the commissariat, and other contingencies. Then he has to communicate the result of his studies to the King." (3).

Sukra mentions further the names and duties of certain officers of the military department. These particulars will be given in the next Chapter.

### Characteristics of an Army

Every Hindu in ancient times entertained the idea that

(Continued on Page 4.)

(1) *Apud Strabo* xv. 1. 50—52. Fragment, xxxiv. Mc. Crindle's trans. p. 88.

(2) *Wheeler's History of India*, iii. 196-7.

(3) *Sukraniti*, ii. 181-90.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939.

### THE ALLIED WAR AIMS

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, NOT without a touch of cynicism, has counselled the belligerents to cease hostilities in the larger interests of Europe, now that the destruction of Poland as a state is an accomplished fact. The words of the quiescent Axis-partner cannot carry any weight with the allied nations or with the outside world. It is true that the immediate cause of the War was the wanton aggression of Germany against Poland, and the Democracies were drawn into the conflict because they had to honour the solemn pledge which they had given to Poland. There may also be some great difficulty in the way of the final restoration of Polish integrity because of the recent annexations of Russia. The Allies will not sheathe the sword unless Polish independence is finally restored and reparation is made for the wanton destruction of Polish life, property and honour. Peace on any other terms cannot be anything better than a shameful betrayal of faith and the most humiliating submission to brute force. International relations must be securely based on a guarantee of peaceful negotiation and respect for the pledged word and the sanctity of treaties. Otherwise the sacrifices which Poland has already made and which the Democracies have so freely volunteered to make in the cause of peace and international good faith would have been in vain.

But the main object of the Democracies in entering the War was the final overthrow of Hitlerism and all that it stands for. MR. CHAMBERLAIN has made it plain that Britain will make peace only with a free German nation and not with the present rulers who have plunged the German people and the world into war to gratify their megalomania. Under normal circumstances and in a peaceful atmosphere there would have been little difficulty in the return of Danzig and even the Corridor to the Reich. But it was the determination of HITLER to carry everything by the threat of force, his insatiable ambition for territory and his flagrant and repeated breach of faith that stiffened the attitude of the Democracies and militated against an immediate solution of the trouble. Both M. DALADIER and MR. CHAMBERLAIN made

it plain to the Fuehrer that the path of peaceful solution by negotiation was open and would always be open and earnestly advised him to pursue that in preference to the path of force. But instead of achieving his object by this easy method, armed with the pact with Russia, HITLER preferred to risk everything on a desperate gamble of war. MEIN KAMPF will make it obvious to all glib talkers of peace that the professedly harmless demands about Danzig and the Corridor are but the thin end of the wedge. The annexation of these two places would pave the way for the economic and political subjection of Poland and would be the prelude to some greater design on some other state like Rumania. The turn of France and Britain would come next and the whole of Europe would have to be under Nazi terror. The freedom of the Democracies and their long cherished rights will have to go under the heel of Nazism. It is to avert such a catastrophe that the Democracies have taken up arms. We believe that the lessons of Versailles will not be lost on the Allies and when the time comes for the making of the peace treaties, as MR. CHAMBERLAIN has himself made it obvious, the settlement that finally emerges will be one just alike to the victors and the vanquished and based on the principles of self-determination and racial affinities, so as to obviate as far as possible all future causes of friction.

### "CEYLON STANDARD" IN SALARIES

#### RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION'S SUGGESTION

#### SECOND REPORT ISSUED

THE Retrenchment Commission recommend a "Ceylon Standard" of salaries for the public services in the second part of their report, (issued on Tuesday) dealing with salaries, allowances and other privileges.

The Commissioners assert that in the present stage of development of opportunities of employment in industrial, commercial and business pursuits Government should take the lead in fixing a rational salary rather than follow outside employers.

They consider the existing number of public holidays excessive and offer as a practical solution the division of holidays into national and sectional.

The first part of the Commission's Report was issued on July 24th, 1939.

The Retrenchment Commission appointed by the Governor on August 1st 1938, comprised Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, Auditor-General and Mr. C. E. Jones, C.C.S., Mr. K. Vaithianathan C.C.S., was the Secretary.

## GERMAN TROOPS TRANSFERRED TO WESTERN FRONT

### Towns Near Siegfried Line Evacuated

### WARSAW IN RUINS: CAPTURE OF CITY STARTED

Paris, Tuesday.

THE Paris radio announces that according to neutral observers, a very large part of the German armies that operated in Poland are now being transferred to the Western Front.

The reports of concentration of German troops at Aix-la-Chapelle and the Black Forest appear to be confirmed, although no information is available regarding the strength. Aix-la-Chapelle and other towns near the Siegfried Line have been almost completely evacuated.

