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## THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR

### A Review and Commentary

#### HITLER'S TWO IRRETRIEVABLE BLUNDERS

By Dr. R. L. Spittel,

(In the Broadcast talk No. 5, on 16-10-39,  
Covering period October 9-16.)

IN THE sixth week of the war which is under review to-night, there has been no stirring news of actual fighting, except for the sinking in one day of three German U-boats and the sinking of a British battleship, the Royal Oak, by a German submarine. On the Western Front, the French have continued their pressure in the region of the Saar and Moselle. The allied aircraft have proceeded with reconnaissance flights, and, for the first time, German machines have started flying over the Allied Lines. At sea a number of air attacks have been made on the British Squadrons in the North Sea, but these, without exception, have been driven off without loss or damage to British ships. A number of enemy planes have, however, been destroyed or forced to land in neutral territory.

The other events of importance during the week fall under three groups:—

I. The consolidation by Russia of her hold on the Baltic, the commencement of negotiations with Finland and the conclusion of her negotiations with Turkey; the details of the last event are not forthcoming, but it is believed that the Russo-Turkish agreement does not affect Turkey's existing alliances and friendship.

II. The statements made by the British Service Ministers—first, by Mr. Hore Belisha, the Minister for War, which revealed that a total strength of 158,000 men of the British Expeditionary Force with full equipment have been transported to France without a hitch; and second, by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, which announced that the production side of aircraft indus-

try and the training of personnel were in full swing.

III. The speeches made by Mr. Chamberlain and Monsieur Daladier.

Hitler's peace move, a thinly disguised attempt to maintain the rule of violence in Europe, suffered a serious set-back last week when the Prime Minister of Britain and France made their statements. There could not have been a clearer indication of the determination of the Allies to end German aggression and build a new international order. Had the German people heard the Spokesmen of the British and French nations, they could not have felt much confidence in the ability of their leaders to give them the peace and security they had promised.

#### Will Russia Forget?

Hitler, who in "Mein Kampf," a copy of which every German is expected to possess, stigmatised the Russians as thieves and cut-throats and their leaders as devoid of honour and sincerity, has signed a commercial pact with the Soviet.

Are the Russian leaders likely to forget the insults gratuitously offered to them? Will they readily render assistance to those who have so foully libelled their nation? Surely even Hitler cannot think that Stalin and his Foreign Minister Malatov have as much understanding of Hitler's psychology as any British or French statesman; and are exploiting the situation in Europe to their own advantage, undermining German prestige in the Baltic States, especially in Lithuania where German influence was very strong. Russia is ensuring for herself the position she

(Continued on page 4)

## MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

### The Army (Contd.)

#### CHARIOTS

By S. R. Muttukumaru

(Continued from our issue  
of 12-10-39)

#### CHAPTER II.

SUKRA says that the chariot which was to be kept by the State should be made of iron, easily movable by means of wheels, placed on a platform, provided with a seat for the driver in the middle, filled with weapons and missiles in the interior, fitted with arrangements for producing shade at will, beautiful to look at, and furnished with good horses. The tent on the chariot should be foldable, and portable if need be, so that it might be convenient to regulate it according to the rays of the sun. (1)

According to Kautiliya, the best chariot measured 10 purushas (2) in height and 12 purushas in width. After this model, seven more chariots with width decreasing by one purusha successively down to a chariot of 6 purushas in width were also constructed. Chariots were of the following kinds, namely, chariots of gods (deva-ratha), festival chariots (pushya-ratha), battle chariots (sangra-mika), travelling chariots (pari-yamika), chariots used for assailing an enemy's strongholds (parapurabhiyanika), and training chariots. (3)

It is interesting to note that in chess the chariot was called rukhratha (ருக்ரத), whilst the Greeks called it chariot of war. It was invented by Mankalus (Myrtilos?) in Athens, and the Athenians maintained that they were the first to ride on chariots of war. However, before their time, they had already been invented by Aphrodizios (sic) the Hindu, when he ruled over Egypt about 900 years after the deluge. (4) This

is confirmed by the following slokas in the Rig Veda:— (5)

"6. The expert charioteer stands on his chariot and drives his horses wherever he will. The reins restrain the horses from behind. Sing of their glory.

"7. The horses raise the dust with their roofs, and career over the field with the chariots, with loud neighings. They do not retreat, but trample the marauding enemies."

