

THE Hindu Organ.

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

(WAR NUMBER)

VOL. LI.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 49.

"OLD PARTNERS IN A NEW CRIME"

New Moves on the Inter-National Chess-Board

THE INTRIGUING DIPLOMACY OF RUSSIA

By Intrax

SOVIET strategy is revealing itself in unexpected forms and unsuspected forms and unsuspected colours. Those who had been thinking that the Soviets would rather keep out of the Polish imbroglio had been sorely disappointed at the business-like occupation of the Polish territory by the Red Army. It is not the question of independence that is at stake to-day. That question will be settled once for all between Hitler and the Democracies and the grim determination of Great Britain to see the matter through at any cost is now a fact which has caused uneasiness even in Hitler's headquarters. But the immediate objective of the Democracies has been made a little complicated by the intriguing diplomacy of Russia. No one, of course, need at this stage entertain any doubts regarding the nature of the new friendship between Nationalist Socialist and the international Communist. That both had entered into a secret understanding apart from the Russo-German Non-aggression Pact and that both of them had conspired deliberately against Great Britain and France is a self-evident fact to-day. I can, of course, understand that Stalin has some old sores to clear against Great Britain who treated Russia at Munich as a third-rate power. But that he would throw himself into the arms of a fire-eating Nazi in order to spite Mr. Chamberlain, nobody had imagined.

International Acrobatics

In this drama of international acrobatics, Hitler seems to act as the band-master. Not only did he attempt successfully a political somersault but he has persuaded his Far East-

ern ally, Japan, to dance to the tune from Moscow. It will not take a very long time for Hitler to understand that the Russian bear will soon get out of hand. Who can say that what Madame Tabouis forecasts for Germany will not become one day a stunning reality and that the prophecy of Mr. Bernard Shaw that Stalin will not scruple to make a cats-paw of Hitler is not mere wishful thinking. The fact is that Stalin's diplomacy offers an indirect threat to the whole world and though the British Government would not be induced to change its general policy as a result of the latest Russian coup, the new situation arising from the Russian participation is pregnant with the gravest possibilities to the peace of that remaining portion of the world which has not so far been involved directly in the hostilities. The threat, in particular, to this country, should Russia persist in fishing in the troubled waters, is bound to take a serious form. For, according to the ambitious plans of the world's Greatest Tyrant and Aggressor, China goes to Japan, India goes to Russia, South Africa goes to Italy while he himself would look West. It will, of course, be foolish to assert that Moscow is always ready to fall in with Hitler's plans and that Stalin is a political babe to be duped with promises of world-domination. But the fact that he has so far acted according to plans, mutually agreed upon between him and Hitler, has made Stalin a suspect. It has also been emphasized in this connection that Russia could not afford to let the German forces knock at her doors in the conquered Poland and even as a matter of self-defence

(Continued on page 5)

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

The Army (Contd.)

RECRUITMENT OF AN ARMY

By S. R. Muttukumar

SUKRA makes us understand that a commission in the army is to be conferred on a Kshatriya, and in his absence on a Brahman. War Office is not to be the preserve of a Kshatriya.⁽¹⁾ In regard to the Vaisya and the Sudra, the ruling is that they are not to be made commanders.⁽²⁾ But in the next two lines it is stated that the commander is to be selected from any caste, since the only qualification to be looked for in the candidate is valour. Sukra further enumerates the general rule that fighting is the duty of the four pure as well as of the mixed castes.⁽³⁾ It is clear, therefore, that Sukra does not seek to create fighting profession as the special calling, exclusive sphere, monopoly or preserve of a particular caste of the community. The Sudra is not to be discriminated against, nor is the barbarian. He says: "Those who are well up in *Niti-sastras*, the use of arms and ammunitions, manipulations of battle-arrays and the art of management and discipline, who are not too young but of middle age, who are brave, self-controlled, able-bodied, always mindful of their own duties, devoted to their masters and hunters of enemies, should be made commanders or soldiers, whether they are Sudras or Kshatriyas, Vaisyas or descended from *Mlechehas*"⁽⁴⁾ Thus the offices of the State are to be filled by men who, whatever be their birth connections, are qualified to discharge the duties of a soldier and military officer.

It appears that the army of the State was also recruited from independent forest tribes who did not ordinarily acknowledge suzerainty of the neighbouring chief. They brought

their own apparatus. They were known as *kirats*.⁽⁵⁾

Constituents of an Army

The Indian army was primarily of two kinds: (1) one's own, and (2) that belonging to the allies. Each again was of two kinds, according as it was (1) long standing, or (2) newly recruited, and also as it was (1) useful, or (2) useless. It might also be trained or untrained, officered by the State or not officered by the State, equipped by the State with arms, or supplying their own arms and ammunitions; bringing their own vehicles or supplied with vehicles by the State.⁽⁶⁾

