

# 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 12, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 51.

## FOOD PRODUCTION MOVEMENT

### L. C. P. A. Deputation Meets Minister

#### IMPORTANCE OF GROWING LOCAL FOODSTUFFS

A Deputation of the Low-Country Products Association which recently met the Minister of Agriculture and Lands to discuss the Food production 'drive' that has been launched, urged on him the need for the creation of a body known as the "Food Supplies Advisory Committee" or "Advisory Committee on Food Products".

The deputation placed before the Minister a memorandum in which it urged the importance of replacing with locally grown products more than Rs. 12,000,000 worth of curry stuffs, grains and potatoes imported annually from India.

#### Desire to Help

The memorandum stated that in pressing for the cultivation of these products, the Association was in no way ignoring the great efforts that were being made by the Agricultural Department.

The Association was merely trying to give greater impetus to the movement in order immediately to increase home production to meet the urgent situation created by the outbreak of war.

The deputation, which consisted of a sub-Committee of the Association, pointed out that the objects of the proposals made by it were threefold:—

(a) To find work for the unemployed;

(b) To retain money in the country for the benefit of the people; and

(c) To reduce the unfavourable trade balance with India.

It was also urged that a paddy field of a workable size secured on a share basis should be attached to every village school to demonstrate the benefits of transplanting, seed selection, proper cultivation, and adequate manuring.

The application of the quota ordinance in respect of locally

produced foodstuffs was also asked for.

#### Minister's Reply

The Minister, in the course of his reply stated that at present the sale of foodstuffs was entirely in the hands of Indian traders who had strongly established themselves with the aid of Indian financiers. This was a serious handicap to local producers

For instance, some years ago, there was a large production of chillies in the Southern Province, but retailers would not buy the produce, which was of excellent quality, even at a price thirty per cent. below that of Indian produce, owing chiefly to the fact that such transactions would be on a cash basis whereas their Indian wholesale merchants allowed them credit.

#### Rotation Crops

The Minister stated that the growing of rotation crops instead of the second paddy crop had proved successful, especially in the Matale District and that the one paddy crop produced a yield equal to two crops in previous years.

#### Training the Young

As regards giving an agricultural training to school children, the Minister remarked that children who remained at school after the age of fourteen intended to be teachers. Up to the age of fourteen children were more concerned with consumption rather than production.

A member of the deputation urged that manual work at an early age was beneficial to the extent of removing the feelings of inferiority complex attached to it.

The Minister replied that heavy work with a mamoty was a drudgery and negatived any real interest in the subject. He expressed the view that landowners should take the initiative in growing foodstuffs.

## MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

### The Army (Contd.)

#### CAVALRY

(Continued from our issue  
of 5-10-39)

#### CHAPTER II.

AN excellent horse for cavalry was that which had a beardless face, smart and high nose, long and high neck, short belly, heels and ears, very swift speed, voice like the cloud and the gander, which was neither very wicked nor very mild, and which had good form and colour and beautiful circular rings of feather. These rings were of two kinds—those turning leftwards and those turning rightwards. The hair ring that turned leftwards was auspicious in the female horse, and that which turned rightwards in the male horse.<sup>(1)</sup> Sukra mentions many other marks in a good horse, the details of which would be tedious to mention here.

The cavalry horses were under the supervision of a Superintendent who knew of the feelings of horses and could discover and distinguish their species, colour and movements, who knew how to guide, train and treat them and was aware of their mettle, spirit and diseases, who knew what was good and what was bad nourishment for them, who knew of their weight, their capacity for bearing weights, their teeth and their age, and who besides was valorious, adept in military parades, and was wise.<sup>(2)</sup>

Men who were brave, versed in military parades and battle arrays, and knew of the movements of horses, and who were intelligent and knew the art of warfare with arms and weapons, were made grooms of horses.<sup>(3)</sup>

Arrian says that "it was not usual for the horsemen in ancient India to put saddles on their horses, nor did they curb them with bits in use among the Greeks, or the Kelts but they fitted on round the ex-

tremity of the horse's a mouth circular piece of stitched raw ox-hide studded with pricks of iron or brass pointing inwards, but not very sharp; if a man was rich he used pricks made of ivory. Within the horse's mouth was put an iron prong like a skewer to which the reins were attached. When the rider, then, pulled the reins, the prong controlled the horse, and the pricks which were attached to this prong goaded the mouth, so that it could not but obey the reins"<sup>(4)</sup>

According to Kautiliya, the cavalry horses were specially trained for the difficult movements required in war, which were of the following kinds: 1. circular movement; 2. slow movement with the head and ears kept erect; 3. jumping; 4. gallop; and 5. response to signals. Each of these movements comprised many varieties, which it would be tedious to mention here in detail.<sup>(5)</sup>

Sukra, however, mentions eleven kinds of movements, viz (1) circular, (1) galloping, (3) prancing, (4) trotting, (5) jumping, (6) speedy, (7) slow, (8) tortuous, (9) serpentine, (10) revolving, and (11) galloping at full speed.<sup>(6)</sup>

The most favourable position for employing cavalry was ground which contained small stones, trees and pits that could be jumped over, and which was almost free from thorns. The duty assigned to the cavalry was: "concentration on occupied positions, in camps and forests, holding the ropes (of beasts and other things) while crossing the rivers or when the wind was blowing hard; destruction or protection of the commissariat and of troops arriving afresh; supervision of the discipline of the army; first attack; dispersion (of the

(Continued on page 4)

(4) *Indica*, Chap. xvi. Mr. Crindle's trans. p. 226.