Chariots played an important part in ancient Hindu warfare. It is not known with certainty when they went out of fashion. Megasthenes writes: "Every chariot carried three men, the driver and two fighting men. These chariots were only drawn by horses on the field of battle. On the march they were drawn by oxen; while the horses were led by a halter, so that their spirit might not be damped or their legs chafed and inflamed before going into action. (6)

The chariots were chiefly used on grounds that were even, firm, free from mounds and pits made by wheels and foot prints of beasts, not offering obstructions to the axle, free from trees, plants, creepers and trunks of trees, not wet, and free from pits, ant-hills, sand, and thorns. (7)

The work of the chariots was protection of the army; repelling the attack made by all the four constituents of the enemy's army; seizing and abandoning positions during the time of battle; gathering a dispersed army; breaking the compact array of the enemy's army; frightening it, and making fearful noise. (8)

According to the Agni  
(Continued on Page 6.)

- (5) Op. cit. vi. 75.
- (6) a. *apud* Strabo. xv. 52 Mc Crindie's trans. p. 88.  
b. Wheeler's *History of India*, iii. 187  
c. Rawlinson's *Intercourse Between India and the Western World*. p. 49.
- (7) *Arthashastra*, Bk. x. chap. iv. p. 423. 2nd ed.
- (8) *Ibid.* pp. 429-30.

- (1) *Sukraniti*, IV. vii. 60-3
- (2) A purusha may mean 96 angulas.
- (3) *Arthashastra*, Bk. ii. Chap. 33.
- (4) Alberuni's *India*, I 407.



## THE JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bus-stand for one year beginning from 1st January 1940.

Tenders for the first and sixth leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500/- for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th, a deposit of Rs. 250/- will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50/- will be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc.," on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Saturday the 28th October 1939.

#### Separate Offers must be made for the different leases

The tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within three days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman. If his tender is accepted by the Council he should deposit before 30th November 1939 the balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th leases, and the balance amount in respect of the other leases which with the amount already deposited by him would make one-third of the amount of the tender and to enter into a notarial bond paying stamps and Notarial fees before 30th November 1939. For which purpose a sum of Rs. 150/- must be deposited at this office along with the deposit for tender forms in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th leases. Otherwise tender forms will not be issued.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th of each month, the first of such payment to be made on or before the 15th January 1940 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets.

#### Markets Referred to:-

1. Grand Bazaar (excluding the tin sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds.)
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannathurai where fish is sold.)
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls.)
4. The Sengunthar Market (exclusive of the two rooms.)
5. The Chiviataru Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room.)
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including the Bus-stand at Grand Bazaar.
7. The Thaddatheru Santhai (including the Junction of Sivapragasam Road with Carpenters Lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold.)
8. The Muthirai Santhai.
9. The Colombuturai Market.
10. The Navanturai Market.

SAM. A. SABAPATHY,  
Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,  
Jaffna, 17th October 1939.

(G. 25. 19-10-39.)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1939.

### INDO-CEYLON TRADE TALKS

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT ought to be congratulated on their wisdom, though belated, in having agreed to the conditions of the Indian Raj for the trade talks between the two countries. The talks which were to have taken place many months ago did not come off, as all are aware, because the Raj refused to enter into any negotiations with the Government here owing principally to the "repatriation" measure of the latter. The Raj insisted on including in the trade talks all questions affecting Indian nationals in Ceylon. Our Ministers blankly refused to accept the conditions laid down by the Raj, and the possibility of the talks with India, therefore, seemed lost. But wisdom has now dawned on the authorities here, and on their agreeing to discuss outstanding questions relating to Indian settlers in Ceylon, they have made it possible to commence negotiations with India. The negotiations will begin about the end of next month and a delegation from Ceylon will be leaving for New Delhi for the purpose. The cultural and ethnic ties that bind the two countries together should help largely in the solution of the problems facing them. The delegation from Ceylon should go there with a proper understanding of its relationship with India and carry on their negotiations in a spirit of give and take, which, we are certain, will go a great way to influence favourably the decisions that will be reached at the conference. We are certain India, on her part, will make a generous gesture and help strengthen the ties that already exist between the two countries. Either country offers a good and near market for trade to the other. This is a very advantageous position which these countries should not fail to make good. As things are at present, a large percentage of Ceylon's imports are from India, and the balance of trade is invariably in India's favour. India will, therefore, be doing justice by affording to Ceylon larger trade facilities. We hope that the Ceylon delegates will, by displaying statesmanship in the solution of the problem of Indian settlers in Ceylon, gain the goodwill of India as also better facilities for trade with that country.