An Indian army, in accordance with immemorial tradition, comprised four "arms," namely, infantry, cavalry, chariots and elephants, collectively known as *சதுரங்கம்* (*Chaturankam*). The ancient Tamil lexicon, *Divakaram*, has: "*சதுரங்கம் யானை தேர் குதிரை காலன்*"⁽⁷⁾. The infantry was classified as *swagama*, that which proceeds independently, and the other three as *anyagama*, that which has resort to vehicles. Each of these was again of three kinds, (1) that pertaining to the gods; (2) that pertaining to the monsters; and (3) that pertaining to human beings. The preceding ones were stronger than the succeeding⁽⁸⁾

Though this fourfold division was followed by Tholkappianar,⁽⁹⁾ Tiruvalluvar⁽¹⁰⁾ and other ancient Hindu writers, Strabo makes a sextuple division by adding the commissariat and the navy department.⁽¹¹⁾ It may be noted

(Continued on page 4)

(5) *Ibid*, IV. vii. 28.(6) *Sukraniti*, IV. vii. 17-20.(7) *Op. cit.*, sec. xii.(8) *Sukraniti*, IV. vii. 3-6.

(9) Marapiyal 71.

(10) *Koral*, 761.(11) *Mc Crindle's Megasthenes and Arrian*, p. 89, note.(1) *Sukraniti*, ii. 865.(2) *Ibid*, ii. 866.(3) *Ibid*, ii. 867-8.(4) *Ibid*, ii. 276-80.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE O. B. A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

29th OCTOBER, 1939

Programme

- 8 30 a. m: Pooja.
 9 30 a. m: Singing Competition & Musical Entertainment
 12 00 noon: Lunch
 2 30 p. m: Business Meeting
 4 30 p. m: Principal's Tea
 5 p. m: Football
 Tennis } College vs
 Volley Ball } Old Boys
 7 30 p. m: Dinner

[Those who wish to join the Dinner are requested to inform the Secretary on or before the 18th instant with the Dinner Fee of Rs. 1-50]

V. Sivasubramaniam
 Hony. Secretary
 Jaffna,
 5-10-39

NOTICE

The Power of Attorney given to Mr. Velappan Viswalingam of Point Pedro by the undersigned is hereby cancelled.

M. KANAPATHIPILLAI
 Naval Hospital,
 Trincomalee.
 27-9-39.

(Mis. 157. 2 & 5-10 39.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1939.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS AND THE WAR

THERE IS EVERY POSSIBILITY that the talks between the Viceroy and the Congress leaders that have been proceeding for some time will lead to a satisfactory compromise which will open the way for the full co-operation of the Indian people with Britain in the war against Nazism and its dream of European domination. The fact that the three and a half hours' interview which Mahatmaji had last week with the Viceroy was followed by the interview of MR. NEHRU and BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD indicates that the differences between the Congress and the Raj as regards the future status of India in the British Commonwealth are not material and that a satisfactory solution is likely. MR. JINNAH, the Muslim leader, is also proceeding to Delhi to take part in the deliberations and to present the Muslim case. But for the intransigence of the Muslim League and its leader, the Con-

gress would have made its terms with the British raj and realised the substance of self government long ago. The Working Committee met on the 3rd inst. to consider the statement of Lord Zetland on the Congress attitude to the War, and Mahatmaji and the Working Committee leaders are in Delhi to await the results of the interview so that they may make an early decision as regards the participation of the Congress in the war, if the results were favourable. All things point to the possibility of a satisfactory solution being arrived at this week.

LORD ZETLAND'S speech in the House of Lords was rather impolitic and had something of the loftiness associated with an imperialist. It is not fair to accuse the Congress of trying to embarrass the British nation in a crisis by a spirit of petty bargaining, as the Indian Secretary seems to have hinted at. MAHATMAJI was evidently moved by the great crisis created by Nazi aggression and has shown his full sympathy towards the democracies. The moral support of MAHATMAJI given so unstintedly shows the great desire of the Congress to stand by Britain in her fight against Hitlerism. India cannot co-operate with Britain to entrench British Imperialism in her own land. The war must mean freedom to the brown as well as the white peoples of the world. India cannot be held in the old terms and required to lend her help in the war. Co-operation can be only between equals and the Congress must feel convinced that India would be placed on a status of perfect equality with Britain at the conclusion of the war. Under other terms co-operation cannot be free and hearty. In the last war India was stirred by the high ideals professed by the Allies and was disillusioned at the Round Table Conference. This time the Congress does not want to commit itself in advance without a clear understanding that India is to be master of her own destiny within her own shores and is not to be exploited for imperialist purposes. It would be unfair to construe such an attitude into one of petty bargaining. It is an essential precaution necessitated by the experiences of the last war. Besides the Congress has not put any difficulties in the way of the raj war measures in India, though it could not for want of a clear understanding as to future policy, fully co-operate in these measures. We feel no doubt that the gravity of the war situation will make it possible for the Congress and the British Government to arrive at a satisfactory compromise, so that the Indian people may throw their full weight on the side of Britain and help to create a new world order everywhere.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF FRENCH GAINS

Large Part of Siegfried Line in French Hands

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED

Paris, Tuesday.