According to the same source, work is proceeding day and night to strengthen the defence system between Metz, (on the Rhine, 21 miles from Trier or Treves), Saarbrücken and Wissembourg (Weissenburg, on the Lauter River, 21 miles west of Karlsruhe). Concrete gun pits are being constructed and block-houses and shelters are being hurriedly erected.

Four projectiles exploded over a mile inside Belgian territory when German anti-aircraft guns fired on planes near the frontier.

An evening Paris communique records the activity of enemy artillery in the region south of Zweibrücken, a fortified German city, 23 miles southwest by west of Kaiserslautern, and south of Permasens. At dawn, an assault was repulsed on the Lauter River front.

#### Warsaw in Ruins

London, Tuesday.

Ruthless and unrestricted warfare is to be waged against Warsaw.

The German Command today says that, since all efforts to convince the Warsaw Command that resistance was futile had failed, military operations for the capture of the city started yesterday. So far, the Germans attacked only military objectives.

The heroism and endurance of the garrison at Warsaw is emphasised by the Warsaw Radio which, broadcasting at 9.30 last night (G.M.T.); the 21st day of the siege, says: "In the last 24 hours, without a break, we had continuous air raids by 200 planes and shelling by heavy artillery. Hundreds of incendiary bombs caused many fires and most of the public buildings are in flames. There is scarcity of water and food. The situation is also difficult owing to the continued shelling and bombing. Hundreds of horses killed by shells in the streets, have been immediately butchered and distributed for consumption."

Eight German planes were brought down. It is impossible to estimate the loss of life. Warsaw is in ruins. The garrisons on the outskirts of the city have suffered, but are maintaining the defence and have repulsed enemy attacks.

#### Answer to Sgr Mussolini's Peace Move

An answer to Signor Mussolini's peace move is given by "The Times",

### Gandhiji Sees Viceroy Again

#### Congress Statement Discussed

#### Response Confidently Expected

Simla, Tuesday.

THIS afternoon's interview between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi has produced a feeling of hopeful expectancy in informed circles here. It is assumed that the interview, which lasted for nearly three and a half hours, devoted to a detailed examination of the Congress Working Committee's statement, particularly the demand for clarification of British policy in India. A response to this demand is confidently expected in political circles, but it is not definitely known whether the response will come from His Majesty's Government or from the Viceroy.

### ORDER FOR JAFFNA ODIYAL FLOUR

#### Marketing Department's Order for large Quantities

Large quantities of Odiyal flour (product of the dried palmyrah root) and neneri flour have been ordered by the Marketing Department.

Odiyal flour has been used for generations in Jaffna in the preparation of various appetising foods.

Should there be a big demand for Odiyal and Neneri flour in Colombo larger quantities can be easily obtained. The Marketing Commissioner expressed the view that the "supply is unlimited."

which says: "We have gone to war with the single-minded determination to rid Europe of a particular menace whose presence is incompatible with the continuance of civilised life. It is the simplicity of this cause that resolves what the Duce feels to be inconsistent in our determination between Hitler and his Russian accomplice. We believe that the Russian action is secondary and subordinate to the consequence of the original crime. The Soviet has not been a party to Hitler's previous outrages and has not shown itself in essence an aggressive Power."



## CO-OPERATION IN JAPAN

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EXCELLENT OBJECT  
LESSON TO OTHER  
COUNTRIES

"THERE are about 15,000 Co-operative Societies operating in various parts of Japan. In fact the entire country is a hive of co-operative effort in all spheres of human activity. The co-operative feeling is everywhere. There is no spirit of unhealthy rivalry, no feeling of suspicion. The Co-operative Movement in Japan should serve as an excellent object lesson to any country of what a people can achieve by mutual trust, hard work and enterprise."

Thus observed Mr. T. Raghavendra Rau, Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., who is on his way back after a visit to Japan in, an interview with a pressman in Colombo.

Mr. Rau explained the workings of co-operative hospitals, co-operative kitchens, co-operative pawn shops, co-operative stores, co-operative warehouses, and to crown them all there was the "Cathedral of Co-operation."

### Co-operative Hospitals

Speaking of co-operative hospitals Mr. Rau said that almost all the residents in the area were served by each hospital; took shares to the value of about Rs. 10 and also contributed towards the building of the hospital and its equipment, with the help of a loan from a Co-operative Bank.

The Nakano Co-operative Hospital had 100 beds and treated all cases, including maternity cases. The members were charged half the ordinary rates and no major operation cost more than 50 yen. Motor ambulances went round the village and brought patients to the hospital for treatment every day, and motor cars were provided for the doctors to visit patients in their homes.