## INDIA AND THE WAR

### VICEROY'S STATEMENT

#### REFORM ISSUE TO BE TACKLED AFTER THE WAR

London, Tuesday.

A statement by the Governor-General of India, issued today, states that, following discussions with 52 leaders in Indian political life representing all Parties and opinions, matters have reached the point when a statement should be made. A clarification has been desired on three essential matters:

(1) As to the objectives of His Majesty's Government in the present war and to what extent they are such that India can associate herself with.

(2) What are the intentions of His Majesty's Government as to the future contemplated in the constitutional sphere for the Indian continent, and

(3) In what way can the Indian peoples' desire for closer and more effective association in the prosecution of the war be satisfied.

These questions are dealt with in order. As to the first, the Viceroy points out the impossibility of a detailed definition except that "we are fighting to resist aggression, whether directed against ourselves or others".

Dealing with the second, he reviews the operations of the Government of India Act of 1935 as so far applied and, after paying a tribute to the "distinguished record of public achievement during the last two-and-a-half years" attained by the Provincial Governments, states the Act contemplated that the second stage would be the reconstitution of the Central Government on such a basis as to achieve the essential goal of Indian unity.

This stage has necessarily been suspended, but as to the future, he reiterated the statement of Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) that the national issue of India's progress is the attainment of Dominion status. The 1935 Act, he states, was based on the greatest measure of common agreement obtainable at the then existing time.

When at the end of the present war, consideration of the plan for the future government of India will be resumed, "His Majesty's Government will be very willing to enter into consultation with the representatives of the several communities, Parties and interests in India and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in framing such modifications as seem desirable."

The scheme will be open to modification in the light of Indian views, and the Government will spare no pains to secure a further agreement. Although a more extensive scheme and wider-phrased indications of future intentions are desired in some quarters, the Viceroy points out the diversity of the interests to be considered and the magnitude of the task of arriving at the largest measure of agreement and says: "With the best will in the world, progress must be conditioned by practical considerations."

Dealing with the third point, he declares that India's contribution has impressed the world's imagination: "At the head of the list I

## German Operations on Western Front

### French Outposts Withdraw

#### German Planes Bomb Scotland

Paris, Tuesday.

The last two French Communiqués, reporting successive German attacks east of Saar, reveal a significant change in the operations on the Western Front.

After the defeat of the Polish armies, the French Command decided to reconstitute the furthest positions reached on German territory on defensive lines. This involved the creation of lightly-held observation posts with a wide dispersal of men. When, as long foreseen the Germans attacked after a heavy artillery fire which fell mostly on empty spaces, the French outposts withdrew as prearranged, while machine-guns and artillery fire took a heavy toll of the German concentrations.

When the Germans reached the line of real resistance in the neighbourhood of Ayach village, 2½ miles beyond Sierck, they were everywhere checked.

The German losses are believed to have been considerable for shallow gains. It is significant that they were checked wherever they met resistance. No tanks or aeroplanes were used. The French are still fighting on German soil.

Before they reach the Maginot Line, the Germans must take four to six lines, each defended by a curtain of continuous fire.

#### German Planes Raid Scotland

London, October 16.

It is officially announced that two British Naval Officers and 13 men were killed, and 12 seriously wounded when a daring daylight air raid was carried out today by German planes at the Firth of Forth.

Among those killed was Commander R. F. Jolly, who commanded the destroyer Hawk.

R. A. F. fighters brought down at least four German bombers out of the 12 or 14 which participated in the raid. Two came down in Fifeshire.

would put the contribution which India has made in spiritual and not in material terms—the support of her peoples for a cause which they can regard as a good and a righteous cause."

As the result of the conversations he had with India's leaders, the Viceroy says he has reached the conclusion that the future course of India's association with the war can best be secured by the establishment of a consultative group drawn by the Governor-General from panels prepared by the major political Parties and representatives of the Princes and presided over by the Governor-General.

In conclusion, he stresses the value of Indian unity in the face of the real and imminent danger to civilisation and to ideals as precious to India as to any country in the world.

"It is my hope," declares the Viceroy, "that in the grave juncture we face, India will go forward as a united country in support of the common cause."