THE strategic importance of the gains hitherto achieved on the Western Front are summed up by the military expert of "Le Petit Parisien" who says that the French have occupied approximately 100,000 acres (about 153 square miles) of German territory and that a large part of the outposts of the Siegfried Line are now in French hands.

Between the present front and the Maginot Line is a band of territory, several kilometres wide, acting as a bulwark for the Maginot Line against the action of German artillery by lengthening the range. At present, the German guns are doing nothing to the Maginot Line defences.

Should a large-scale offence be attempted, the enemy would first come against his former positions. Then, even assuming that the French were forced to retreat, the enemy would have to take the blockhouses recently established. He would have to face an unimaginable barrage of machinegun fire and for him it would be another Verdun.

French Safe From Bombardment

London, Tuesday.

There has been great activity by French and German patrols. According to unofficial reports the French advance into German territory is such that the Maginot line is safe from German bombardment and 150 square miles of German territory have been occupied.

It is officially announced in Paris that 24 German fighter planes were shot down in September for the loss of eight French fighter machines.

It is learned that leaflets were dropped by British airmen in their recent observation flight over Berlin and Potsdam. The nature of the leaflets, which are the first to be scattered over the German capital, has not been revealed.

French Communiqué

Raids Repulsed

Paris, Tuesday.

A communiqué says "There was great activity by the patrols of both sides during the night. Enemy raids have been repulsed to the east of the Moselle and the Saar. Artillery is active on both sides in the same regions".

PETROL CONTROL BILL

Coupons to be Introduced

A Draft Bill to provide for the control of the supply and the conservation of the stocks of petrol in Ceylon was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday.

On and after a date to be fixed by the Governor, no person will be allowed to purchase petrol unless he has been approved as a consumer or unless he obtains an order authorising him to obtain petrol direct from a supplier.

The Bill makes special provision for the supply of petrol for the use of His Majesty's Forces.

Orders will be issued to specified suppliers and vendors authorising them to supply petrol for the use of His Majesty's Forces, but the quantity so supplied will not be in excess of a specified maximum.

For this purpose special permits will be issued and petrol will only be supplied on their surrender.

PROTEST AGAINST INDIA JOINING WAR

50,000 Mill Workers Strike In Bombay

Bombay, Monday.

Some workers in the mills of Bombay have gone on a one-day strike against India being involved in a European war. About 50,000 workers, it is understood, stayed at home, and, as a consequence, 32 out of 80 or more mills, are not working.

Letter to the Editor

An Appeal

Sir,—A general Conference is to be held on Wednesday the 11th instant at 5 p.m. at the Jaffna Central College Hall to make arrangements for a Flag Day on Nov. 11th the usual Poppy day, and raise funds for helping Red Cross work.

All in sympathy with the wounded and the afflicted as a result of war are cordially invited to attend this Conference.

Yours etc.

James S. Mather,
 Organising Secretary,
 Jaffna Social Workers' Association.

Jaffna, Oct. 3rd 1939.

NO PEACE UNTIL POLAND HAS BEEN VINDICATED

Britain's Grim Determination

A REVIEW OF THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR

By Dr. S. C. Paul,
(In a broadcast on the 3rd inst.)

THIS is a review of the news of the 4th week of the War. The outstanding event of the week is the capitulation of Warsaw after a grim and gallant resistance against desperate odds and the defeat of Poland by Germany.

Poland, a country with a long and chequered history which regained its independence after the treaty of Versailles, has now been partitioned again between Germany and Russia, the latter getting the major share. The net result of Germany's war of aggression in the imposition on the greater part of Poland of a communist regime, a form of Government so recently and so often execrated by the Nazi leaders. In the heroic struggle of Poland it has not been possible, owing to her isolation, for Britain and France to render any direct assistance. But Poland's early defeat was not unexpected. It was stated in memorable words by the Polish General to the Allied Military Mission on the eve of the War,—"We shall fight. A large part of our country will be over run and we shall rise again." The callous destruction of Poland strengthens the main purpose of the Allies in this conflict, which, in the words of the Premier, is "to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their liberties."

Russo-German 'Peace Offensive'

Following on the defeat and partitioning of Poland is a further development, which apparently creates new difficulties for the Allies. Germany and Russia have signed a mutual assistance pact which is described as a 'Peace offensive.' The published text of the pact makes no reference to any military alliance; but under it, Germany and Russia have agreed to direct common efforts to ending the War and, in the event of its continuation, to consult each other on necessary measures. World opinion discounts the likelihood of Russia entering the war on the side of Germany. The allies have sought no quarrel with Russia, and it remains to be seen whether Russia desires to enter into a quarrel with them. The British public opinion is clear on the issue; if Russia threatens hostilities, the challenge will be taken up. The pact between Russia and Germany has not altered the great question at issue: viz, that the War is being fought for the cause of freedom, and Germany's every move since the outbreak of the War makes it all the more imperative that there can be no turning back until freedom is restored.