(5) *Arthashastra* Bk. II. chap. xxx. 167

(6) *Sukraniti*, ii. 270-3.

1) *Sukraniti*, IV. vii 149 ff.

(2) *Ibid*, ii. 260-3

(3) *Ibid*, ii. 268-9.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1939.

### BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE WAR

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS Committee has passed the Working Committee's resolution on the War crisis, and the Congress attitude to the present war will, therefore, be one of silent sympathy with the Allies, so long as the British Government treat with indifference the Congress demand for a declaration of their war and peace aims and their intentions with regard to India's political status. With particular reference to India, the Congress wants the British Government to declare India an independent nation and implement it in action, if her full and free co-operation in the war is sought. The Congress has nevertheless made it clear that its sympathies are with the unfortunate Poles and with those who are out to fight the cause of Poland. The Congress has expressed its antagonism to imperialism, be it on the side of the Nazis or the Allies. That is why it has demanded an unequivocal declaration of Britain's war aims and peace aims. If Britain satisfies India that she is engaged in a war to end imperialism and aggression and to concede the right of self-determination to every country, then India's participation in the war will be a matter of course.

British reaction to the Congress attitude has not yet clarified itself though a section of the press and the public as represented by its leaders view the Congress demand as reasonable and fair. But the "London Times", seems to feel that the Congress wants to "extract political profit from the situation by inducing the British Government to make further constitutional concessions in the shape of modifications of the reforms". The Congress statement and resolutions on the war crisis make it quite clear why a demand of this nature has been made of Britain at this critical juncture. Their disappointments after the Great War are still fresh in the minds of Indians who do not want to be fooled again. The excuse of the "Times" for ignoring the Congress demand is the ancient one of the sacredness of Britain's trusteeship. It says:

"The problem will not be solved merely by compliance with the wishes of the Working Committee. The British Government cannot

bind itself to concede to the Indian Congress Party what would amount to a monopoly of representation of Indian political opinion. Such an undertaking would constitute injustice to other and very important Indian interests, those of the Moslem community among them."

India and other colonies which are under the tutelage of Britain have grown sick of this stock argument of British reactionaries against the political advancement of subject peoples. If the professions of the British are sincere in their campaign against Nazism, there need be no qualms of conscience for the British to release their imperialistic hold on India and thus take the latter with them in the righteous war they are conducting against German imperialism. We hope the "Times" does not reflect the views of the sane British public. The "News Chronicle", happily on the other hand, wants that "no time should be lost in seeking with the Congress a generous solution of outstanding problems." There is yet a ray of hope in the conversations the Viceroy is carrying on with the Leaders of the Congress and other organisations for the solution of these outstanding problems. British statesmanship is on its trial now with regard to India. A free and contented India will be an asset to the British Commonwealth of nations. We hope wisdom will prevail over imperialism in Britain.

### Proposal to Appoint New Food Controller

#### Increasing Volume of Work

There is a proposal to relieve the Director of Industries, Mr. J. C. W. Rock, of the duties of Food Controller and to recommend the appointment of another senior Civil Servant as Food Controller.

#### Two Names Mentioned

The names of two senior Civil Servants have been mentioned in this connection, those of Mr. W. L. Murphy, who is shortly due in the Island from leave and of Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, who is about to relinquish his present duties as acting Conservator of Forests.

The reason urged for the proposed appointment of a separate Food Controller is the increasing volume of work both in the Departments of Commerce and Industries and in that of the Food Controller.

It is pointed out that the duties of the Controller of Prices, under the Ordinance for that purpose, imposes a heavy burden on the Food Controller, who is also the Controller of Prices.

It is also urged that the war may be of at least three years' duration and that the Food Control should be continued during that period, so that it would be desirable to appoint another officer as Food Controller.

It is urged that in the near future more commodities will be brought under the Food Control.

#### Will Meat Be Controlled

It is learned that the necessity may arise in the near future for controlling Ceylon's supplies of meat.

## HITLER RETREATS BEFORE STALIN

### Future Conflict between the Two Powers Imminent

#### A REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S WAR NEWS

THE retreat of Hitler before Stalin's imperialism, and the rapid Bolshevization of the Baltic States continues to be the most salient development in Eastern Europe today.