## INTERNAL SECURITY SCHEME

PRACTICALLY READY

MORE CEYLONESE  
J. P., U. Ms.

THE new Internal Security Scheme is practically ready and will be brought up before the State Council shortly. At several meetings of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs, the general principles of the scheme were discussed at length and the Committee has reached final and unanimous agreement in regard to most of the clauses, although some of the other clauses have been accepted only by a majority.

Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates (Police) do not find a place in the new scheme; and according to the recommendations those who have already been appointed Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates (Police) will hereafter not have the official status of "Police" attached to their office.

The "Dormant Commission" as additional magistrates issued to these men will be withdrawn, and in addition to the ordinary powers now conferred on them by law, all Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates will be given extended powers under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The existing list of Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates stationed outside Colombo will be revised with a view to increasing the number of Ceylonese, if suitable persons with local influence are available.

The vacancies in the list of European Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates stationed in Colombo will not be normally filled, as it is considered unnecessary to have a large number of such officials in Colombo.

The Minister of Home Affairs will, it is proposed, submit recommendations for the appointment of Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates to the Legal Secretary, in future.

It is understood that the Inspector-General of Police has undertaken to revise the existing list of Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrates in Colombo by cancelling those appointments which might very well be dispensed with at once and by adding further names to the list, if necessary.

### No Firearms

Special police officers will not in any circumstances be authorised to use firearms when they are performing police duties as special police officers, and representations will be made to the military authorities suggesting the desirability of establishing armouries in outstations for all C.D.F. rifles and ammunition.

Ultimately the Executive Committee decided that at stations which are in charge of officers below the rank of Inspector of Police and in the absence of the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent or the permanent Magistrate, an unofficial magistrate should be allowed to decide on the degree of force to be used.

Two members who dissented were of opinion that unofficial magis-

## THE VALI NORTH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting

The ninth annual general meeting of the Valigamam North Teachers' Association was held on Monday the 9th inst. in the premises of the Tellippalai Bilingual school. After an enjoyable garden party, the members and visitors repaired to the hall where the meeting commenced at 6 p.m. Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam, the president, took the chair. The proceedings began with a few musical items from the schools of the division. The secretary then presented his Annual Report, which made a detailed survey of the year's activities. It announced that there had been a marked increase in the membership of the Association. The Treasurer next submitted his statement of Accounts.

The chief item on the agenda was a talk by Mr. Stuart Wright, M. A., B. Ph., of the staff of Jaffna College, on "Some new Demands Placed upon the American Teacher by the modern Age". The speaker in a very pleasant talk enlivened with humour, described the new and various problems that confront the American teacher as a result of the changing economic and social condition of the country. He contrasted the problems there with those in Ceylon, and said that we were entering upon a phase from which America was gradually emerging. Mr. T. Selladurai proposed a hearty vote of thanks which was passed with acclamation.

The business meeting then followed. The general body sanctioned the proposal to organise a circulating library, and accepted the scheme put forward by the Executive Committee. It was also resolved to form a Sports Committee with a view to improving the standard of sports in the schools. The election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:-

President:-Mr. S. Srinivasan, M. A.; Vice President:-Mr. S.K. Rasiah; Secretary:-Mr. T.T. Jayaratnam, (Re-elected); Asst. Secretary:-Mr. K. Sithamparapillai, (Re-elected); Treasurer:-Mr. K.P. Ponnambalam; Sports Secretary:-Mr. V. Williams; Librarian:-Mr. A. S. Ariaratnam.

An Executive Committee of 16 including the above officers was also elected.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed by Mr. K. Chinnappah, and the meeting terminated at 9. p.m. (Cor.)

trates should have the power to give the order to use force in such circumstances, but the decision with regard to the amount or degree of force to be used should rest with the permanent police.

An important recommendation of the Executive Committee is that members of the Ceylon Defence Force reporting at a police station for enrolment will do so in plain cloths.

It was also decided that in dealing with an unlawful assembly or a threatened disturbance an unofficial magistrate should not overrule the permanent magistrate, and that administrative instructions should be issued specifying the order of precedence to be followed in such a case.

## Mathew Arnold & The World War

Danger of Insularity

Point Pedro, Tuesday.

