

THE Hindu Organ.

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

(WAR NUMBER)

VOL. LI.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 50.

THE STORY OF THE SUBMARINE

The Vessel of Death

ITS EVOLUTION FROM 1620 TO THE PRESENT DAY

ALTHOUGH submarines have been in existence for over three hundred years, they are still far from having reached that degree of perfection whereby they could be regarded as being absolutely safe.

The history of the submarine dates from 1620, when Cornelius van Drebel, a Dutchman in the service of King James I of England, built such a vessel, which is stated to have been navigated by twelve rowers at a depth of 12 to 15 feet for several hours in the Thames.

Van Drebel was followed by others during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, either with designs or actual vessels, but it was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that a submarine was used for war purposes.

In 1780, the "Turtle", an American submarine, designed by David Bushnell, attempted to sink the English warship "Eagle", anchored off New York by fixing a gunpowder charge with time fuse to the "Eagle's" bottom by a screw.

All attempts to force the screw through the copper sheathing failed, and the submarine rowed away, releasing the charge, which exploded without damage.

On the night of February 17th, 1864, during the American Civil War, the "Housatonic" blockading Charleston, was sunk by a spar torpedo fitted over the bow of a submarine.

The submarine, swamped through an open hatch, sank and was lost with her crew of nine men.

The loss of the "Housatonic" is the first recorded instance of a warship being sunk by a submarine.

Progress Slow But Sure

In France and England, experiments were numerous

Progress was slow but sure and finally the naval authorities of the two nations decided the submarine had attained a stage of development which warranted its inclusion in their navies.

The submarine is neither more nor less than a surface vessel endowed with the ability to submerge itself on occasions.

A submarine normally spends most of her time on the surface of the sea, as does any other ship. She dives only to conceal herself, either for the purpose of attack or to evade pursuit.

The cruising radius under water of even a large submarine limited to a hundred miles or so.

She can, however, remain motionless on the bed of the sea for periods up to three days, according to the size of the vessel and her supply of 'potted' air.

In spite of attempts to abolish the submarine on humanitarian grounds, this type of warship remains in official favour as a weapon formidable both in offence and defence.

At present, the leading seven nations of the world possess between them 447 submarines, of which the great majority have been built since the war.

The largest submarine is the French "Surcouf", of 2880 tons surface displacement, and the smallest the Finnish boat "Saakko" of only 99 tons.

A further hundred are distributed among the secondary naval powers.

The modern form of submarine is a joint product of an Englishman, an Irishman and a Frenchman, Robert Whitehead, John Holland and Maurice Labeuf, respectively.

Whitehead, by evolving and

(Continued on page 4)

Poor Law to be Enforced

Proclamation Shortly Expected

It is understood that the Poor Law Ordinance will come into operation at the beginning of next year. The Bill, which was passed into law in July this year, will, in all probability, be proclaimed by the Governor within the next few days.

In the first instance the provisions of the Ordinance will apply only to the three Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle. The question whether the Ordinance should be made applicable to urban areas of the Island has not been finally decided yet.

Each municipality, it is understood, will formulate its own relief scheme, which, before it is put into operation, will require the approval of the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

The municipal schemes, it is stated, should conform to certain rules which will be prepared by a rules committee. This committee will consist of about five unofficial members appointed by the Minister of Local Administration.

It is gathered that several well-known public men have already been written to to serve on the Committee and their replies are being awaited.

According to the Ordinance it will be the duty of the father, mother, husband, or child of a poor person or of an orphan if possessed of sufficient means, to relieve and maintain that person or orphan.

The mother of an illegitimate child, so long as she is unmarried or a widow, is bound to maintain the child as part of her family until the child attains the age of 16. As regards any female child who is married under the age of 16, this rule will not apply after the marriage.

If Widow Weds

A man who marries a woman having a child (whether legitimate or illegitimate) at the time of the marriage will be liable to maintain the child as part of his family and will be chargeable with all relief granted to, or on account of the

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

GOVT. AGENT CONVENES MEETING IN KANDY

INDUSTRY OF JAFFNA PEASANT PRAISED

"I always tell my villagers round about that they will gain more merit by going to Jaffna and studying the industrious methods of its inhabitants than to Anuradhapura" declared Sir Cudha Ratwatte speaking at a meeting held last week in Kandy to inaugurate a food production drive.

The planters who were present at the meeting offered uncultivated land on their estates for villagers in the neighbourhood to grow food crops.

It was agreed that, as a means of ensuring the ownership of such a land, it should in the first instance, be leased or let to Government, who would then distribute it among prospective village cultivators; Government was also to guarantee to the owners that when normal times returned, the land would be restored to them in its present agricultural condition.

The meeting was convened by Mr. E. T. Eyson, Government Agent, Central Province, at the instance of the Minister of Agriculture. It was held in the Town Hall and was attended by members of the planting community, agricultural associations in the surrounding districts, the Kandy Municipal Council, and by representatives of rural ad-

(Continued on Page 4)

child until the child attains the age of 16, or until the death of the mother of the child; and the child will for the purposes of the Ordinance, be deemed to be part of the husband's family accordingly.