Russia is gradually becoming master of the Baltic. By her pacts with Estonia and Latvia and her forthcoming agreements with Lithuania and Finland, the great aim of Soviet of freeing Leningrad as a naval and air base from the bottleneck of the Gulf of Finland, which gives an enemy easy means of preventing an exit for her Baltic Fleet, will have been achieved.

To complete their programme the Russians may seek the neutralisation of any threat from the southern coast of Finland fronting the Gulf of Finland. It is logical to believe that Moscow would also like to control Lithuania as a base from which, ultimately, to control Swedish exports to Germany.

Observers are wondering if the Soviet-Lithuanian pact will conform to the Estonian and Latvian pacts which mention the name of the land and the frontiers whence attacks might come. In the case of Lithuania, it will be necessary explicitly to mention the name of the German territory of Mamel and East Prussia.

The crucial point in this pact is whether Moscow is prepared to offend Berlin by insisting on the fortification of the Lithuanian-German frontier.

### A SERIOUS THREAT TO GERMANY

Stockholm, Monday.

Discussing the revival of Russian sea-power in the Baltic, a writer in the "Dagens Nyheter" says: "This constitutes a direct and serious threat to Germany and the Germans are unable to restrain the Russians."

"Russia, through exploitation of Germany's position, has become practically master of the Baltic coast from the Gulf of Finland to the German border. It is immaterial that the sites for Soviet naval and air bases will remain in the territory of the small States concerned.

"All this must be highly unwelcome to Germany and may form a strong contributory cause of future conflict between the two Powers."

### LAST WEEK'S WAR NEWS REVIEWED

In the course of the "war news review and commentary", broadcast on the 9th instant, Mr. W. R. Watson, Assistant Director of Education, says:—

ON the Western Front, the French armies continue their steady advance towards the Siegfried Line, consolidating and fortifying their positions as they go. The centre of interest is now shifted to the Moselle-Saar Corridor east of Lux-

embourg, where French tanks crashed into action and succeeded in capturing the Borg Forest. More than one hundred and fifty square miles of German territory are already in their hands and the industrial districts of the Saar are under the muzzles of their Guns. There seems no doubt that the French Command is determined not to repeat the mistake of the last War of hurling waves of Infantry in assaults against fortified possessions defended by Machine Guns. Every effort is apparently being made to avoid unnecessary loss of life. The Democracies are in a peculiarly fortunate position to follow this principle and not reach out for quick results like Hitler, because they are convinced that the enormous superiority of the resources enjoyed by both Britain and France over the enemy will enable them to make the passage of time a third most powerful ally.

#### Sea and Air

There has been certain amount of loss of allied aircraft during the first month of war. All aerial operations have been on the initiative of the allies and the bulk of fighting has taken place over German territory. British Planes have been flying regularly over Germany, even as far as Berlin; attacks have been carried out successfully against German men-of-war; daily reconnaissance flights have been made on Western Front and there has been extensive aerial patrolling of the North Sea. So far not a single German aeroplane has ventured to fly over British soil and very few over France. Considering the extent of valuable reconnaissance and other work performed by the allies' aircraft, with the resultant damage to enemy warships, the losses Germans claim to have inflicted on the allied aircraft are insignificant.

On the sea the convoy system has begun to show its full effect. During the week under review there has been no loss of British shipping. Germany has, however, complained that the British system of control and control is illegal and inhuman. The exercise of contraband control is in accordance with laws of war. If Germany had control of the sea, her action would probably have been inhuman in fact. Since the outbreak of war, ten neutral vessels have been sunk by German action and we are only too familiar with her other acts of piracy. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that no neutral life has been lost as a result of British action.

#### Other News

Negotiations are being carried on by Russia with the Turkish Government, and there is considerable apprehension throughout the Balkans as to Russia's intentions. The ultimate objective of these moves cannot at present be estimated, but those acquainted with Russian aims during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries may be led to speculate on the reemergence of Pan-Slavism, which was for so long a bogey of the German and Austrian peoples.

On the other side of the world, a move of first significance has been made by the United States and Mexi-

(Continued on Page 5.)



## "INDIA MUST BE DECLARED AN INDEPENDENT NATION"

### Congress Committee and British War Aims

#### MR. NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO "NEWS CHRONICLE"

Wardhaganj, Monday.

THE All-India Congress Committee commenced its sitting this afternoon. The exclusion of visitors gave the meeting an unusually-quiet and businesslike atmosphere. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President, making a statement, explained the situation in detail. He said: "It has been declared about the present war that it is intended to protect the smaller Powers so that Nazism may not engulf them. It has been said that Poland's liberty was attacked by Germany. Our sympathies for oppressed nations continue as before, but what objective has the present war? Is it to support democracy or is it going to be as during the last war? Unless we get an answer to this question, we cannot decide our attitude. In our statement, we made it absolutely clear that it is necessary for Britain to say in clear and unequivocal terms what are her war aims and what is her attitude to India. A mere promise cannot satisfy us. We want to be treated as a free country. Our statement has been well received all the world over. There should be no difficulty for Britain to give us a practical proof of her declaration with regard to the protection of democracy so far as it relates to India."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad then moved a resolution suggesting the postponement of the next session of Congress until the middle of March in view of the grave international situation and authorising the Working Committee to call a special session in December or at any time deemed necessary by the Committee if the necessity should arise for such a session.