From the Co-operative Kitchen in Tokyo food was sent out to workmen three times a day on a monthly charge of about 27 yen per head.

The Co-operative Pawn Shop lent money on almost anything which a person had—a camera, raincoat, binoculars, and every month collectors went round to recover the debts, big and small.

There were Retail Co-operative Societies which were linked with wholesale Societies for rice, wheat, fertilisers, agricultural implements, all of which were linked to one Co-operative Central Bank, which had a paid up capital of about 30 million yen, of which half was contributed by the Government, and on which no dividend was paid. The Government had also lent many millions of yen to Co-operative Banks from Deposit Funds, mainly from Post Office Savings Banks, the issue of Government Bonds etc.

### "Denmark of Japan"

Anjo, called the "Denmark of Japan," exported eggs even to Europe. Every household had a poultry farm and on every fifth day

## Cement Industry in Ceylon

### Indian Firm's Investigations

Ambalangoda, Tuesday.

Investigations with regard to new cement industry in Ceylon, providing work for more than 2,000 persons, have been made at Ambalangoda by an Indian firm.

The village of Akurala, about two miles south of Ambalangoda, is one bed of limestone, and the sub-soil as well as the surface soil is said to contain a large percentage of calcium of lime, the chief ingredient in the manufacture of cement.

The testing of the soil was carried out for about eight weeks by a small research staff, which made thorough study of different samples of soil in their natural habitat as well as under laboratory conditions, and they are of the opinion that Akurala and its surroundings provide the best soil for the manufacture of cement.

Tests were also conducted at Puttalam and Kankasanturai, but detailed experiments had to be given up due to the insufficient quantity of the soil and the prohibitive costs of transport.

The research staff has just left Akurala for India and it is understood that an early start will be made after consultations with the Ceylon Government.

The draft scheme of the Company, it is stated, consists of acquiring a few hundred acres of marshy land for the present and the erection of an up-to-date factory near the Pahawe Railway station.

The residents of Akurala are rather sceptical of the success of the scheme and they feel that the local lime-stone industry will be affected adversely. There are at present about 45 lime kilns in Akurala, and they fear that these will have to be closed down.

eggs were collected for export, after appropriate grading and testing. Anjo was also famous for its orchards, and for its export of fruits to Europe. Small farms and intensive agriculture were the chief characteristics.

In the Co-operative Warehouses the producer was able to stock his grain and obtain a loan on it until it was sold and the money realised. The Co-operative Societies for Industrial Workers provided an effective means of supplying the workers with all their requirements—food, clothing, cutlery, wines and stores, children's requisites, stationery, the the margin of profit retained being nominal.

The "Cathedral of Co-operation" was of recent origin, the building being estimated to have cost about two million yen—or about 20 lakhs of rupees. Within it was located the Co-operative Union which published two magazines every month, one to serve the urban areas and the other the rural areas, with a combined circulation of two and half million copies a month.

## BUDGET PASSES THIRD READING

FOUR LAKHS INCREASE

A MILLION DROP IN  
DEFENCE BILL

Colombo, Wednesday 27.

CEYLON'S 1939-40 Budget Bill, which emerged from the Committee stage yesterday increased by more than five lakhs, was read a third time in the State Council and passed.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka mentioned that in view of the war the financial position would be revised and a report submitted to the House by next month.

Owing to partial demobilization, and economies, Mr. M. M. Wedderburn said that the country's monthly expenditure on Defence would drop from Rs. 1,500,000 to between Rs. 600,000 and Rs. 200,000.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka (the Leader of the House) in the Committee stage said that the Board of Ministers had appointed a Committee to examine the whole financial situation. Perhaps in the course of the next month they would be able to submit the report to the House.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka moved the third reading of the Appropriation Bill.

Dr. N. M. Perera (Ruanwella) said that a serious situation was arising in view of the intention of heads of departments to effect drastic retrenchment measures on instructions received from the Treasury. A number of Government departments had decided to discontinue workmen and the situation was being aggravated by the steps taken by private firms who were dismissing their employees on the pretext of the war. The situation was becoming really grave in view of the panic into which some of the companies had fallen. The unemployment list was increasing and the cost of living too was increasing. Some steps should be taken to check the situation and prevent the position being made worse by unnecessary panic.

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Mannar) said that the employees who had been thrown out of work in enemy companies should be given at least six months' pay.

The third reading of the Budget was passed.

## INDO-CEYLON TRADE TALKS

### Likely at an Early Date

It is learned that there is now every likelihood of arrangements being made for the Indo-Ceylon trade talks to be held at an early date.