A married woman having separate property will be subject to all such liabilities for the maintenance of her husband and children as her husband is by law subject to, for the maintenance of herself and her children and to the same liability for the maintenance of her parent or parents as an unmarried woman.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1939.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

IT IS GRATIFYING TO NOTE that the Minister for Agriculture and Lands has issued instructions to Revenue Officers throughout the Island to commence without delay the projected food production "drive" to meet contingencies that might arise as a result of the War. The officers are advised to take all necessary steps to secure public co-operation in their endeavours to make people grow more food products. One of the methods suggested for this purpose is the formation of special committees to initiate, supervise and generally assist food production in particular localities.

In his circular to Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents, we are glad to find, the Minister for Agriculture and Lands, falls in with the view we have taken recently on the question of food production. The Minister says:-

Though the existing stocks of imported food are at a satisfactory level and new shipments are coming in, the uncertainties of the international situation make it imperative that we should immediately set about increasing the domestic production of food.

While it should be possible to increase the local rice supplies to some extent, more or less immediately by bringing under the plough numerous paddy-fields now allowed to lie fallow, I consider that, perhaps, a greater contribution can be made to the food requirements of the country by the production of appropriate substitutes of rice, such as yams, other cereals, and various kinds of pulses.

It is my view that we are not tapping the resources of our soil in this direction to the extent that we might.

We are certain that the Minister's efforts in the food production drive will bear fruit and that the people will not be slow to realise the wholesomeness of his advice at a time like this. What we wish to urge on the Minister and the people is that the present extraordinary situation should be made the occasion to initiate a permanent movement to ensure for the country a steady

supply of local food products, obviating thereby the sorry predicament of the country ever having to depend on other countries for her food supplies. It is easier to drive home to the people in such critical times the advisability of depending on their resources for the necessities of life.

Hitler's Speech

The rape of Poland is over. Hitler glorifies the event and indulges in a bit of self-adulation over his lightning victory in Poland in a speech which leaves the situation where it was a month ago. His speech was not awaited with so much expectancy as on previous occasions. For his blood-stained hands have cooled his conscience and nothing fair or reasonable was expected of him, but justification of his conduct in having thrown Europe into a state of war. Having justified his campaign in Poland, he offers terms for peace, a peace, he should be assured, he cannot hope to achieve on the ashes of Poland. Britain and France who have, even at the risk of being called timid and cowardly, strained every nerve to solve European problems by negotiation, are now no longer prepared to give ear to Hitler's words. They are determined to see an end of Hitlerism, and any promise or threat of Hitler would not deter them from the course they have taken. The world reaction to Hitler's speech is all that was expected. It has steeled the hearts of his enemies and failed to evoke any sympathy in the neutral countries. This seems to us to be his swan song. The world has had enough of him.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF CEYLON RESIDENTS

Convoy Attacked by U-Boats

Colombo, Sunday.

Sixty-four Ceylon passengers have returned to the island after a thrilling voyage in a convoy which is said to have sunk two enemy submarines.

Altogether three U-boat attacks were made, according to passengers, and each of them was effectively repelled by the attendant destroyers. The convoy of eight ships reached its destination without any loss, while the third U-boat made good its escape after an exciting chase by one of the escort vessels.

"We were prepared for any eventualities," said a passenger, to a "Times of Ceylon" reporter, shortly after the ship's arrival.

A NEW CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Headquarters in London

MR. ANTHONY EDEN ON EMPIRE'S DETERMINATION

London, Saturday.

A New Czechoslovak Government is being formed with headquarters in London. Dr. Benes, the former President, is to be President. He is now in Paris and will shortly be leaving for London.

It is officially stated that Mr. Howard Kennard is going to French as the British Government's representative to the Polish Government.

German U-boat officers who have been taken prisoners are now in camp in England. The camp has been given the name U-boat House.

"This is better than going against the British navy," said one German officer after a hearty lunch.

A supply of German books to the men in camp is being arranged and their discipline is said to be excellent.

Empire's Determination

London, Saturday.

In the course of a broadcast speech summing up news from throughout the Empire, including India, on the way British countries had entered the war, Mr. Anthony Eden said: "The response of the Empire to a great cause can be simply stated. It shows common determination that the rule of violence must cease and that the perpetual menace to the freedom of nations great or small, must be removed."

"The British Empire is prepared to devote its whole strength to it. Dark days may lie ahead, but with the inspiring answer still ringing in our ears and with millions who think and feel with us and fight on our side, we cannot doubt the ultimate issue."

"No hatred or lust of domination moves us, but there are issues wider than the boundaries of the Empire. There are moments of history when the very spirit of man is at stake. This is such a moment."

Expected German Offensive

Paris, Friday.

The opinion of military observers here appears to be hardening towards the view that the expected German offensive on the Western Front will be directed at the Maginot Line.

It is not thought that Hitler, with the winter fast approaching, will be anxious to try and break through the muddy plains of Flanders or to draw new foes upon himself by attacking the Swiss. There is also the blow to German pride in the fact that not a single German soldier stands on French soil, while the French occupy a large area of Germany. Hitler, moved by ideas of prestige may attack the Rhine-Moselle sector.

The French have been busy

fortifying all their newly-won positions there and the Germans will have terrible obstacles to overcome before they reach the main works of the Maginot Line where field fire has been scientifically plotted so that it is unlikely that infantry or even tanks can break through.

New Air Service Time Table

Colombo.

Messrs. Tata's Karachi-Colombo air service time table will in future be operated on a four-service-a-week schedule.

South-bound planes will leave Karachi every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6.30 a.m. and arrive here the following day at 2.20 p.m.

North-bound planes will leave Colombo on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a.m. and reach Karachi the next day at 4.45 p.m.