The Committee adjourned at 9 tonight after a number of amendments had been moved. The movers were mostly Leftists, the burden of their amendments being to ask Congress to stand by its past declaration regarding the war. The Committee resumes its deliberations tomorrow morning when votes will be taken on both resolutions.

#### No Precipitate Action

The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee when it meets here this afternoon. The resolution seeks approval for the Working Committee's statement issued from Wardha and repeats the invitation contained in it to the British Government to state its war aims and peace aims. The Working Committee also seeks authority to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

After referring to the Congress opposition to all Imperialist wars and the domination of one country by another, the committee

says: "In spite of the repeated declarations of the Congress in regard to the war, the British Government has declared India a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people, and various far-reaching measures have been hurried through the Legislature vitally affecting, circumscribing and limiting the powers of the Provincial Governments.

"The All-India Congress Committee, however, does not wish to take any decision precipitately without giving every opportunity for the war and peace aims of the British Government to be clarified, with particular reference to India.

"While condemning Fascist and Nazi aggression, the Committee feels convinced that peace and freedom can only be established and preserved by the extension of democracy to all colonial countries—in particular India must be declared an independent nation and at the present time application must be given to this status to the largest possible extent.

"The All-India Congress Committee earnestly trusts that this declaration will be made by the British Government in any statement it may make in regard to its war and peace aims. It desires afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and on the unity and full recognition of the protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself."

#### MR. NEHRU'S MESSAGE

New Delhi, Oct 7.

THE following message has been cabled by Mr Jawaharlal Nehru to *News Chronicle* (London):

"The spell of violence and inhuman warfare holds Europe and threatens the fabric of civilisation all over the world. Behind the clash of arms, there is a deeper clash of ideas and aims and the future of the world hangs in the balance. History is being made not only on the battlefields but in the minds of men, and the vital question for all of us is whether that history is going to be different from that of past ages and whether this terrible war will make any essential difference to human freedom and end the very causes of war and human degradation.

"To India, with her thirst for freedom and horror of war and violence, this question is of paramount importance. She has reacted strongly against the philosophy and methods of Fascism and Nazi aggression and brutality and seen in them the negation of all she stands for. World peace for her means freedom and

## The Communal Problem

### Minister Emphasises Racial Unity

That merely because they all lived in Ceylon, it was wrong to say they were one people and one nation, observed Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike speaking at the seventy-first birthday of Mahatma Gandhi celebrated by Deshabandhu Society of Ceylon on Saturday.

They in this country were striving for greater unity, mutual progress and friendship, and the question was how best that unity and friendship could be achieved among the various communities, living in this country.

#### Common Problems

Referring to the other associations of other communities with the Sinhalese Mr. Bandaranaike said that while they were divided they also had definite common problems, to face together owing to the fact that they lived in one country.

Merely because\* they all lived in Ceylon it was wrong to say they were one people and one nation.

He therefore thought that the right approach to the subject was firstly that the Sinhalese must unite among themselves, the Tamils among themselves and the Muslims among themselves and each of these communities should realise that one community's progress was dependent upon that of the others.

Each community should understand the needs and difficulties of the other. That was the way he thought they could work for the common cause of the country in which they lived.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, addressing the gathering said that it would be presumptuous on his part to assess the value of a person like Mahatma Gandhi.

democracy and the ending of the domination of one nation over another. So India condemned aggression in Manchuria, Abyssinia and Czechoslovakia, and was deeply distressed at the events in Spain and the brutal Nazi invasion of Poland. India will, therefore, gladly throw her resources for a new order of peace and freedom.

"If this kind of peace is the objective, then the war and peace aims must be clearly defined and action to-day must conform to them. Not to do so or to hesitate is to demonstrate that there are no clear aims and what is said vaguely is not meant seriously. It is to justify the apprehensions of all who have learnt from bitter experience that wars overwhelm ideals and result in imperialism fighting for mastery and entrenching themselves. If this war is for democracy and self-determination and against Nazi aggression, it cannot be fought for territorial annexations, indemnities or reparations, for keeping colonial peoples in subjection, and for maintaining the imperialist system.

#### Opening A New Chapter

"For this urgent reason, the Congress has invited the British Government to state its war and peace aims clearly and in particular how these apply to the imperialist order and to India. India can take no part in defending imperialism but she will join in a struggle for freedom. India's

(Continued on Page 5.)