"Ceylon is an Island, and there is always the danger of insularity," said Rev. S. K. Bunker, B. A., B. D., B. Litt. in the course of his preparatory remarks to his lecture on "Mathew Arnold", delivered to the Vada-naradchy Teachers' Association on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Udupiddy Boys' Eng. School. Mr. C. P. Tharmotharam, B. A., the president, was in the chair and in introducing the lecturer, referred to the great debt Ceylon owed to the Missionary Schoolmaster and Jaffna in particular to the American Missionary. One of the oldest educational institutions in Ceylon, the Jaffna College, formerly the Batticotta Seminary, was the result of American Missionary enterprise. Ceylon in the past needed the help of Non-Ceylonese, and he gave it as his opinion that the time had not come when Ceylon could entirely dispense with their assistance. Mr. Bunker agreed with the President's views and said that India had a definite contribution to make to Ceylonese culture, and that the policy of the Government in excluding Indians was an unwise one.

Coming to the subject of the lecture, Mr. Bunker said, that Mathew Arnold had a message for the world of today, for what was true of Arnold's Europe held good today. In Arnold's opinion, what all the countries needed was less of action and more of thought of reflection, of direction.

In his poems he described those who  
"See all the sights from pole to pole  
And glance and nod and bustle by,  
And never once possess our soul  
Before we die—;

and his whole message is that a sound democracy, a sound life must be inspired by some other than this feverish spirit. Mathew Arnold held that the democracies of the world were sick and the cure was culture, by which he meant the pursuit of the perfection, individual as well as national. In his lecture in America on "Numbers" Arnold had pointed out that the philosophers, the wise men, thought that the majority was usually unsound. It was the few, the select ones who pursuing perfection who really will save the country—they are the remnant which shall save the nation. H. G. Wells said recently "that if we had listened to Mathew Arnold a generation ago, we might have avoided the world war"—and today should the speaker change that to "world war". We can do little to affect the fate of Europe today, or even tomorrow, but we can do much to affect the fate of Jaffna and Ceylon. Think of Communalism, unemployment, Poverty, Ignorance. Our contribution may not be, should not be spectacular. We must have the same spirit, the same faith that inspired Arnold, the Educator, that steady, quiet, insistent work, holding up the ideals to follow in the pursuit of perfection will prevail, will save. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. N. K. Govindapillai and carried with acclamation. (Cor.)

## INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON

682,570 LAST YEAR

RAJ AGENTS' REPORT

THE estimated total population of Ceylon at the end of 1938 was 5,864,500. Of these about 800,000 were Indians, says Mr. A. Vittal Pai, Agent of the Government of India, in Ceylon, in his Annual Report for the year 1938.

The number of Indian labourers and their dependants on estates on December 31, 1938, was 682,570, as against 677,897 at the end of 1937 and 659,311 at the end of 1936.

The number of Indian estate labourers who came to Ceylon from India during the year 1938, the report states, was 47,210 as against 51,427 in 1937 and 40,803 in 1936.

During the year under review 48,803 estate labourers returned from Ceylon to India against 37,605 in 1937 and 39,747 in 1936.

### Excess of Immigrants

The figures of the net flow of immigration, i.e., excess of arrivals over departures, during the years 1927 to 1938 show that there were 3,407 immigrants into Ceylon in excess of emigrants from Ceylon. The figures under "departures" do not include repatriates whose number during the year was 3,004 as against 10,322 in the previous year. If repatriates are taken into account the net excess is only 403 during 1938.

Taking the figures of emigration since 1929 the total net outflow of labour from South India to Ceylon estates during the last 10 years comes to 72,100 persons, that is, an average gain of 7,210 a year to Ceylon. The actual gain may be somewhat less for while the figures of immigration to Ceylon may said to be more or less accurate, the same cannot be said of emigration to India.

### Re-opening of Recruitment

Regarding the position as to the reopening of recruitment from India, the report states:—

It will be remembered that when in pursuance of a resolution passed by the State Council in September, 1937, the Ceylon Government wished to recruit labour from India for estates in Ceylon the Government of India regretted their inability to accede to that request until assurances were received in respect of (1) removal of discrimination against Indian estate labourers in the matter of franchise to the village committees and (2) restoration of wages of labourers on mid and low country estates to the levels which prevailed between May, 1931 and February, 1932.