INDIA AND THE WAR

Working Committee Meeting

Wardha, Saturday.

After a formal discussion on the Viceregal talks, the Congress Working Committee, which commenced its sitting this morning, rose at 11 a.m. after which Mr. Raj-gopalachariar, Premier of Madras, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Bhubhai Desai were closeted together to settle a line of discussion for the afternoon session.

It is learnt that Mr. Gandhi will join in the deliberations of the Committee in the afternoon, when the discussion of the resolution drafted by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Gandhi will start.

It is gathered that the leaders assembled at Wardha do not expect a declaration from the British Government before Tuesday, which means that the A. I. C. C. will be unable to pass any definite resolution.

When an Associated Press correspondent inquired from some Congress leaders assembled here about the outcome of the Delhi talks, a prominent member remarked "It now rests with the Viceroy as Congress has placed all its cards on the table."

THE WORST DEFEAT FOR JAPANESE

30,000 Killed at Changsha

Chungking, Saturday.

The worst defeat suffered by the Japanese throughout the war is how the Chinese describe the battle of Changsha, now in the nineteenth day.

It is stated that the Japanese have lost 30,000 killed and 6,000 bodies have been left unburied on the field.

"GOD'S GIFT TO HUMANITY"

Tributes to Gandhiji

SOUVENIR PRESENTED

"Guardian" on Gandhiji's Influence

Bombay, Oct. 2.

"GOD'S rarest gift to humanity" that was how Mr. Bhulabhai Desai described Mahatma Gandhi speaking at a public meeting on the occasion of the latter's 71st birthday to day. The hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and the hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Desai described the forces of destruction that enveloped the world and said that at this crucial moment the country looked up to a personage like Mahatma Gandhi for guidance. Lokamanya Tilak had taught us what Karma Yoka was. But it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to teach India how to practise Karma Yoga. If the nation followed his path relentlessly, the time when India would be a free nation would not be far.

Mr. B. G. Kher recalled how Mahatma Gandhi has led the country for the last fifty years from strength to strength. He recalled how in 1918 when the Great War reached a critical situation, Mr. Lloyd George sent forth an appeal to this country and the appeal was supported by a message from His Majesty the King. India responded and supplied 15 lakhs of men and Rs. 200 crores. Mahatma Gandhi himself attended the war conference at Delhi and supported the loyalty resolution. A quarter of a century later, the country was again faced with a similar situation and negotiations were afoot between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency the Viceroy. He hoped the talks would be fruitful. But, added the Premier, "I am sure I am voicing the feelings of this great gathering when I say that whatever line of action the Congress will ultimately decide to adopt under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, the whole country will, with one voice and feeling, adopt and ratify. It is rarely indeed that such a man is born and it is India's great good fortune we have a man like Mahatma Gandhi to guide us at this critical juncture."

Mr. Mavlankar illustrated how the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi had enthused the country with a profound national consciousness.

Presentation of Souvenir

New Delhi, Oct. 2

On the 71st birthday of Mr. Gandhi to day, a book containing essays and reflections on his life and work by a large number of friends and admirers was presented to him.

The book has been edited by Sir S. Radhakrishnan and contains letters among others from Lord Halifax. All contributions and the letter from Lord Halifax were specially invited for the occasion. The Editor, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, sent Mahatma Gandhi a copy of the

GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS

Confirmation of Mr. Hills Likely

It is understood that Mr. W. G. Hills, present acting General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, will be appointed to the permanent post now that Mr. V. L. Dean has asked to be released from the job he had accepted.

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works will, it is understood, make its decision on the matter before the end of the month.

book by post another by a messenger.

Dr. Einstein's Tribute

Dr. Einstein gives the following tribute:—

"Gandhi is unique in political history. He has invented an entirely new and humane technique for the liberation struggle of an oppressed people and carried it out with the greatest energy and devotion. The moral influence which he has exercised on thinking people throughout the civilised world will be far more durable than it would appear likely in our present age, with its exaggeration of brute force. For the work of statesmen is permanent only in so far as they arouse and consolidate the moral forces of their peoples through their personal example and educating influence. We are fortunate and should be grateful that Fate has bestowed upon us so luminous a contemporary—a beacon to the generations to come."

The "Guardian's" Tribute

London, Oct. 2.

It would hardly be possible to imagine a grimmer irony of circumstances than is afforded by the anniversary, which India is celebrating to-day—the seventy first birthday of the prophet of non-violence and warfare by soul-force, says *The Manchester Guardian*, in a leader.

Mr. Gandhi's latest message to India and the world delivered just before the outbreak of war in Europe was a simple reaffirmation of the principle with which he is identified and we may be quite sure that whatever may be the condition of mankind and its affairs, Mr. Gandhi will proclaim this faith to the end. Our modern age has produced no comparable character or career.

Nominally for the past six years Mr. Gandhi has stood outside the political arena, while Provincial Governments have been taking shape. But his personal influence with the mass of people and with the Congress rank and file is still immensely strong.

The British Government will make a grave mistake if it assumes that Mr. Gandhi will not stand firmly with the Congress in the issue that the Congress has raised by its demand that Britain, if it is standing in this war for democratic liberties, should apply its principles to India. We have a great opportunity and the Government should make it clear this week that it means to secure, if it can, the full free co-operation of Indian peoples.