## GRANT TO TOBACCO SOCIETY

### WELCOMED BY YOUTH CONGRESS

#### LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST TO CULTIVATORS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Youth Congress, Jaffna, was held at Keerimalai on Saturday the 30th September with Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam in the chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. "A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs S. H. Perinpanayagam, V. Sachidanandam and P. Nagalingam be appointed to communicate with the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and with the G. A., Northern Province, to persuade the Government to grant loans without interest to the cultivators in the areas where the present Scheme of Relief work will afford no relief or only inadequate Relief and

To investigate whether the present scheme of Relief work is being given effect to satisfactorily and

To submit a report to the Executive before the 15th of October 1939"

2 "The Executive Committee welcomes the decision of the State Council to grant Relief to the Tobacco Cultivators of Jaffna through the medium of the Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society and condemns the action of Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam and S. Natesan in opposing the grant of Relief through this Society in as much as their action was not in the interest of the cultivators"

The draft of a Youth Congress Publication entitled "Communalism or Nationalism—A Rejoinder to Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C." was adopted and it was decided that it should be available to the public before the end of October.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs K. Nesiiah and Thuraijasingam was elected to help popularise the food-control regulations and take measures to check any attempt at profiteering in the matter of food-stuffs.

Messrs K. Nesiiah and A. V. Nagalingam were co-opted to the Executive Committee.

## LONDON EXAMS POSTPONED

### Till December This Year

According to information received at the Education Office by cable from the University of London, the M. Sc. Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Laws which were due to be held in September will be held in December, commencing on the 4th and 11th respectively. Further information is expected regarding the LL. M. Examination which was also due to be held in September.

Subsequent examinations will be held on the normal dates, according to a statement by the acting Director of Education,



## Letters to the Editor

## The Hindu—Hartley Match

Sir,—Good Homer sometimes nods. Even the best of football referees make mistakes. In the Hartley-Hindu match last Saturday, the referee made a mistake in connection with a certain rule. He is certainly one of the best referees of the J. S. S. A., and it is unfortunate that the mistake he made should result in confusion.

It was proper of Hartley to protest, but it was regrettable that certain others, who should have known better, were anxious to point out his mistake to the referee before the end of the match.

The referee certainly made things worse by telling the teams, before the match was over, that the goal scored several minutes earlier was not a goal. What he should have done was to have carried on with the match and, at the end of the match, to report to the J. S. S. A. his error.

Now there is only one procedure. This is for the Hindu College to protest. Failing this, the J. S. S. A. should, on its own initiative, discuss the verdict of this match, and order a re-play.

Personally, I hope that the re-play results in a goal-less draw.

I am,  
Yours truly,  
W. X. S.

Point Pedro  
8-10-39

## (II)

Sir,—I noticed many enthusiastic members of the public finding fault with a linesman in the Hindu—Hartley match for having stepped into the field to point out to the referee that a certain player was offside.

The referee had already noticed the offside and had blown his whistle and naturally the linesman went back or was asked to go back by the referee.

I understand that at a J.S.S.A. Referees' and Linesmen's Meeting it was agreed that the question of offside was to be left entirely in the hands of the referee and that the linesmen should have nothing to do with it. So we should not find fault with the linesman referred to above, if the J. S. S. A. did not inform the various referees and linesmen of the decision arrived at during the meeting.

Jaffna,  
8-10-39.

Yours etc,  
"Fairplay."

CONTRACTORS  
COMPLIMENTEDMessrs Vaitilingam &  
Co's Engineering Skill  
Praised

Messrs N. Vaitilingam & Co, Jaffna, contractors, were given a certificate of appreciation by the Principal of the Jaffna College for the good work they had done in the New Administration Building at Jaffna College which was recently declared open. They were congratulated for the engineering skill displayed in the building which would stand as a monument for their engineering skill.

Limiting Expenditure  
by Departments

## Treasury Circular

"The Board of Ministers have under consideration the question whether, in view of the existing state of war, expenditure can be allowed on the scale set out in the Estimates for 1939-40" states a Treasury circular signed by Mr. C. H. Collins, Deputy Financial Secretary and issued to all heads of Departments.

The circular adds that H. E. the Governor has issued a general warrant and an authority under Article 61 of the Order in Council, authorising payments in accordance with the Estimates.

However definite instructions concerning the Ministers' new plans will be issued before the end of October.

"Meanwhile," states Mr. Collins, "I am to request you to incur no expenditure beyond what is essential for carrying on the administration of your Department. The instructions set out should be carefully followed. These instructions are not exhaustive, but in general no liabilities should be incurred or expenditure made which can be avoided without serious detriment to the work of the Department.

## No New Equipment

"Personal Emoluments should be paid in accordance with the sanctioned scales, but no vacancies should be filled or promotions made without reference to the Treasury.

"No expenditure should be incurred on new typewriters, office furniture, etc. No new uniforms should be given to those ordinarily entitled to uniforms. Travelling expenditure should be reduced to the minimum. No grants other than statutory grants should be paid without reference to the Treasury.

"All works of maintenance should be reduced to the minimum, and should be performed in as economical a manner as possible."