It must also be remembered that Stalin and Hitler would have to continue as in the past, to watch

each other with a certain amount of distrust and suspicion. It is felt that their collaboration is not so whole-hearted as it seems. Considerations of sheer expediency have brought them closer to each other; but it cannot suit Stalin to see Germany prosper, nor would the spread of Communist doctrine in Germany help to strengthen the Hitler regime. The view is widely held that Russia probably expects the War to culminate in a revolution in Germany on which she may rear a communist state. Moreover, Russia's assistance must continue to be purchased at such heavy price, as in the case of the partition of Poland, that the advantage of this new friendship to Germany must be largely discounted.

Germany has gained economically very little from the conquest of Poland or the pact with Russia. The supplies of wheat and oil which she had, no doubt, hoped to appropriate from Poland, are now under Russian Control. It is unlikely that, owing to difficulties of internal and over-land transport, Russia can supply the large quantities of raw materials which she has promised to give against German manufacturers. Neither has Russia developed her resources to such an extent as to make available a surplus of materials over her own internal demands. As regards petrol, for instance, Germany needs 16-18 million tons annually of which, she only produces three million tons extracted from coal. Nearly the whole of Russia's production of oil has gone to meet internal demands in the past and it is not likely that Russia can now spare a large quantity for Germany.

Western Front

German diplomacy and her brigandage has to be beaten on the Western Front and on the seas. Allied action on the western Front is yet slow but the progress made is satisfactory. The French are in no hurry. They are not in the position of Hitler who must hurry or perish. The slow pace at which it proceeds is due to the exercise of caution, because of the many traps the Germans have laid, such as land mines, to stem the French advance. However the Allied Governments have no reason to be dissatisfied with the objectives gained. They have taken 50 villages in the no man's land between the Maginot Line and German Siegfried Line.

Considerable assistance has been given to the troops by the Air forces. Several fights with units of the German Air Force have taken place with success to the Allies. Between September 24th and September 27th no less than eight enemy aircraft were brought down by French planes. The bombing of the Zeppelin Base at Friedrichshafen on September 25th was another achieve-

THE BENGAL LION STAYS ITS ROAR

CABBAGES AND KINGS

(By Lanka)

Madras 28th Sept, 1939.

WHAT would have formed a good subject for a nice paragraph in Indian politics, has gone beyond the pale by the sudden march of events of international importance, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would say. The internal bickerings in the Congress and the Left-Right quarrels had reached a very acute stage when Hitler created the Polish diversion. All bickering and quarrel ceased for the moment as if by precedent and the Left-lion went back to the Right-bear for confabulation on the Nazi aggression and allied problems. All India is eager to know the result of the Congress statement. Let us hope that the ban on bickering will last for the good of India, though the Bose appeal against the Patel will case, which is one of the causes of the Bose disaffection, is in the Bombay High Court now. It is

ment. The Air Force have also rendered other service of vital importance from a military point of view. Reconnaissance flights over the Siegfried line brought back valuable information on the disposition of the German troops and the weak points in the German fortifications. This has enabled General Gamelin to concentrate his attack on the area round Saarbrücken. The enemy's positions in this area have been so heavily pounded that he has evacuated Saarbrücken and finds himself helpless against a withering fire which is being directed at Zwetbrücken, a town in the same sector a few miles to the South-east. German strategy in this region has not made any headway against the French mode of attack. The method of encroachment and the sudden rush of surging forces which is an obsession with the army commanders of Germany as with the German Chancellor appears to have been anticipated by General Gamelin who had opportunities of seeing its defects in the World War of 1914-1918. The action of the French troops has greatly impressed the Italians. They expect a collapse of the Siegfried line. This cannot be far off with the poor living conditions prevailing among the soldiers who are defending it whatever Hitler and General Von Blauchitsch might do to galvanise them.

On the Seas

For the first time since the war began a massed attack, by twenty enemy aircraft was made Monday-week on a squadron of British capital ships, cruisers, destroyers and an aircraft carrier. No British ship was hit and no casualties occurred, while the enemy lost two flying boats. The Air Ministry announced that, on September 29th, units of the Royal Air Force carried out attacks on ships of the German Fleet in Heligoland Bight. In spite of formidable anti-aircraft fire, the attacks were pressed home at low altitude; some small damage

(Continued on Page 4)

over a lakh of rupees—rather a good sum to play politics with!

As soon as Poland came actively into the picture of European political wrangling, (though now she is off the map!) they formed an Indo-Polish Association in India to which Poet Tagore gave his blessing. 'To us it is a matter for deep satisfaction that the Polish people, with whom we share common Aryan traditions have once more been brought near to us,' said a statement in this connection.

It has not been recorded what the South Indian Tamilian Crowd had to say to this Aryan-fraternisation. Mr. Ramasamy Naicker, the so-called leader of the Justice party, has lately been airing his views about the Tamilians being an exclusive people who ought to have no dealings with Aryans in India. His lieutenant, Sir, A. T. Pannirselvam, has been crying himself hoarse over Dravidian India. Both of them perhaps will now taunt Indian Aryans that they are the kin of Hitler the super Aryan!