Sinhalese Classes in Vali West

Foundation of a Historic Understanding

In addition to a Sinhalese class already started at Chulipuram under the auspices of the Valigamam West Maha Jana Sabha, another class under the auspices of the same association was started at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th October 1939, at Araly West American Mission School.

Mr. S. Perinpanayagam in the course of his address stated that it was a happy moment in his life when he was asked to take a part now-so-ever small in the day's proceedings. For the last fifteen years he had been advocating from the Youth Congress platform the necessity for Tamils to learn Sinhalese and for the Sinhalese to learn Tamil. Language possessed a potency that empire builders had recognised. The Roman Empire, he continued, owed no small share of its solidity to the Latin language. Likewise English too had played an important part in England's Empire building. The national leaders in India were laying such stress on Hindi for the same reason. But they in Ceylon were fortunately placed in this regard for there were only two languages and every child would be made to study these two. He maintained that it would not be difficult to master two languages and he instanced countries like Switzerland and Holland where a system like the one he suggested had been practised.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A., J. P., who presided said that they were laying the foundation of a historic understanding which bore immense possibilities of good to the people of Ceylon. He referred to the affinities that existed between the languages, the mutual borrowings that had inevitably taken place through the centuries, to the early colonisation of the Northern Province by the Sinhalese—proof of which was to be found in almost all the place names in Jaffna. He said that there were mischief-makers in the country who were trying to stir up hatred between the communities who might come to them in election time with the gospel of hatred. He exhorted the people to tell these mischief-makers that the Tamils and the Sinhalese could always live in peace and friendship.

Messrs. M. Sivasubramaniam and Sathasivam offering remarks deplored the communal manoeuvres of Singalese and Tamil politicians who were trying to tear the communities asunder for their own selfish ends and interests.

Mr. N. Canagaretnam, Secretary, V. W. M. J. S., introducing the Sinhalese teacher, Mr. Justin Gallogoda, said that he regarded it as a high privilege to have done his little bit for this nation-building project. It was at his instance that Mr. Gallogoda has come down to Jaffna to undertake this work. He then called upon Mr. Gallogoda to formally open the class.

Mr. S. Venasithamby who was responsible for all arrangements in connection with the function proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the speakers and all others who had helped to make the function a success. (Cor.)

GERMAN GOVT'S CLAIMS

HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH

BRITAIN AND FRANCE DETERMINED TO END AGGRESSION

London, Oct. 6.

THE German Government's claims were placed under five heads by Hitler in his Reichstag speech:—

(1) Adequate settlement of German frontiers in accordance with ethnological and social conditions.

(2) Various races throughout the German sovereign territory and throughout South-Eastern Europe "are to be put in order."

(3) An attempt at a settlement of the Jewish question.

(4) Rebuilding commercial relations with all countries.

(5) The building up of a Polish State whose neutrality will be guaranteed by Germany and Russia.

To attain the aim of continental peace the Great Powers would have to meet in conference, said Hitler.

That, of course, would need big preparations. It was impossible to call such a conference under the pressure of war, or even of mobilised armies.

"Should Mr. Churchill refuse this," he said, "then this, my declaration, will be the last. Mr. Churchill may be convinced that Britain will be victorious, but I have no doubt that Germany will be victorious."

Referring to Colonies, Hitler, said: "The German nation cannot be blamed if it demands the return of stolen colonies. I however, refused to beg for them. This demand is not an ultimatum, and should not be carried out by force."

There can be no peace that is merely designed to confirm the fruits of aggression. That is the consensus of opinion in Britain and France and also in neutral countries which can find nothing in Hitler's truculent speech and fanfare of promises and threats which offers a basis for negotiation.

M. Daladier, the French Premier, addressing the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, declared: "The French and the British nations are fighting to put an end to the reign of aggression and to the necessity of mobilizing every six months. They want a lasting peace based on keeping one's word of honour and which guarantees the security of France and of all other nations. This peace excludes all domination in Europe. It can only be founded on the peoples' right to life and liberty."

"France, like Britain, will only lay down her arms when this peace has effectly been assured. We must continue this war that has been imposed on us and carry it to that victory which alone will help to assure a regime of real justice and lasting peace in Europe."

HITLER'S ASSURANCES WORTHLESS

London, Friday.

The following statement is issued on the authority of the Government:

"Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech (Continued on Page 5.)

The Story of the Submarine

(Continued from page 1)

perfecting the locomotive torpedo, provided the ideal weapon for underwater attack, and rendered inevitable the development of a vessel for carrying the torpedo into action.

Holland and Labeuf, working independently, availed themselves of the experience of earlier but little-known pioneers.

They evolved designs of which the main structural features are embodied in the modern submarine.

How Submarines are Run

The submarine is fitted with tanks into which sea water is admitted to reduce buoyancy to vanishing point. When the tanks are full, the vessel either sinks of her own accord, or is driven under by the combined action of the electric motors and the horizontal rudders.

A speed of at least four knots is necessary before these rudders can come into play. But once the submerged vessel is under their control, she can be steered with safety to, and kept at, any depth within the safety limit.

The limit is fixed by the capacity of the vessel to withstand the water pressure on a submerged object.

The maximum depth to which a submarine is known to have descended is slightly over 400 feet. Only a strongly built vessel could withstand the pressure at that depth.

If she dived deeper, she would risk being crushed, with tragic results.

To bring the submarine to the surface after a submerged run, the diving rudders are set at the correct angle. The vessel is then forced upwards by a thrust of her screws.