Failing next month they will probably come off early in November.

The assumption that the proposed trade negotiations between the two countries will take place is based on the terms of an inquiry which, it is learned, was recently received by the Ceylon Government from the Government of India.

## A REGISTER OF CEYLONESE IN BRITAIN

### Trade Commissioner Preparing List

A record of all Ceylonese in Britain is being compiled by the Trade Commissioner in London, Mr. G. K. W. Perera, so that he might communicate with them if the necessity arises.

The Trade Commissioner's office will serve as an advisory bureau for Ceylonese in England until other arrangements are made.

## Turkish Minister in Moscow

London, Monday.

Bey Sukru Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, arrived in Moscow today. He was welcomed by M. Poterukin and other Foreign Office officials. The Ambassadors and Ministers of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Persia and Afghanistan were also present at the station, which was decorated with the Soviet and the Turkish flags.

Turkish officials, it is reported from Ankara, predict that M. Sarajoglu will induce the Soviet to give a guarantee that German ships would be barred from the Black Sea and that the Balkans would be spared the horrors of war.

## Fined for Using False Measures

Pt. Pedro, Tuesday.

Before Mr. R. W. D. de Silva, Magistrate of Point Pedro, Sub-Inspector of Police Mr. M. M. A. Cader, charged 1. Visuvanathan Kandiah, 2. Kumaraswamy Kandavanam, 3. Muthuthamby Kandiah, 4. Murugasu Thamotheeram, 5. Mohamed Sultan 6. A. Mohamed, 7. Annamalai Annasamy Nadar, 8. Veluppilai Manicam and 9. Arunasalam Vellaisamy, all of Nelliady, Point Pedro, with having sold rice with short and unstamped measures. All pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 20/-, Rs. 15/-, Rs. 10/-, Re. 1/-, Rs. 10/-, Rs. 5/-, warned and discharged, Rs. 2/50, Rs. 2/50, respectively. All paid the fine. (Cor.)

## Unlawful Assembly and Theft of a push-cycle

Pt. Pedro, Tuesday.

Mr. M. M. A. Cader, Sub-Inspector of Police, Point Pedro, charged six men, namely (1) K. Ponnudurai, (2) K. Ponniah, (3) V. Mylvaganam, (4) P. Kandappo, (5) P. Aiyadurai and (6) S. Kandavanam, all of Alway South, before Mr. W. Richard D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, with having assaulted Mr. A. Saravananmuthu and robbed his push bicycle.

First accused pleaded guilty to the theft and appealed to the Court to show mercy. Sub-Inspector had to accept the plea made by the 1st accused.

1st accused was sentenced to three months R. I. and the rest were discharged. (Cor.)



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Hindu Board of Education

Sir,—Mr. S. Rajaratnam's letter in your paper showing two instances in which Mr. S. Natesan opposed the registration of Board Schools has made Mr. Kanapathipillai of Taiyiddy to publish a scurrilous leaflet.

Does not the leaflet show that Mr. Natesan opposed the registration of the Board's Taiyiddy School and also that Mr. Kanapathipillai helped Mr. Natesan very strongly in the last two elections?

Fairplay.

Copay, 27-9-39.

## Local Food Production

Sir,—As regards Sir Baron Jayatilaka's suggestion to produce food supplies locally, one can never deny the fact that Jaffna will take the lead in that she has sons, who are physically well fitted to rough out in the task of producing all varieties of local foodstuffs at this time of grave crisis when war is likely to continue and lack of shipping facilities, increase of freight, and profiteering by merchants operate very much to raise the local price of commodities imported from abroad.

Kurakkan, Varaku, Saami together with Tapioca are some of the chief food products that our people in the countryside feed upon. Special mention must be made of the produce of the Palmyrah—the life-giving tree of the North.

It is no shame but a pride to say that most of the cultivators from the countryside use rice as an extra luxury and live mostly upon local foodstuffs. The town folk who laughed at them in scorn may now find out for themselves the virtues of local food and start practising to eat Kurakkan, Varaku, Saami, etc. so that they may escape the pangs of starvation.

In starting such a campaign of food production one should not also fail to thank Sir Baron Jayatilaka for his esteemed suggestion. Should such a campaign continue to function even in time of peace Lanka may at least be proud that she is self supplying in her food materials.

Yours etc.,  
S. POOLOGASING 'M.

Jaffna.

## "India Must Function as a Free Nation"

(Continued from page 1)

a group or a party, is to demonstrate our pettiness when great issues are at stake. That way lies disservice to India and her people.