CONTROL OF  
EXPORTS & IMPORTSForeign Exchange  
Difficulties

The question of the control of Ceylon's exports and imports during the war is, at present, it is understood, before the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

It is proposed that the control should be exercised by the Ministry and not through the Control of Foreign Exchange recently established by regulations made by the Governor under the Defence Order in Council.

Difficulties experienced by exporters and importers as a result of the restrictions placed on foreign exchange by the Government have already been the subject of representations to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

If the control of exports and imports is placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, it is learned, it is suggested that the licensing should be carried out by the Director of Commerce and Industries.

SHOULD JAFFNA  
BE POOR?Girls' School Principal's  
Advice

"A war is on. We live in peace; at least we live without danger at the present time, except the danger arising from our own faulty thinking and acting. Devastation and wastage of life and goods in Europe has begun to affect us already. We may be shut off from much of the goods we have been so casually purchasing and thrown back upon ourselves. It may be a blessing in disguise" said Miss L. G. Bookwalter Principal of the Uduvil Girls' English School, at the Founders' and Parents' Day Celebrations held last week. She added:—

"We hear the slogan 'Jaffna is poor and becoming poorer'. Need it be so? Should not a call be sent out to all in Jaffna for a higher patriotism in these days, a patriotism which finds its expression in work—work and more work and a belief in that work.

"We shall get out of this Peninsula what we put into it, and the way to get is to give, as we all know. We have barren land. Let us grow our own goods native grains and be content to eat them. We can pound our palmyrah root and enjoy its products."

## Order Nisi

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 99 Pt.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Mailvaganam of Karanavai North

Deceased.

Parupathy widow of Kandiah Mailvaganam of Karanavai North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Puvaneswary daughter of Mailvaganam
2. Kamaleswary daughter of Mailvaganam
3. Yogeswary daughter of Mailvaganam
4. Veeragathiar Arumugam all of Do. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1939 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Respondents for the purpose of representing and defending them in the Testamentary proceedings instituted by the petitioner and that the petitioner as wife of the deceased be entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 5th day October 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of September 1939.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,  
Addl. District Judge.

Extended and Re issued for 26-10-39.

Sgd. S. R.  
A. D. J.

(O. 48. 12 & 16-10-39.)

Military Administration  
in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

enemy's army); trampling it down; defence; seizing; letting it out; causing the army to take a different direction; carrying the treasury and the princes; falling against the rear of the enemy; chasing the timid; pursuit; and concentration"(7)

According to the *Agni Purana* "the proper functions of a cavalry are to reconnoitre the forests, highways, and the river shores of an enemy's country, to guard and supervise the transport and the commissariat, to cover the rear of a retreating army, to carry messages or to execute an order requiring the greatest despatch, to chase a flying enemy and to disable the rear of a hostile army, duly drawn up in the order of battle. The ground which would sanction the employment of a cavalry regiment should not be sandy or swampy in its nature"(8)

## Stables

When the war was over, the horses were returned by the riders to the stables, the provision of which, and their proper upkeep were the chief duties of a special Superintendent appointed by the State. These stables had spacious corridors with doors, and there were seats and pegs for monkeys, peacocks, spotted deer, mungooses partridges, parrots and mainas. The reason for this is given in a passage in *Arthashastra* which runs as follows: "Cats, peacocks, mungooses, and spotted deer destroy snakes; parrots, mainas or fork-tailed shrikes shriek out when they smell poison; ospreys get excited in the vicinity of poison; pheasants feel distressed, cuckoos die, and partridges redden their eyes"(9) The practice of keeping monkeys in stables in the belief that horses keep good health in their company, is still extant.

## Rajput Horsemen

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the Rajput horsemen were renowned for their courage and the undisciplined fury of their charges. Elphinstone writes: "The most characteristic mode of fighting (besides skirmishing, which is a favourite sort of warfare) is a general charge of cavalry, which soon brings the battle to a close. Nothing can be more magnificent than this sort of charge. Even the slow advance of such a sea of horsemen has something in it more than usually impressive, and, when they move on at speed, the thunder of the ground, the flashing of their arms, the brandishing of their spears, the agitation of their banners rushing through the wind, and the rapid approach of such a countless multitude, produce sensations of grandeur which the imagination cannot surpass"(10)

(To be Continued.)

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(7) *Arthashastra* Bk. X chap. iv pp. 428-9, 2nd ed.

(8) *Op. cit.* cxxlii, 24 ff.

(9) *Op. cit.* Bk. II chap. xxx. p. 164.

(10) *History of India*, p. 88.



## Proctor Commits Suicide

### Found Hanging in Bedroom

Mr. M. M. Kanagasingham, Proctor of Kodikamam, was found dead, hanging from a beam in a bedroom of his house at Chavakachcheri on Tuesday.

In the room on a table were found four letters, including one addressed to his wife giving instructions about the education of his son. Another letter requested his friends to give him a simple burial.

A photograph album opened on a page which contained a photograph of his son was also found on the table.