When she has reached the surface, the sea water is expelled from the tanks by compressed air, thus restoring her normal buoyancy.

Compressed air for "blowing" the tank and for other purpose is stored in steel flasks at a pressure of 2,500 lbs. per square inch.

On the surface, submarine is steered and navigated in the same way as other ships.

Submerged, her only "eye" is the periscope, the optical principles of which are too well known to all for description.

From the interior of the vessel this instrument can be raised to a height of about 30 feet.

When, therefore, the vessel is submerged to a depth exceeding 30 feet, she is deprived of all vision and must be navigated "blind."

Methods of sound signalling below water only partly compensate for this complete lack of vision.

High Degree Of Skill Required

Not only does the periscope serve as an "eye" when the vessel is running submerged at periscope depth but it is used also as a range finder and sighting apparatus for the torpedo tubes that constitute the submarine's main armament. Six to eight tubes are fitted in the modern submarine of average size.

The submarine's speed below water rarely exceeds ten knots,

and it is often difficult to calculate through the single eye of the periscope the speed and course of an approaching ship.

In fact, accurate torpedo practice from a submarine requires a high degree of skill fortified by lengthy experience.

Despite their relatively small size, submarines have a large radius of action on the surface because of the economical running of their Diesel engines.

Submarines require relief crews, stowage for their spare torpedoes, elaborate workshops for their complicated machinery.

For all these purposes, the expensive depot ship exists because submarines are not, and cannot be, self-contained vessels. (Continued from "Sunday Times" Australia).

The Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order In Council, 1931

No. 30—Kays Electoral District
No. 31—Kankesanthurai Electoral District.

No. 32—Jaffna Electoral District
No. 33—Point Pedro Electoral District.

Notice is hereby given that the revised registers of voters relating to the above-named electoral districts have been completed, and that such registers are open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

Every person who is qualified in accordance with the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, to have his or her name entered in the register for any of the above-named electoral districts and whose name has been omitted or expunged from such register and who claims to have it entered therein, may submit a written claim, which must reach the Registering Officer at the Jaffna Kachcheri, within two weeks of the date of the publication of this notice in the *Government Gazette*, to have his or her name inserted in such register. Such claim must be in the Form A in the second schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council as amended by the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Amendment Order in Council, 1935 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of claim, and must give an address for the receipt of notices. Provided that no person shall be entitled to claim to have his or her name inserted in the register on the ground that he or she is qualified under Article 8 or Article 9 of the above Order in Council unless the application made by that person in accordance with the requirements of Article 14 was duly received by the said Registering Officer on or before the 15th day of September, 1939.

Every person whose name appears in the register for any of the above-named electoral districts who objects to the name of any other person or his or her own name appearing therein, may submit a written application, which must reach the Registering Officer, at the Jaffna Kachcheri within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Government Gazette*, to have such name expunged from such register. Such application must be in the Form B in the second schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of objection and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

R. B. NAISH.

Registering Officer for Electoral Districts

No. 30, Kays, No. 31, Kankesanthurai, No. 32, Jaffna, and No. 33, Point Pedro.

The Kachcheri,

Jaffna, September 30, 1939.

(Mis. 166. 9-10-39)

Food Production Drive

(Continued from page 1)

ministrative institutions. Associated with the Chairman, Mr. Dyson, were Sir Cudah Ratwatte (Mayor of Kandy), Mr. E. Rodrigo (Director of Agriculture) and Mr. P. M. Renison (Assistant Government Agent).

The Chairman said that they happily had no reason to anticipate any shortage of rice, but with the Empire at war, there was no knowing whether a German or Russian raider would appear in our seas to interrupt shipping between Ceylon and Rangoon. There was no question, he said, but that all the rice grown in the country could be consumed.

As regards substitutes for rice, however, the Marketing Commissioner had stated that there were certain products which, given easy transport facilities, could be sold. Consequently, cultivators could hardly be expected to grow green vegetables and other perishables with the prospect of sale.

A certain amount of work was done last year in preparing list of Crown and private land available for cultivation in a case of emergency, so that they knew generally where they could send people to work who were ready to do so.

They have also received a circular from the Land Commissioner giving authority to let out any land for food production, with the exception of village forests, stream reservations and forest reserves.

Emphasising that panicky action should be avoided, Mr. Dyson recalled that, as a result of the anxiety that prevailed during the 1919-20 crisis, large areas of good Crown jungle had been let by unscrupulous people who, on the pretext of raising vegetables, stripped the land of its timber and destroyed the growth of centuries.

The Chairman referred to pioneer work in emergency food production initiated by private individuals, notably, Mr. A. T. R. Gibson, the Watawala planter, and Mr. Seneyratne, of Wattagama.

He stressed that the aim at the present time should be to encourage people to grow food for their own consumption rather than give them the hope of a large market.

Mr. E. Rodrigo gave an assurance on behalf of his department that all information and advice would be placed at the disposal of the organisation charged with the duty of increasing food production.

As regards the general problem, he stressed that the aim should be not the indiscriminate production of any form of food crop but the cultivation of that which would take the place of the staple diet, such as grains, yams and pulses.

Will State Give Grant?

Concerning the distribution of seed and planting material, the Director said that in the absence of organisation in the department to effect this, a scheme was under consideration whereby a survey was being made of planting material in different localities

INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOT BALL

The matches last week-end were again tame and rather one-sided, except the Jaffna Hindu-Hartley match which provided some brisk exchanges.