The Working Committee have given the lead; India has spoken and her voice has found an echo in our hearts. Let us all stand by it and not raise jarring notes in this hour of destiny. Every Congressman must weigh his words and measure his action so that he says or does nothing to weaken the national resolve or take

## Manipay Village Committee

## Loyalty and Other Resolutions

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Manipay Village Committee:—

1. That this meeting of the Village Committee, Manipay, desires to assure to His Excellency the Governor of the traditional loyalty of the Tamil people to His Majesty the King Emperor and their readiness to co-operate with and render whatever help they can to the authorities in the Island in any measure they deem fit and expedient to adopt in the interest of the Empire.

2. That this meeting of the Village Committee, Manipay, desires to request the Government Agent, Northern Province, to fix the prices of foodstuffs in the Jaffna U.D.C. area and other parts of the Jaffna Peninsula after examining the invoices of honest traders and consulting public opinion as the prices fixed at present seem to be much higher and giving chances for traders to profiteer at the expense of the public considering the fact that rice, sugar, currys and other foodstuffs are imported to Jaffna direct from India, Burma and Java.

3. That this meeting of the Village Committee, Manipay, expresses its dissatisfaction with the Board of Ministers for deciding to grant relief of one lac of rupees only to those tobacco cultivators who are members of the Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society, while a majority of the tobacco cultivators are not members of the society.

4. That this meeting of the Village Committee, Manipay, requests the Board of Ministers to take immediate steps to have the port of Kankesanthurai opened for passenger traffic to and from India, particularly Pt. Colomere and to split the proposed vote of Rs. 40,000/- between Kankesanthurai and Kayts, as the former port is an all Ceylon port centrally situated in the north of Ceylon with Railway and Road traffic to all parts of the Island. (C.R.)

away from the dignity of the Congress. We hold together, we speak together and we shall act together for the sake of India, whose love has inspired us so long and whose service has been our high privilege. The future beckons to us. Let us march in step to the goal of freedom.

(The National Herald.)

## Military Administration in Ancient India

(Continued from page 4)

the most honourable mode of exit from this world was by dying in a battlefield with a weapon in hand. This was to him a sure passport to heaven! (விடுதலைக்காகம்)

The Mahabharata says: "A joy it is to be killed in war, painless is the soldier's death, and heaven is his goal" (4). According to the Sukra-niti, "the death of Kshatriyas in the bed is a sin. The man who gets death with an unharmed body by exerting cough and bile and crying aloud is not a Kshatriya. Death in the home except in the fight is not laudable. Cowardice is a miserable sin. The Kshatriya who retreats with a bleeding body after sustaining defeat in battles and is encircled by members of the family, deserves death. What is there to regret in the death of the brave man who is killed at the front? For, the fairies in the other world vie with one another in reaching the warrior who is killed in action in the hope that he be their husband. Nothing indeed could be more tempting in view of the notion that the rascal who flies from a fight to save his life is really dead though alive, and endures the sins of the whole people. The great position that is attained by the sages after long and tedious penances is immediately reached by warriors who meet death in warfare. This is at once penance, virtue and eternal religion. There is no other thing besides valour in all the three worlds" (5).

The Agni Purana also has:

"A hero enjoys the pleasures of life by victory or conquers heaven by death. A hero by conquering his enemy, lives in pleasure, while a happy hereafter waits a man who is killed in a battle. A soldier cannot better requit the debts of his sovereign than by sacrificing his life in his cause and in battle, whereby the gates of heaven will be opened unto him. A soldier cannot wish for a happier end than a death in battle, whereby he is sure to attain an elevated existence after death. Death in battle signifies the death of a man bemastered with the blood of the brave and hence it is the best of all sin-expiating penances for a soldier. A battle is the best austerity for the brave, since wounds and blows inflicted in its course, require as much fortitude to endure as any of the most painful of austerities. Hundreds and hundreds of celestial beauties attend upon a man who sacrifices his life in battle in the cause of his king and country. A soldier, who rallies a beaten or retreating column, acquires infinite merit by so doing. The soldier who deserts his comrades at arms and flies in terror from the field of battle, incurs the sin of killing a Brahmana, and the gods for sake such a vile coward for good. The soldier who prefers death to defeat, and thinks it more honourable to die with his front to the enemy than a safe but inglorious retreat,

the soldier who dies or conquers and never shows his back to the enemy, acquires the merit of a thousand horse-sacrifices." (6)

The Purananuru also says that he whose valour is sung by bards here on earth is sure of mounting the celestial car which carries the soul in its ascent to the abode of the immortals." (7) So firm was this belief that every individual, who had not the chance of dying in a battle-field, but died or was about to die on account of illness or other causes, was laid on dharba grass spread over the ground, and his chest was split open with a sword, in order that he might thus enter the abode of the brave. (8) The same idea is conveyed in Tholkappiam, (9) Manimekalai (10) and in Manava Dharma Shastra. (11) It will thus be seen that every Hindu of old was an enthusiastic soldier. He was born a hero, he lived a hero, and he died a hero.