At the time of the tragedy Mr. Kanagasingham's wife was away at her father's house at Thirunelveli.

It appears that Mr. Kanagasingham had sent his servant boy to the market at about seven o'clock that morning. When the servant returned about half an hour later and entered the bedroom he found his master hanging from a beam by a red cord round his neck. The servant immediately informed the Chavakachcheri Police. Sergeant Thiraviam hurried to the scene, removed the body and applied artificial respiration. In the meantime Dr. Duraiswamy arrived and gave an injection but life was extinct.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kanagasingham was found on May 23 last in the early hours of the morning lying with gun shot injuries on his neck at his country residence at Kodikamam. The Police then took charge of the gun and revolver of the Proctor.

## FOOD PRODUCTION BY SCHOOLS

### Departments' Circular

The Education Department has taken steps to stimulate the interest of school children in the food production campaign launched by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Director of Education has issued a circular to Principals and Managers of all schools in the Island seeking their co-operation in a scheme for the wider cultivation of vegetables and fruit.

#### Their Own Requirements

It is suggested that English secondary schools, especially those running boarding establishments, might start school gardens for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit.

It is pointed out that in the initial stages such schools might while helping in the greater production of food in the country, be able to produce at least a large proportion of the vegetables and fruit required for the school boarding house and thus reduce the expenses of the establishment.

It is urged on behalf of a food production campaign in secondary schools that with advantage of a science education the students should be able to appreciate the factors that make for scientific methods of production by a study of the composition of soils, etc.

#### After-School Value

It is suggested that the students will thus evince a keener interest in food production, and that the knowledge gained by them will very likely be put to larger practical effect when they leave school.

It is, however, not proposed for the present to make it compulsory for secondary schools to introduce this subject into the curriculum.

The Education Department has expressed its willingness to offer practical advice to any school needing assistance in this direction.

## CONGRESS RESOLUTION CARRIED

### Socialist Party Amendment Rejected

Wardha, Tuesday.

The Congress Working Committee's resolution on the war crisis was today carried by the All-India Congress Committee by 188 votes to 68. Earlier, the A.I.C.C. rejected the Socialist Party's amendment to the resolution by 181 votes to 64.

### Approved by The Department of Education

Some time ago we reviewed in our columns a new Health Book entitled "Talks, Verses, Song, Dialogues, Plays, Recitations on Health" written by Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwinos. The Text Book Committee of the Department of Education having examined the book, have recommended it to the Director of Education who has approved it for use in Ceylon Schools. The approval dates from the 6th October.

## HITLER RETREATS BEFORE STALIN

(Continued from page 2)

can Governments, and this is, of course, the recognition of the reconstituted Polish Government in France. That action expresses more clearly than any other single occurrence the official American attitude towards the War.

The Pan-American Conference at Panama has also taken a far reaching decision in an endeavour to isolate the Americas from the contagion of War. That is, of course, the establishment of a three hundred mile zone down the Eastern and Western Coasts of America from the Southern Canadian Border to Cape Horn. It is intended to exclude the War vessels of all belligerents from this zone, and the intention is apparently to be backed by the Naval Forces of the American Republics. The exact implications of this decision are yet uncertain, but it seems likely to make the activities of German armed raiders considerably more hazardous than before.

In the last few days, Japan's attitude has been clarified by her denunciation of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Profoundly shocked at the conclusion of the German-Soviet non-aggression Pact, Japan has been further disillusioned by the cynical opportunism of subsequent developments, and has begun what appears to be a complete re-orientation of her foreign policy.

#### Conclusion

The reaction to Hitler's so called peace proposals has clearly demonstrated that the world understands that the Allies have entered the War not out of greed for land or wealth nor even to gain prestige in international affairs. Love of freedom for the individual and equality among nations big and small from the basic motives of the Allies' actions. The Allies can only negotiate peace with a Government in Germany whose word can be trusted, so that there would be certainty for future. This could not be expected from Hitler whose technique of brutal aggression on one non-German country after another is now obvious to all. It is impossible to move a step towards peace and progress when you cannot trust your neighbour's word and dare not even turn your back on him without looking all the time over your shoulder.

When will Hitler learn the truth, "Righteousness exalteth a Nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Will he live or stay in power long to learn it?

## India must be Declared an Independent Nation

(Continued from page 3)

resources are vast but even of greater value is her goodwill and her moral support for a worthy cause. This is no small offer that India makes, for it means the ending of a hundred years of hostility between India and England, a great turning-point in world history and the real beginning of the new order we fight for. Only a free and equal India can co-optate of her free will in this task. Till that vital change is made, none of us has the power to make the people of India enthusiastic for a war which is not theirs. A popular war must have popular support and people must realise what it means to them. An imposed war will inevitably be resented and rouse public feeling against it.