Patent discrimination against Indians in section 12 of the Village Communities (Amendment) Ordinance now passed by the State Council and assented to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be said to have been removed, though it cannot be said to have satisfied Indian public opinion. No settlement was reached at the end of the year under report in the matter of restoration of wages also. The prohibition of recruitment of labour from India to Ceylon estates continued throughout the year.

About September, 1937, the Planters' Association of Ceylon had

(Continued on Page 5)



# THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 1)

occupied before the Great War. Hitler, whose policy was to annex countries containing large proportions of Germans, is now content to repatriate them from territories the Russians have dominated by a coercive diplomacy. The partition of Poland has rendered the German and Russian frontiers dangerously close.

## The Baltic Situation

The situation in the Baltic will be better understood on a reference to Ludendorff's Memoirs. The treaty between Germany and Bolshevik Russia was signed on March 3, 1918. By that treaty, Finland and the Ukraine were to become independent and Russia was to give up Lithuania and Poland. Estonia and Livonia (Latvia) were to be occupied by Germany, and Russia was to stop all communist propaganda in Germany (Volume 2 of Memoirs, pages 561-562). Ludendorff remarks that the loss of Estonia and Livonia would be painful to Russia and that he supported the formation of a Baltic "littoral". That Ludendorff rightly gauged the Russian mind is now evident from the promptitude with which she has recovered practically everything she lost in the last war, and, what is more, further strengthened her position in Eastern and Western Europe.

Britain's trade pact with Russia has been very opportune. If German submarines in the Baltic sink Russian ships carrying timber to Britain or sink British ships carrying rubber and tin to Russia, the consequences may be serious to Germany. This trade pact places Germany in a dilemma. She cannot destroy Russo-British trade relations without at the same time destroying Russo-German trade relations.

What of Russian intention in Bessarabia and the rumours of the repatriation of Germans in Yugo-Slavia? Under the agreement of March 1918, (Treaty of Bucharest), to which Germany, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, and Russia were parties (see Ludendorff's Memoirs Volume 2), Rumania was given a foothold in Bessarabia, military occupation of it being allowed her. The population of Bessarabia is largely Russian; and it seems that Russia is keen on absorbing this people even against Rumania's will. The well-known German trick of "suffering minorities" is being employed by Russia, and Germany seems likely to acquiesce—a further proof of her weakness in the Balkans. While Russia is gradually extending her influence in the autonomous states under the plea of safeguarding the interests of Russians in them, Germany is only free to repatriate her nationals and settle them in territory she has recently acquired. The interchange of populations which forms the basis of the Moscow pact, seems to operate more to Russia's benefit than to Germany's.

To return to the speeches of the two Prime Ministers, Mr. Chamberlain on Thursday surpassed himself in the House of

Commons. He met the vague and specious bombast of Hitler with incisive logic. There was a noble passage in it. "Surrender to wrong-doing would spell the extinction of all hope and the annihilation of all those values of life which through the centuries have been at once the mark and the inspiration of human progress". It was a vain task for Hitler to attempt to force Britain to recognise his conquest of Poland and thereby secure a victorious peace for himself. To countenance such proceedings, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, would be dishonourable to Britain and dangerous for the world. The peace that all nations, including Germany, needed was a peace which would last long enough to enable them to develop their culture, increase their material prosperity, and pursue the ideals they had set before them, without having to fight for their lives at short intervals. German aggression had made life a fearful thing for all.

To present proposals of peace after the destruction and conquest of a country that was the *casus belli* unaccompanied by a desire to make restitution was nothing short of effrontery. Mr. Chamberlain ridiculed the move and warned Hitler that without effective guarantees which would prevent a recurrence of such events and restore the integrity of Poland and Czechoslovakia, no peace proposals could be considered.

The French Premier too had stressed the necessity of guarantees before peace talks could begin. But the most effective portion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was his condemnation of the invidious German attempts to create disruption between France and Britain and frustrate the purpose for which the two nations had entered the war.

## Hitler's Blunders

Hitler has made two irretrievable blunders.

(1) When, the alternative of war being imminent, he did not enter into negotiations over Danzig; had he done that, he might have secured better concessions than will accrue to Germany when the war is over, and also have prevented Russian intermeddling.

(2) When he broke faith at Munich and thus proved himself one on whose word no reliance could be placed.

It would have been better for him had he told Chamberlain that he meant to march into Czechoslovakia whatever happened. The true greatness of nations, it has been said, is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual—and lying is never a policy that pays.