THE theory had been spreading among the "educated" people of India that Indian or country vegetables were not half so nutritious as "English" varieties. The snobbish among them invariably bought the latter to indicate their own superiority. Dr. Akroyd, the Nutrition Expert, has debunked this notion by stating recently that the common vegetable of the country contained more vitamin A than the costlier English vegetables such as cabbage, and asking Indians to grow more vegetables. Along with this comes the news from America that the American Institute of Nutrition has definitely found that the attempt to obtain vitamins by "processed" foods on which that country spends a hundred million pounds a year, is a colossal waste. The fashion in India too is for bottled foods containing the various letters of the alphabet in vitamin denomination, in preference to country vegetables. Will India become wise now, at least after war stringency?

A leading Scientist in this country has said some very appealing things about the use and abuse of science.

"Scientists should try and prevent the misuse of their inventions and discoveries. They should even stop publishing their discoveries, if there was any chance of their proving to be a danger or a menace to humanity. If science tended to increase human needs and multiply human wants, such scientific discovery was not desirable. If scientists thought that any one of their discoveries might lead to social catastrophies, they should keep it secret as did the ancient Hindu Rishies, who kept great Manthras secret and imparted them to their most trusted 'Chelas', in whom they had perfect confidence that the weapon they had put into their hands would not be misused."

There spoke the true Indian.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

here that Manu also refers to a sixfold division of the army—elephants, cavalry, chariots, infantry, officers and attendants⁽¹²⁾

Sukra,⁽¹³⁾ on the other hand, mentions the following units of an Indian army, and says that the relative proportion of the constituents of the army should be as follows:—

- Foot soldiers = 4 horse
- Bulls = 1/5 of horse
- Camels = 1/8 "
- Elephants = 1/32 "
- Chariots = 1/64 "
- Artillery = 1/32 "

What we may learn from the above is that the proper proportion of the infantry to cavalry should be as 4: 1. This was the exact proportion advocated and established by Napoleon in later times.

We are also given to understand that, before the *Chaturanjam* was introduced into South India, the Thamilian army, *padai* (படை), *tanai* (தளையர்) was divided into various groups, *ani* (அணி) *undai* (உண்டை), *ottu* (ஓட்டு). The front ranks were: *akkam* (ஆக்கம்), *kodippadai* (கொடிப்படை), *tar* (தார), *tusi* (துசி), *nirai* (நிரை), and back ranks, *kulai* (கூலி)⁽¹⁴⁾

A complete army known as *Akkuroni* (அக்குரணி) consisted of 109,350 foot, 65,610 horse, 21,870 chariots, and 21,870 elephants.

Of the army of Chandragupta, the famous force which defeated Selencus Nikator, Megasthenes gives us a very full account.⁽¹⁵⁾ The force at the command of the last Nanda was formidable, being estimated at 200,000 foot, 80,000 horse, 8000 chariots, and 6000 fighting elephants. Chandragupta raised the numbers of the infantry to 600,000 and of the elephants to 9000, but his cavalry is said to have mustered only 30,000.⁽¹⁶⁾ The number of his chariots is not known. Assuming that he maintained them as in the time of his predecessor, that each chariot required at least three, and that each elephant carried at least four men, his total force must have been 690,000 men.

These high figures may seem incredible at first sight, but are justified by our knowledge of the unwieldy hosts used in war by Indian Kings in later ages. Nunez, the Portuguese chronicler who visited India in the 16th century, affirms that Krishna Deva, the Raja of Vijayanagar, led against Raichur an army consisting of 703,000 foot, 32,600 horse, and 551 elephants⁽¹⁷⁾

Infantry

The infantry in South India consisted of (1) *Mulap-*

(12) *Dharma Sastra*, vii. 185.
 (13) *Sukraniti*, IV. vii. 41.
 (14) Srinivasa Aiyangars' *Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture*, p. 39.
 (15) a. Arrian's *Indica*, xvi.
 b. Fragments xxxiii and xxxiv.
 c. Strabo, xv. 1.50.
 d. *Asien*, xvi. 16.
 (16) Dutts' *Civilization in Ancient India*, i. 217.
 (17) Seveall's *A Forgotten Empire*, p. 147.

padai, standing army of hereditary warriors; (2) *Kulippadai* (குலிப்படை), mercenary army, (3) *Nadduppada* (நட்டப்படை), territorials or army collected from the rural population; (4) *Kadduppada* (கட்டப்படை), foresters; (5) *Thunaippadai* (துணைப்படை), auxiliary army; and *Pakaippadai* (பகைப்படை), warriors captured from enemies.⁽¹⁸⁾

According to the *Arthasastra*, a North Indian army was organized in squads of ten men, companies of a hundred, and battalions of a thousand each. Chandragupta probably followed the same practice.⁽¹⁹⁾

Discipline of Soldiers

The king's troops were subject to severe discipline. They were stationed near the village but outside it, and they could never enter the village without a royal permit. The lay people and the military were always kept at a respectable distance both physically and socially, so that there might be no relations of debtor and creditor between the two. The troops were never stationed in any one place for more than a year⁽²⁰⁾