"The whole background of generations of conflict and struggle for freedom in India must be borne in mind. Our present Constitution itself has been imposed upon us and has kept alive the hostility. This cannot go by vague assurances and half-hearted measures, which will fail of their purpose. This historic opportunity must be seized by recognising India as a free nation with the right to draw up her Constitution and her charter of independence. Anything short of that will mean losing this opportunity and keeping alive the spirit of friction and hostility between India and England. It will mean that not only we in India but others doubt the sincerity of the war and peace aims and there will be divergence between what is professed and what is done.

"The first step must, therefore, be a declaration of India's full freedom. This has to be followed by its application now in so far as is possible in order to give the people effective control of the governance of India and the prosecution of war on India's behalf. Then only is it possible to create the psychological conditions which can lead to popular support. Autocratic and ordinance rule will alienate public sympathy and lead to conflict. Already difficulties are arising; public workers have been arrested and severe restrictions placed on public and labour activities in some parts of India. This is the old way which has failed in the past and bound to fail again.

### India wants to Forget the Past

"India wants to forget the past of conflict and wants to stretch out her hand in comradeship. But she can do so only as a free nation on terms of equality. She must be convinced that that past is over and we are all striving for a new order not only in Europe but in Asia and the world. Her invitation to the British Government is on behalf of all those in the world, who believe in peace and freedom and democracy. It will be a tragedy for all of us if the deep significance of this gesture is not appreciated and full response not made to it. Such a response will hearten people all over the world and will be a greater blow to Nazism than a victory on the battlefield".

## COLLABORATION COMMITTEE FOR VADAMARADCHY

Point Pedro, Tuesday.

A meeting of the residents of Vadamaradchy was held on Monday the 9th October at the Hartley College Hall. A representative gathering was present. Mr. N. Ponniah, Advocate, the convener of the meeting, presided. He explained that the object of the meeting was to select "Collaboration Committee" Vadamaradchy, to work along with the Government Agent, Northern Province, with the view to checking profiteering and to regulate the price of Food-stuffs, cloth and other necessities of life. The Committee will also make representation to the Government Agent in cases of profiteering and will devise means and methods to aid increased food production.

The following Committee of Fifteen proposed by Mr. T. Ramalingam, Advocate and seconded by Mr. Sumi. Solomon, President, Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha, with Mr. N. Ponniah Advocate as President, and Mr. S. C. Rasaratnam as Secretary.

#### Committee

Messrs. N. Ponniah, Member Sanitary Board, Point Pedro, C. P. Thamotheram, Member Sanitary Board, Pt. Pedro, and S. Sivapiragasam, Member Sanitary Board Valvettiturai; The five Chairmen of the Village Committee's of Puloly, Uduppiddy, Kiddaveli, Kudatanai and Maruthankerni. Messrs. K. Muthukumar, Proctor, Point Pedro, M. Kanapathipillai, Member Puloly V. C., V. Rasaratnam, Member, Udupiddy V. C., V. Suppiah of Thondaimannar, A. K. Sittambalam, of Karavetti and S. C. Rasaratnam, Teacher Hartley College, Pt. Pedro.

The names of these members have been submitted to the Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna.

(Cor.)

## Ramanathan Training School

This year the following Teacher Students obtained their Second Class Tamil Trained Teachers' Certificates at the Ramanathan Training School:—

Pakiapathiammal Paramasamy, Theivanai Kandyah, Soupakyalchedchumy Velauthapillai, Sornam Rasa, Yogaratham Eiyathamby, Valliammai Seeniar, Sivapakyam Arulambalam, Sivazamy Sinnacutty, Sellamma Murugupillai, Mahilamma Arumugam and Meenamma Arumugam.

The following got Provisional Certificates:—

Jayamany Sithamparapillai, Amirtham Veerakathy, Chellamma Chiniah, Thangaledchumy Ponnampalam, Sathyabama Kandiah, Thangam Murugesu, Nagaretnam Velupillai and Sinnathangam Ramalingam.

## Personal

Miss Mangayarkwasi Kanagasabai who has just passed the Pre-Medical Examination in Colombo was a student at Ramanathan College for over 8 years. She was the only lady student out of the 21 students who were successful.



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## Coconut Drive

Mr. Kenneth Morford, presiding at the general meeting of the Dimbula Planters' Association, held at the Talawakelle Club, asked Members to give officers of the Coconut Board the fullest support in the coconut drive, which has been launched in the planting districts.

The Chairman said that the Ceylon Coconut Board, as they were aware, was endeavouring to push the sale of coconut products. A Propaganda Van, introduced recently and in charge of very able officers, was now touring the district. He asked the members to give the fullest support to the officers whenever possible and facilities for approaching all interested.

A useful pamphlet was published showing in what ways coconuts could serve to economise the use

of rice, and how savoury curries and dishes could be prepared. Practical demonstrations in cooking were given, which were watched keenly and appreciated by the labourers and others.

Competitions were also being held from time to time. At a recent competition held at Mount Vernon there were no less than 113 entries, a magnificent response. Improvement in diet was a great point in nutritional welfare, besides it added interest to the daily round. He commended the activities of the van to their attention.

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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 12 1939.