On Friday Jaffna Central College had an easy victory over Manipal Hindu College; five, one. The Central Captain was conspicuous in either initiating a move or in putting the finishing touches to one. The only goal that Manipal scored was off a corner and a beautiful bit of heading which gave the central goalie no earthly chance.

The teams: *Jaffna Central College*: Thuraiatnam, Tambiah, Jacobs, Phambirajah, Robert, Kanagasundaram, Pooranendra, Pararajasingam, Kanagaratnam (Capt.) Nagarajah, and Thirunavukarasu.

There was one change on the Manipal Hindu side—Rajendra played in place of their centre half.

Mr. K. Vaithianathan, who was down to referee could not find the time and Mr. E. M. Ponnudurai deputised. Messrs Sivaguru and Saverimuthu were linesmen.

The first match on Saturday ended in a victory to Jaffna College, three, one, against Skandavarodhaya College.

The teams: *Jaffna College*: Nadarajah, Sivagnanam, Gunaratnam, Sthimparatathan, Kama'arajan, Salayayagam, George, Muttukumaru (Capt.) Jayaratnam, Selvarajah and Kanharatnam. There was no change on the Skandavarodhaya side. Mr. G. S. Mack refereed. Messrs. V. Sundararaja and I. S. Ponnambalam were linesmen.

The second match on Saturday between Jaffna Hindu College and Hartley College ended in a goal-less draw. There was however a little stir when Hindu banged in an indirect free kick which went in untouched. The referee gave it as a goal but corrected himself at half-time and informed both teams.

The Teams: *Jaffna Hindu College*: Rajaratnam, Sivasubramaniam, Ratnasingham, Cumarasooriyar (Capt.) Jevaratnam, Easubramaniam, Selvaratnam, Sthimathan, Pancharatnam, Rajadurai and Yogaratnam.

Hartley College: Sivapathasundaram, Ramalingam, Selvarajah, Thillainayagam, Velupillai (Capt.), Gurusamy, Sabaratnam, Thamotheeram, Balasingam, Bartlett and Subramaniam.

Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam refereed. Messrs. E. J. Thuraiatnam and S. Arumugam were linesmen.

and the headquarters of the department would act as a clearing-house for all demands, its officers in the various districts acting as agents.

The execution of the scheme, however, depended on the provision of a State grant and the matter was now under consideration by Government.

Sir Cudah Ratwatte strongly supported Mr. Rodrigo's plea for intensive cultivation and urged that villagers should be persuaded, to bring into cultivation every available bit of land round their houses as a preliminary to opening up fresh land. Intensive cultivation, he said, was the crux of the problem.

"I always tell my villagers round about," he declared, "that they will gain more merit by going to Jaffna and studying the industrious methods of its inhabitants than to Anuradhapura!"

JAFFNESE CO-OP. SOCIETY KUALA LUMPUR

265 WOMEN MEMBERS

HALF-YEARLY REPORT

OF the total membership of 1219 on 30th June, this year, 265 were women, states the half-yearly report on the working and general progress of the Jaffnese Co-operative Society Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, for the half-year ended 30th June 1939.

The following are extracts from the Report

Membership

On 1st January, 1939, there were 1,189 members in the register. During the six months under review 180 new members were enrolled and 150 ceased membership (148 resignations and 2 deaths), leaving 1,219 on the 30th June, 1939. The net increase was 30. Of the total membership, 265 were women.

Subscription

The total amount of subscription to the credit of members on 1st January, 1939, was \$389,045.13. During the period under review, subscriptions received amounted to \$63,455.39; a sum of \$36,224.21 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of \$396,276.31 at the end of June, 1939. Compared with preceding half-year there has been an increase of \$7,231.18. The average saving per member was \$325.03 as against \$327.20 at the end of 1938. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that several members who had large credit balances have resigned and their places have been taken by new members.

Loans

One hundred and seventy one applications for a total of \$69,195.50 were received during the six months and 153 loans for a total of \$61,960.77 were issued. Of this total, a sum of \$26,178.77 represents loans granted on the security of subscription credits of members. The average indebtedness per member was \$318.45 as compared with \$302.19 during the preceding half-year.

Overdue Loans and Instalments

The number of overdue loans on 30th June, 1939, was 5 involving a sum of \$72.81 and the number of loans in respect of which instalments were overdue was 41 involving a sum of \$1,301.16. Of the overdue loans and instalments amounting to \$1,373.97 a sum of \$1,191.41 was secured by the subscription credits of the borrowers and the balance of \$179.56 by the joint subscription credits of the borrowers and sureties.

Investments

Securities to the value of £3,000/- were purchased during the period under review, bringing the total investments of the Society on 30th June, 1939, at cost, to \$329,596.43 as follows:—

F.M.S. Government	
4½ Local Loan 1939	\$188,868.75
India 3½% Stock 1937	12,839.33
Singapore Municipal	
Debenture Stock 1926	6,300.00
British War Loan	
3½% 1932/52	51,588.35
Perang Municipal 3%	
Debenture Stock	20,000.00

F.M.S. Government 3%	
Loan 1936/66	100,000.00
	\$329,596.43

These investments represent approximately 83% of the subscription capital.

Deposits

The total number of members making deposits towards Insurance and other foreseen requirements was 72 as compared with 66 during 1938 and the amount which stood to their credit at 30th June, 1939, was \$7,670.20.