The soldiers were ordered to forsake violence, rivalry, procastination over State duties, indifference to injuries to the king, conversation as well as friendship with enemies. They were never to point to the defects of their commanders, but had to live on friendly terms with the whole staff. The army was also handled in such a manner that about a thousand could be ready for service in an instant.⁽²¹⁾

That army was considered to be the best, which was entirely composed of soldiers of the Kshatriya caste, ever strong, obedient, not averse to making a long journey, ever and everywhere invincible, endowed with the power of endurance, trained in fighting various kinds of battles, skilled in handling various forms of weapons, ready to share in the weal or woe of the king, and consequently not falling foul with him.⁽²²⁾

The *Agni Purana* says that "the duties of infantry soldiers are to carry the dead and the wounded from the field to a place of safety, to procure water for the use of the army, and to carry arms and weapons to the fighting line. The duties of men armed with swords and shields are to defend the main body of the army against an attack made upon it by a compact squadron. The duties of bowmen are to engage the enemy at a long range and to determine the fate of the day from a distance"⁽²³⁾

The *Agni Purana* further states that "the infantry, equipped with the full suits of arms, should be employed to guard the camps and to keep open the lines of communication, to make it purged off of all scourges and to clear the ground of bushes, underwoods or of ant-hills"⁽²⁴⁾

Kautiliya adds that "striking in all places and at all times, and

(18) *Kural*, 762, com.
 (19) Smith's *Early History of India*, pp. 82-3.
 (20) *Sukraniti*, IV. vii. 763 ff.
 (21) *Ibid*, IV. vii. 767 ff.
 (22) *Arthasastra*, Bk Vi Chap 1.
 (23) *Op cit*, cccxxvi. 44-8.

striking by surprise are varieties of waging war with infantry"⁽²⁵⁾

According to the *Agni Purana*, "an infantry should be manoeuvred only on a ground steady and not excessively rugged or undulating in its nature nor dotted over by hills difficult to surmount"⁽²⁶⁾

Roman Soldiers

It is interesting to note here that the monarchs of South India employed Roman soldiers as their bodyguards. A poet describes a Thamil King's tent on camp thus: "A tent with double walls of canvas firmly held by iron chains, guarded by powerful Yavanas, whose stern looks strike terror into every beholder, and whose long and loose coats are fastened at the waist by means of belts, while Gumb Milechas, clad in complete armour, who could express themselves only by gestures, kept close watch throughout the night in the outer chamber, constantly moving round the inner department, which was lighted by a handsome lamp"⁽²⁷⁾

These Roman soldiers have been compared not inaptly, with the "Switzers", the Swiss Guards of the French monarchs. Rawlinson says: "Their utility was obvious; they were foreign mercenaries, and as such, likely to be loyal to their employer and unwilling to plot against him. They had no motive for taking sides in any disputes, and being unable to understand much of the language of the country, had no sympathies with any political party"⁽²⁸⁾

(To be Continued.)

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(24) *Op. cit*, cccxlii. 27.
 (25) *Arthasastra*, BK X. Chap. 5.
 (26) *Op. cit*, cccxlii. 28.
 (27) *Mullaippaddu*, 59-66
 (28) *Intercourse Between India, the Western World*, pp. 47-48.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13973

Kandar Thambial of Chundicully presently of Pasyala Veyangoda Vs. Plaintiff.
 1. Elizabeth Ponnaohchi widow of Seemampillai of Eachamaddai, Jaffna
 2. S. Asseervatham
 3. S. Silvester both of Colombo Defendants.

In pursuance of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned property by Public Auction on Monday the 6th November 1939 commencing at 4 p.m. at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO:

A piece of land situated at Chundicully called "Muthalaikulamvayal" in extent 8 Lms. P. C. and 6³/₁₆ kls. Out of this the Eastern half in extent 4 Lms. P. C. and 3³/₁₆ kls, with house, kitchen and cultivated plants and bounded on the East by the property belonging to the heirs of the late John Martyn, North by Road, West by the property belonging to the defendants and on the South by the property of Agnes Annaamah Joseph.

The whole hereof together with share of well standing on the aforesaid land and the right of Way and Water-course.

S. MUTTUKUMARASWAMY, Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa" Manipay, 4-10-39. (Mis. 160. 5-10-39.)

No Peace Until Poland has been Vindicated

(Continued from page 3)

from anti-aircraft fire should naturally be expected.

The British Navy, true to its traditions, is exercising complete mastery over the seas. All German merchant ships have been driven either into neutral ports or into home waters. Not a single German freighter or passenger boat is to be seen anywhere on the high seas. What this means to German shipping and German industries can be easily imagined. The economic encirclement of Germany is complete. As for the submarine menace the British reply to it is the arrival of all British vessels engaged in goods or passenger traffic with defensive armaments against the U-Boats as well as the aeroplane. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, made on Tuesday last an illuminating survey of the work done by the Admiralty in this connection, British destroyers had accounted for six or seven V-Boats during the first fortnight of the war while the convoy system had greatly reduced the chances of U-Boats attacking merchant marine. Mr. Churchill's review of British losses and gains during the first three weeks of war was very encouraging. Britain had lost about 140,000 tons of shipping, but she had converted to her use about 67,000 tons more of German merchandise than had been sunk in British ships. The haul does not include 50,000 tons of petroleum belonging to the enemy which had been seized.