Tiruvalluvar, therefore, says that "the army, which is complete in its four parts and conquers without fear of wounds, is the chief wealth of the king. It should contain veterans who could hold out in desperate situations with grim determination. It should possess valour, honour, a long tradition of its predecessors, and trustworthiness. It should face valiantly even the God of Death, if he were to advance against it in all his fury. And last, but not least, it should be led by capable generals." (12)

(To be Continued.)

[All Rights Reserved]

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 772.  
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Cumaravelu Candiah of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna

Deceased.

Nagammah widow of Cumaravelu Candiah of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Candiah Visuvalingam  
2. Candiah Sellammah  
3. Candiah Balasubramaniam  
4. Candiah Kandassamy  
5. Sabapathippillai Sinnathamby all of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of August, 1939 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor on the part of Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents to represent them in the Testamentary Proceedings, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 4th day of October, 1939, appear and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

13th September, 1939.  
(O. 47. 28-9 & 2-10-39.)

No 99794

(4) Karna-parva, xciii. 58-9.

(5) Op.cit. IV. vii. 599-657.

(6) Op. cit. cxxxvi. 52-56.

(7) Lyric, 27: 7-9.

(8) Ibid, 93: 8-11.

(9) Agattinai, 44, com.

(10) Canto, xxiii. 13-16.

(11) Lecture, vii. 89.

(12) Kural, Chap. 77.



## Chief Justice Resigns

### Ill-health of Sir Sidney Abrahams

Colombo, Tuesday.

Sir Sidney Abrahams has submitted his resignation, on grounds of ill health, from the office of Chief Justice of Ceylon.

His Majesty the King has accepted Sir Sidney's resignation, which will take effect from October 21.

Sir Sidney Abrahams, who is now in England, left the Island on leave in March. Shortly after reaching London he had to enter Westminster Hospital for a serious operation, and was under the care of Sir Adolphe Abrahams, his brother, who is Dean of the Medical School attached to that institution.

Sir Sidney Abrahams, K.C., who was appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon in 1936, will long be remembered for the masterly judgment in which he held the Governor's deportation order on a suspected Communist named M. A. L. Blacegirdle to be illegal, and also for the part he played as Chairman of the Blacegirdle Commission.

### Sir S. Abrahams' Career

Sir Sidney Abrahams was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which he entered from Bedford Modern School. After studying Law at Cambridge where he obtained the B.A. and L.L.B. degrees, he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1909, when he was 24 years of age, and practised on the Midland Circuit.

His Colonial service dates from the year 1915 when he was appointed Town Magistrate, Zanzibar.

In 1920 he was seconded to the Mesopotamia Civil Administration and held successively the posts of Advocate-General, Baghdad, and President, Civil Courts, Basra.

In 1922 he was appointed Attorney-General of Zanzibar.

Thereafter he was Attorney-General of Uganda from 1925-27 and Attorney-General, Gold Coast, from 1923 until his appointment as Chief Justice of Uganda in 1933.

From Uganda he was appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika in 1934, and his next appointment was to Ceylon.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL COMPETITION

### Season Opens Tomorrow

The Inter-collegiate Football Competition opens tomorrow. The matches will be played on the Jaffa Schools Sports Association Ground, the Jaffa Esplanade.

The first match will be played tomorrow at 4-30 p.m. between St. Henry's College and St. John's College.

The following matches will be played on Saturday the 30th inst.

3-30 p.m.: Skanda Varodaya College vs. St. Patrick's

4-30 p.m.: Manipal Hindu vs. Victoria College.

## FOOD DRIVE PLANS

### Minister Appoints Committee

Food drive plans are being expedited by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

He has appointed a sub-committee of his executive committee to consider various schemes and put forward suggestions. The sub-committee consists of Mr. B. H. Aluwihare, Mr. D. M. Rajapakse and Mr. R. C. Kannangara. Mr. H. R. Freeman's assistance will be sought whenever necessary.

A few days ago he had a conference with the officers of the Agricultural Department who have been asked to submit schemes suitable for their respective areas.

A deputation from the Low-country Products Association met the Minister on Monday and assured him of their co-operation in his efforts to augment the Island's food production. Mr. James P. Fernando, Chairman, led the deputation, the other members of which were Sir Wilfred de Soysa, Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere, Dr. H. M. Peries, Mr. Wace de Neise, Mr. N. D. S. Silva, Gate Mudaliyar A. G. Pillekeratne and the Secretary, Mr. A. H. T. de Soysa.