Home Safe Deposits

The total number of members availing this facility was 37 as compared with 32 during 1938, and the amount which stood to their credit on 30th June, 1939, was \$532.51 as against \$464.26 at the end of 1938.

Committee of Management

The Committee of Management met 26 times during the period. Mr. R. V. Karakandam resigned his seat in the Committee in May, and his place was filled by the election of Mr. A. Mahalingam. On the 30th June, 1939, the Committee was composed of Messrs R. N. Thamby-Thurai, M. B. E. (President), V. Aruppillai (Vice-President), K. Chelliah (Hon. Secretary), T. Chellappah (Hon. Treasurer), K. Chellaturai, M. V. Kandiah, A. Mahalingam, K. Kanagaratnam, S. Karalasingam, K. Tiliampalam and N. Mylvaganam.

District Committees

The various District Committees continued to function very efficiently. Seremban District deserve special mention. Through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. R. Nagarathnam, the Chairman and his Committee, there has been a large increase of membership. It is hoped that other districts will also try to increase the membership in their respective districts.

Scholarship

There was no scholarship offered by the Society during the period under review. Two scholarships from the Sir George Maxwell Scholarship Fund were awarded to Master C. Ganasingam, son of Mr. S. K. Chelliah of Kuala Lumpur and Master K. Thiagarajah, son of Mr. S. Kandiah of Seremban.

"Pathfinder"

A statement shewing the receipts and payments account is appended to this report. The number of subscribers to the magazine has dropped. Mr. M. V. Kandiah continued to be the Editor from January to June, 1939, and on his departure on leave to India, the Editorship devolved upon the President. The total payments of \$1,101.38 as shown in the receipts and payments account was the actual payments made during the period but bills payable shown under footnote amounted to \$181.41 which were paid during July, 1939. The President finds that he is unable to devote the time required to carry out the work of the Pathfinder it is therefore necessary that another Editor should be found to replace him. The matter is concluded in the agenda.

General

The Society has passed a further period of steady but slow progress and the figures shown in the foregoing paragraphs speak for themselves. Increase of membership is an important factor on the progress of a society. It is earnestly hoped that the position would be much improved within the next few months and the Society would be in a better position to report this progress in the next Annual Report.

German Govt's Claims

(Continued from page 3)

in its full text, was only available in London in the course of the afternoon and it, therefore, has not been possible to give it more than a preliminary examination. The speech is divided into two parts.

"The first which is mainly a survey of past events, abounds in perversions of the truth which will be readily recognised by the people of this country and, indeed, of the whole world.

"Thus, the claim that humane methods of warfare have been employed in Poland has been refuted by the statements in Parliament and by the report of the United States Ambassador in Warsaw. The world has already formed its own judgment about the alleged request of the Czechs to be incorporated in the Reich, while Hitler's statement that he has never broken his promise only shows that words have for him a meaning totally different from that commonly attached to them.

"Hitler says that, in the year 1593, the Englishman spoke of the cruelty and moral licentiousness of the Poles, and claims that recent events show that the Polish State was lacking in any national, historical, cultural or moral foundation.

"This was not Hitler's view when he said, in his Reichstag speech on May 21st, 1935: 'We recognise the Polish State as the home of a great and patriotic nation with the understanding and cordial friendship of avowed nationalists.'

"In a further passage, Hitler complains that, for many years, aims have been attributed to German foreign policy which at best might have been expected from the imagination of a schoolboy. If mis-apprehension there has been, it can only be attributed to Hitler's open aspirations for world domination in 'Mein Kampf', to his utterances since he came into power and still more to his acts.

Finally, the repeated suggestions that Britain is responsible for the war have no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the efforts of His Majesty's Government to preserve peace during successive crises brought about by Germany during the last two years are well-known and recognised by the whole world.

"The second part of his speech contains what Hitler describes as a few more proposals for peace.

"In their present form, these proposals are, in many respects, vague and obscure, but it is noted that they contain no suggestion of reparation for the wrongs done by Germany to other peoples. Nevertheless, they will, as has been declared by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, be subjected to a careful examination in consultation with the Governments of the Dominions and of the French Republic. But it is necessary to remember two things:

"(1) That no peace proposals are likely to be found acceptable which do not effectually free Europe from the menace of aggression,

"(2) That the assurances given by the German Government in the past have, on so many occasions, proved worthless that something more than words will be required today to establish that confidence which must be the essential basis of peace plans."

FATAL ASSAULT ON OLD MAN

TIRUNELVELY MURDER

OPEN VERDICT AT INQUEST

THE Inquirer into Sudden Deaths returned an open verdict at the inquest held on the body of Murugesu Thambiah of Kokuvil East, who was found hanging from a branch of a mango tree in a compound at Tirunelvely.

After the evidence of three witnesses and Dr. C. Guruswamy, J. M. O., who held the postmortem, the Inquirer said: "as I find from the evidence that some person had fatally assaulted the deceased and hung the body on the tree and as there are no eye-witnesses of the incident, I am returning an open verdict."

The inquirer's verdict leaves no doubt that the old man was done to death by some one and it is now left to the Police who are investigating into the murder to bring to book the culprit. It is certain if the police set about the task in all earnestness they can unravel the mystery. It is hoped this case will not add to the number of the very serious type of undetected cases in the Peninsula.