Other News

Estonia, a small state bordering the Baltic, has agreed, under a ten year mutual assistance pact, to give Russia the right to maintain naval bases and aerodromes on several Estonian Islands.

Britain's grim determination to prosecute the War to a successful conclusion is reflected in her War Budget recently introduced into the House of Commons. Both direct and indirect taxation have been substantially increased; and the increase of expenditure by 500 million pounds for the year ending next March is calmly contemplated. Note-worthy in this connection is the declaration by Sir Archibald Sinclair, the liberal opposition leader "Severe as the Budget is" he said "it does not bring us even within remote range of the limits of our financial strength or sacrifices which people will accept as they become necessary as a means to victory".

Moreover, we know the answer that Britain has made to the Nazi threat—I mean the call up of an additional 250,000 men. That is a pretty good reply.

There can be no peace until Poland has been vindicated and Nazism has been crushed.

FOOD COMMITTEES FOR JAFFNA

TO CHECK PROFITEERING
AND TO ENCOURAGE
PRODUCTION

CONVENERS APPOINTED

A Collaboration Committee for each important centre in Jaffna District will be appointed to give the public correct information about market conditions, prevent profiteering and to encourage food production.

Acting on the suggestion of the Home Minister a conference of leading residents was held at the Jaffna Kuchcheri on Saturday. Mr. R. B. Naish, Government Agent, who presided, said that as committee of voluntary workers, they could help him in his capacity as administrator of the district by reporting to him from time to time cases of profiteering as well as conveying correct information to the public as to market conditions.

Dealing with increased food production, he said that he had received a letter from the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, asking him to take active steps to increase food production in the district. Without any stimulus from him, however, people had already taken steps towards that end.

A principal of a Girls' School had informed him that day that her students were growing vegetables. It appeared to him that the April rains had been a blessing in disguise and had led to much extensive cultivation of Kurakkan. "We want to see more foodstuff grown in the district," he emphasised, not only vegetables but also odiyal."

Mr. J. J. Hensman: Has the Urban District Council taken up on itself the responsibility of looking after the urban area?

Mr. Sam Sabapathy, Chairman of the Urban District Council answered in the affirmative.

After discussion, it was agreed to appoint a convenor for each of the following areas. The personnel of each committee will be selected later:

Jaffna Town: Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy; Kayts: Mr. Clough Balasingham; Chunnakam: Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C.; Pattur: Mr. S. John Rajah; Pallai: Mr. C. R. Thambyah; Pt. Pedro: Mr. N. Ponniah; Chavakachcheri: Mr. V. Canagaratnam, J. P. (U.P.M.); Changanai: Mr. K. Ariacuddy.

Mr. W. Wijeyaratnam brought to the notice of the Government Agent the "exorbitant" price fixed for raw rice and said that it should immediately be recused as raw rice was brought to Jaffna direct from India and cost local merchants very much less than raw rice in Colombo.

On account of the high price now charged by the merchant in Jaffna, they even intended sending stocks to Colombo and making a profit by sale there he added.

Mr. Naish said that the matter would be looked into.

Advice to Teachers

Lectures by Health and
Education Officers

Point Pedro.

A general meeting of the Vadamardchy Tamil Teachers Association was held on last Saturday at the Vadamardchy Central Bilingual School. Mudaliar K. Chinnambay, Maniagar, Vadamardchy, presided.

The president while introducing the lectures Mr. E. Arulampalam, Inspector of Schools, Point Pedro, and Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Point Pedro, urged on the teachers to pay special attention to training the students on Manners and formation of good habits.

Mr. E. Arulampalam, Inspector of Schools, then spoke on the 'Duties of a Teacher' and appealed to them to have written records of all activities in the school so that any Inspecting officer may know what is happening in the school. He outlined briefly the routine duties of a teacher from the commencement to the close of the school for the day.

Then Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, dwelt at length on the procedure to be followed in carrying out Routine Health Activities in the School. He impressed on them that on the Health of the School Child depended the Health of the Nation and Health therefore should be one of the first objectives of Education. He appealed to them to devote 10 minutes daily for routine morning inspection.

The president of the Association proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair and to the Lecturers and this was seconded by the Secretary of the Association.

(Cor)

Second Haul of Beedi Tobacco

Contraband Worth Rs. 4500

The Customs Launch "Lynx" gave chase to a Vallam from India carrying 'Beedi' tobacco on the sea front opposite Palali which is about five miles to the East of Kankesanthurai. The sea was dead calm and the 'Vallam' crew had to row very hard to keep out. The Lynx gained ground soon and a smart arrest was made on the night of the 1st of October, by the Customs Preventive Officer Mr. F. C. A. Speldewinde and Point Pedro Customs staff assisted by Mr. H. L. Van Buren of the Point Pedro Excise Station.