## DEMAND FOR COCONUT EXPECTED

### Experience During Last War

An increasing demand for coconut oil, copra and desiccated coconut is expected as a result of the war, judging from experience in the Great War when the price of copra rose to Rs. 135 per candy and desiccated coconut fetched over fifty cents a lb.

Plumbago also rose steadily during the Great War from Rs. 400 a ton to about Rs. 1,500 a ton and remained at that level for some time.

There is a good deal of speculation, however, as to whether the existence of the Coconut Board Sales Room will affect the smooth supply of the demand when such an occasion arises.

## Marriage by Proxy

One of the social customs common in India among certain communities marriage by proxy. The passing of a law this week by the French Parliament permitting soldiers in the field to marry by proxy, shows that there is nothing primitive about the custom and that it must have been dictated, as all customs have originally been, by a practical necessity. Several countries in Europe have now laws for the adoption of children. (I.S.R.)

## Directorate Of Bank Of Ceylon

### Replies to Questions in Council

Colombo Tuesday, 26.

In the State Council today, the answers were tabled by the Minister of Labour Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, to certain questions asked by Mr. Sri Pathmanathan, regarding the Directorate and the applicants for shares of the Bank of Ceylon.

Mr. Sri Pathmanathan asked:—

(1) The names of the Directors of the Bank of Ceylon recommended by the Executive Committee and their respective nationalities?

(2) Whether a Tamil was recommended by the Executive Committee of Labour for a Directorship of the Bank of Ceylon?

(3) Whether His Excellency the Governor has indicated any reason to the Minister for not appointing a Tamil for a Directorship?

(4) What is the number of shares bought by each community and how many people of each community contributed to the purchase of these shares?

The following were the Minister's replies:—

(1) Mr. A. E. de Silva (Sinhalese); Sir Mohamed Macan Markar (Ceylon Moor); Mr. H. W. Peiris (Sinhalese); Mr. H. V. Perera (Sinhalese); Mr. J. Tyagaraja (Ceylon Tamil).

(2) Yes.

(3) No, the question of race did not enter into the appointment. His Excellency the Governor did not approve of the recommendation of Mr. Tyagaraja as he was holding the post of Manager of the State Mortgage Bank.

(4) As the applicants for shares had not been asked to state to what community they belong, the information which is given below can only be regarded as approximately correct, viz:—

	Number of Applicants.	Number of Shares.
Sinhalese	2,491	20,436
Tamils	360	5,230
Burghers	31	574
Europeans	22	1,008
Indians	65	1,570
Muslims	151	1,182
	3,120	30,000

## Committed to Supreme Court

Pt. Pedro, Tuesday.

Murugupillai Visuvalingam and Seenivasagam Arumugam, both of Thanakarakurichi, Udumuttudi, were committed to stand their trial before the Supreme Court.

They are charged with having stabbed Murugupillai Aiyamuthu to death. This order has been made today by Mr. W. Richard D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, on the instruction of the Attorney-General. (Cor.)

## Next Indian Congress Session

Wardhaganj, Sept. 25.

It was finally decided to hold the Congress session at Ramgarh (Bihar) in December.

The A.I.C.C. will fix the dates next month.

## COCONUT COOKERY

### Estate Propaganda By Caravan

One hundred and thirteen exhibits were entered for the cookery competition held at Mount Venion Estate Kotagala, by the Coconut Board Propaganda Caravan.

Dr. C. Sivaretnam judged the preparations. Mr. Kenneth Morford, Manager of the Estate, awarded three additional cash prizes, thereby making a total of seven cash prizes.

The following were the winners:—

(a) Seasoned coconut dish fried in coconut oil, 1st prize. Perichy Kanipual. 2nd prize: Muniandy.

(b) A vegetable curry prepared with coconut milk, 1st prize Sinauma, 2nd prize Thyalai.

The awards were given away by Mrs. K. Morford. After the distribution of prizes Mr. M. M. Alexander, Propaganda Officer of the Coconut Board, particularly thanked Mr. & Mrs. Morford for their help and co-operation in interesting estate labour in the uses of the coconut.

Mr. Morford in a note in the Caravan's log-book wrote: "I should like to see attractive cards giving simple recipes for coconut dishes distributed in Tamil. I feel sure this will result in greater sales of all coconut products. (Cor.)

## COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE, COLOMBO

### Examination Results

Following are the results of Professional Examinations held in July 1939:

#### Final Examination for the Diploma

Honours:—Nil.