Thambiah Velauthampillai, a son of the deceased, giving evidence, said that on October 2 at about 6 a. m. his father came to his house and asked for some money. He gave him 50 cents. His father told him that he had sold a bull to a person at Thirunelvely and that the latter was avoiding payment. His father then went away.

Next day one Kanagalingam of Kokuvil informed him that his father was hanging from a mango tree in a compound at Thirunelvely. He immediately went to the scene. He was of opinion that some person after assaulting and killing his father had hung him on the tree.

Dr. C. Guruswamy, J. M. O., who held the post-mortem examination, described the injuries on the body and head of deceased. He was of opinion that death was caused by asphyxia.

ACCUSED ARRESTED IN COURT PREMISES

Warrant for Absenting from Court

Sinnappu Subramaniam of Kokuvil, an accused in the Pannianachy Trust Case, against whom a warrant was issued, as he failed on several dates to attend Court, was arrested by court sergeant today in the Jaffna Magistrate's Court premises where he had come to file a case. He was produced before Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Acting Magistrate, and was allowed bail in Rs. 250.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Rajaratnam-Natesan Controversy

Sir,—The controversy that is going on between Mr. Natesan and Mr. Rajaratnam does not stand to the credit of the Hindu Community. It is a sad thing to find two Hindu leaders quarrelling over small things and allowing the Hindu cause to suffer thereby. The Hindu public should take an interest in this matter and see that the controversy is brought to an end. Is it too much to ask these two gentlemen to forget their personal animosities in the interests of the Hindu cause?

Jaffna,
9-10-39.

Yours truly,
A Hindu.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in Victoria, Australia, in 1869—The Liability of Members is Limited)

"The Most Progressive British Life Office."

PURELY MUTUAL; NO SHARE HOLDERS

BONUSES LARGE

RATES MODERATE

CONDITIONS LIBERAL

CEYLON BRANCH:

Corner Chatham & Queen Streets, Colombo

JAFFNA REPRESENTATIVE:

M. VALLIPURAM,
Manipay.

R. M. WEST,

Manager for Ceylon.

Y. 134. 1-4-39 to 30-9-39 (M)

SPECIAL-TEAK

REDUCED PRICES

TEAK!

TEAK!!

NEW SHIPMENT

JUST ARRIVED of excellent RANGOON TEAK LOGS, SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS in various sizes. A visit will convince you. Special reduced prices.

"POUND MARK" Tiles. The King of Tiles. Kindly inquire from users of Pound Mark tiles before purchasing elsewhere. "QUALITY SPEAKS". The Tiles that have no rival in the Market.

Passages to Penang and Singapore. Deck and other passages can be had from us at Colombo COST. For dates of sailings and other particulars please apply to,

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,

Telephone No. 93.

Jaffna.

(Y. 49. 12-8-38—11-12-39.)

(M)

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.

V. C. Chairmen Meet in Colombo

Annual Sessions in December

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Ceylon Village Committees' Conference was held at Colombo with Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in the chair. About 200 chairmen of Village Committees from various parts of the Island, including Jaffna and Batticaloa, were present.

The new V. C. Ordinance and the rules framed by the Executive Committee of Local Administration were discussed together with the matters relating to the preparation of lists of voters. A sub-committee consisting of the following was appointed to submit a report on better methods of V. C. elections: Messrs. Henry Abeywickrama, K. T. de Adrew, U. Udabage, S. L. de Silva, W. M. Tilihi Bandara, C. Supramaniam, D. J. Senaratne, T. B. Tennakone, H. W. Dharmaratne and D. H. S. Nanayakkara, Hon. Secretary.

The capitulation and land taxes were also discussed.

It was decided to request Gov-

ernment Agents to inform all Village Committees of any regulations that appeared in the Government Gazette.

It was resolved to hold the next annual sessions in Ratnapura on December 23rd.

The following were elected office-bearers for the coming year:-

President: Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. Ratnayake, R. S. S. Gunawardene, Siripala Samarakody, A. P. Jayasuriya, H. W. Amarasuriya, J. Kuruppu, D. D. Athulathmudali, Norbert P. Sri Vardane, D. J. Senaratne, D. S. Gunasekera, N. de Alwis, W. M. Tikiri, Bandara, N. H. Keerthiratne, M. Krishner and T. B. S. Godamunne; Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. D. H. S. Nanayakkara and K. T. de Adrew; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Henry Abeywickrama, Mr. G. H. Ellawala was appointed convenor of the reception committee.

No 211

THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

BANKERS

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00

25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months

will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

- OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike
(2) To provide Employment
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS
SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,
Manager.

Y. 48. 1-11-38--31-10-39 (M)

41 YEARS
of

INSURANCE SERVICE IN CEYLON

has earned for the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Well Merited Confidence and Eloquent
Tributes from

MANY EMINENT CEYLONESE POLICY HOLDERS

This is a testimony, by which the ever growing popularity
of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" can be judged.

The security offered by this Company is absolute
and unexceptionable

LOW PREMIUMS

POLICIES IN FORCE EXCEED
CLAIMS PAID
ASSETS

RS. 140 MILLIONS
RS. 57 MILLIONS
RS. 50 MILLIONS

Branch Office for Ceylon:

Imperial Bank Building, Empire of India Life Building,
COLOMBO.

Head Office:

Port, BOMBAY.

Y. 51. 20-3-39 - 19-3-40

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarpounai, East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpounai Jaffna on MONDAY, OCTOBER 9 1939.