This is the second haul by both these Officers within ten days. The cost of 'Beedi' tobacco is estimated at worth Rs. 4500/-

A Case of Suspected Murder

A case of suspected murder occurred on Tuesday at Tirunelvely North where in a garden Thambiab, of Kokuvil East, father of Mr. Velantham of the "Hindu Organ" Press was found hanging by a shawl tied to a branch of a mango tree. The deceased is said to have had many injuries on his body. The police are investigating.

"OLD PARTNERS IN A NEW CRIME"

(Continued from page 1)

and putting a stop to aggression and keeping it under control, Moscow had to march its troops into the Ukrainian portion of Poland which Russia was forced to cede in 1920. But whatever may be the explanations for the intriguing Russian conduct in the present war, it is impossible to resist the view that Russia and Germany are really "old partners in a new crime." As Germany did the murder, Moscow claimed a share in the spoils. The two have been working hand in glove with each other for the dismemberment of a sovereign State and now they have come out into the open and declare that they are going to set up a buffer State between Russia and Germany, which affair will be their sole concern.

After effectively crushing out the Polish resistance by resorting to an indiscriminate use of bombing of open towns and defenceless citizens, Hitler has, in co-operation with Russia, brought about the end of war in Poland. Perhaps, he hardly realises that this is just the beginning of war; for the Allies have not only the restoration of Polish independence as their objective but also the extirpation of Hitlerism and all that did and does stand for in Germany and Europe. The low threat, therefore, which accompanied his peace offer contained in his Danzig speech, has been treated with the contempt it deserved by Mr. Chamberlain. To expect that the Democracies will stop to consider any peace gestures from one who had not so far honoured any one of his own pledges is not only to commit an error of judgment but also to mislead the public on the question of war and peace. The war aims of the Democracies are such that they can give no quarter to the survival of Hitlerism in any shape or form and they are further applicable not only to the case of Poland but also to Austria, Czechoslovakia and a host of other cases. Hitler naturally feels that now he must exert his energies towards localising the question and Dame Rumour is very positive that he has drawn into this task of peace-making not only Mussolini and the Vatican but also Stalin himself who has now been sufficiently appeased by a mouthful of Poland. But England has settled down to a war of three years and her determination to see it through will not be broken by even the stoutest opposition from any quarter. Hitler has also sought to drive a wedge in accusing Britain that she turned down his peace offer made through Mussolini and accepted at first by France. The attempt only shows the desperate straits into which he is now being driven to convince the world that he is prepared to call off the war now that he has gained his ends in Poland. But the world is determined that it will no longer have anything to do with one who has given it a blood-bath. No amount of chicanery will avail; Hitler's speech has made a poor impression on world opinion

while in London itself it has been described as "a tissue of lies".

The theatre of war has now been restricted to the Western Front on the land and submarine activities in the sea. Of these two, the latter is bound to furnish spectacular items of news as the technique of sea-fighting is far more dangerous and quick in results than fighting on land. The sinking of the air craft carrier H. M. S. *Courageous* by an enemy submarine, far from shocking opinion in England, has strengthened it in its resolve to exterminate the under-water menace. The crew went through the ordeal with great cheer and the nation itself bore it with a spirit that spoke highly of the British character that was prepared to take as hard a knock as it was itself prepared to give. The dearth of news regarding the destruction of enemy submarines makes us querulous and impatient sometime but as the British Premier expained in the Parliament, it would be unwise to broadcast the particulars of enemy submarines which are being sent out of action as this is bound to be made use of by the enemy in replacements and despatch of help. As for the Western Front whence come very little news, one cannot expect spectacular happenings when two strongly fortified bases engage themselves in a grim struggle.

On the top of a number of diplomatic *volte face*, to which the world has been recently treated, comes the armistice entered into between Japan and Russia over the Mongolian border trouble. Thus, even Japan, which, it was at one time expected, would definitely turn away from the German influence, has played into the hands of Moscow in the fond hope that she will be given a free hand in China. Nippon naturally thinks that this is the time for feathering her nests in China while Britain is engaged in the West in a titanic struggle. What she had been hoping for and was once offered to her as a bribe by Hitler has now come to pass. Britain will not be anxious now to entangle herself in the Far East. Japan has, therefore, tolerated herself to a diplomatic triumph and is taking up a truculent attitude towards the U. S. A. But how far Russia is going to allow the "China affair" to be settled by Japan after her own heart is a question that cannot be easily answered now. In any case all these diplomatic triumphs in the East augur ill for India and our best answer should be to strengthen our defences, both coastal and strategical in a manner that will leave our neighbours in no doubt as to our invincibility. It is, therefore, an encouraging sign that men in this country are getting more and more military-conscious and that authorities are striving their best to gather up the defence resources of this country. (Roy's Weekly)

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th October 1939. (Mis 163, 5-10-39)

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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, OCTOBER 5 1939.