Passes:—In order of merit, F. K. Hewavitarne, M. D. Sebastian, C. A. Rahim, K. C. de Silva, Miss. A. Sittampalam, D. Nanayakkara.

Completes the Examination:—S. P. Kalalasekera, B. S. Dharmasena.

#### Third Professional Examination

Honours:—H. Sucharitaratne.

Passes:—D. P. Dolawatte, S. L. G. Sirisena, C. R. de Nal.

Completes the Examination:—W. G. A. D. Fernando, P. R. Wijesinghe, Miss. D. F. Senaratne, G. D. C. Samarasinghe, W. F. P. Wijewardene, D. W. Gunawardene, P. S. P. Waidyaratne, E. L. N. Dias, J. B. W. Abeysekera, M. S. M. Nobideen.

#### Second Professional Examination

Honours:—Nil.

Passes:—G. Lathpandura. Completes the Examination:—P. N. Fernando, P. L. Gunawardena, M. V. Hassim, P. T. Fernando, K. V. Thampo.

#### First Professional Examination

Honours:—K. G. Punchiguru, G. D. S. Jayasekera, L. E. V. Cabreal, M. Hendrick.

Passes:—S. Pasqual, L. G. H. Perera, B. D. Ranachandra, K. V. Ariyawansa, M. E. de Silva, W. H. S. Goonewardene, D. O. Pathberiya, K. D. Arnolis, S. Jayasekera, A. D. de Silva, A. Devanarayana, E. Alahakoon.

Completes the Examination:—K. A. Gamad, A. M. Subramaniam, S. Sinnatamby.



## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)  
BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

**SHARES:** 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

**FIXED DEPOSITS** received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

**DRAFTS** issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

**INDIAN MONEY** bought and sold

**LOANS** on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI,

Y. 47. 21-11-38—20-11-39. (1's)

Shroff.

A UNIQUE TREAT TO THE ELITE  
OF JAFFNA!

VISIT

## THE PREMIER CAFE

(Bankshall Street.)

Modelled on the Leading Metropolitan  
Refreshment Rooms.

**F**OUNTAIN BRAND MINERALS  
FRESH FRUIT DRINKS  
FRUIT CAKES, ICES & THE  
FOOD OF LOVE—RADIO MUSIC

[In Short for Everything Appetising  
Refreshing & Entertaining

MANAGEMENT

## THE PREMIER BAKERY

BANKSHALL STREET,

Phone 44.

JAFFNA.

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

[T]

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN INDIGENOUS CONCERNS  
**THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd.**  
(Estd. in 1918)

Authorised Capital Rs. 100,000  
(1000 SHARES OF Rs. 100/- EACH)  
Reserve Fund Rs. 23237.39

Dividends Paid for the Last 19 Years Rs. 80,000.00  
Is

The only outstanding National Business Concern Serving the  
Public Interests

Patronize This Store and Buy Your Provisions Here

Invest your Savings by Buying a Share here. Support this  
National Undertaking: Very good Dividends have been  
Paid in the past in spite of keen Competition.

Please Apply for Particulars to  
the Manager

[Y. 175. 24-10-38 to 23-10-39] T.

## N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS  
COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements.  
We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is  
a superior cement and well patronised by Government and  
other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these  
cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at  
surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION

We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures  
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in  
all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes,  
Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

### Head Office

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

Y. 65. 1-3-38—31-3-39. (T)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7375.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late  
Gowriammah widow of Nadarajah  
of Vannarponnai West Jaffna

Deceased.

Nadarajah Navaratnam of Tellippalai  
East

and Petitioner.

1. Nadarajah Kandaswamy
2. Thayalnayagi daughter of Nadarajah
3. Visaladchy widow of Ponniah of Tellippalai East

The 1st and 2nd are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of May 1939, in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is

ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased as an heir unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear shall appear before this Court on the 15th day of September 1939 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

This 25th day of August 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy.  
District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. P. Nagalingam,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended to 13th October 1939.

(Inld.) C. C.

D. J. Jaffna.

(O. 45. 28-9 & 2-10-39.)

Nº

503

BEST

"CROWN" BRAND  
TILES

WEST MINISTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS  
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

RADIO RECEIVERS

BEST

CEMENT

&c.

STOCKED BY

EMMANUEL TIRUCHELVAM

"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN

**Charges Competitive.**

Tgram: Tiruchelvam

T'phone: 52.

H. 88. 13-7-39 to 12-2-40.)

(T)

NEAT AND GOOD

# Printing

OF  
EVERY  
DESCRIPTION

## Artistic

AND

## Commercial

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU

## THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai, East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai Jaffna, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939.