What the effects of Chamberlain's and Daladier's speeches have been on Hitler and his statelites, we can well imagine. The allies have called his campaign of bluffs all along the line,—his threat at Munich to subject London to a devastating aerial bombardment on the declaration of war, to bring in Russia as an active participant, to starve out Great Britain with his U-boats, to use some secret deadly expedient known only to themselves, and that futile boast of Germany's

(Continued on Page 5)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 707  
In the matter of the estate of the late Nachchippillai widow of Ampalavanar Kathiravelu of Tholpuram Deceased.  
Kathiravelu Mahadevan of Tholpuram

Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Kathiravelu Poopalasingam of Tholpuram  
2. Pooledchumy daughter of Kathiravelu of Tholpuram  
3. Nagammah daughter of Kathiravelu of do  
4. Ampalavanar Thairipagar of Tholpuram Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on 27th day of February 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. Elaiyathamby Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner from which it appears that the abovenamed 4th respondent who is the paternal uncle of the minors the abovenamed 2nd and 3rd respondents to be a fit and proper person to be appointed Guardian ad-litem in their case for the purpose of protecting their interests in this case and that the petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd and 3rd respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this court on the 26th day of April 1939 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

The 14th day of March 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

4-10-39 Time to show cause extended to 27-10-39

Sgd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 54, 19 & 23-10-39)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

No. 90 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasammah wife of C. Rasiah of Thondaimannar Chinniah Arumugam of Thondaimannar

Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Rasiah Nagaratnam  
2. Kamalathevy daughter of Rasiah  
3. Arumugam Thuraiamy all of Thondaimannar, presently Contractor P. W. D. Klang, F. M. S. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 4th day of March 1939 in the presence of Mr. S. Mailvaganam on the part of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters to the estate of the deceased Rasammah wife of C. Rasiah and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner, unless the respondents appear before this Court on or before the 23rd day of March 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 4th day of March 1939.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo  
Additional District Judge

Extended and reissued

Ret'ble 19-10-39

Sgd. S. Rodrigo

A. D. J.

(O. 49, 16 & 19-10-39)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 741.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Thangamuttu widow of Kandiah of Moolai Deceased.

1. Kanapathippillai Veluppillai  
2. wife Nagamuthu of Moolai  
Vs. Petitioners  
1. Sinnathamby Sangarappillai of Moolai and  
2. wife Achchikkuddy of do  
3. Sinnathamby Kumariah of Moolai  
4. Veluppillai Rajah and wife  
5. Sinnachchippillai of do.  
6. Sithamparanachchiar daughter of Appachchippillai of do  
7. Appachchippillai Veluppillai of do  
Minor 8. Ratnam daughter of Appachchippillai of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. Elaiyathamby, Proctor on the part of petitioners and on reading the affidavit of the petitioners dated 19th May 1939 from which it appears that the abovenamed 7th respondent is a fit and proper person to be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 8th respondent and that the petitioners are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 8th respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 28th day of June 1939 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

The 23rd day of June 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Elaiyathamby,  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
22-9-39

Time to shew cause extended to 27-10-39.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
D. J.

(O. 53, 19 & 23-10-39)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 526 Testy.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sellamuttu wife of Marikandar Selvadurai of Urumpirai Deceased.

Vaitilingam Thambirajah of Urumpirai  
Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Selvadurai Sathiathevan of do  
2. Selvadurai Jarah of do  
3. Vaitilingam Kasipillai of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. Manickavachakan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on the 1st day of March 1939 and shew cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

The 27 day of January 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

Extended to 25th October 1939

C. C.

D. J.

(O. 51, 19 & 23-10-39)



## INDIA AND THE WAR

### CONGRESS STAND EXPLAINED

#### LEADERS ADDRESS CROWDED MEETING

Wardha, Oct. 11.

"ONLY a free India can decide whether we can participate in the war or not. We want a declaration whether the principles of democracy, liberty and self-determination for which the war is claimed to be fought will be applicable to India also", declared Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a crowded meeting at Gandhi Chowk to-night.

Mr. Nehru explained the stand taken by the Congress in connection with the present war. He narrated the progress of the war during the last five weeks in which Poland was wiped out from the map of Europe. Europe itself, he said, was changing very rapidly economically and politically. He pointed out how a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe affected India.

The statement of the Congress Working Committee and the recent resolution passed by the A.L.C.C. gave the British Government an opportunity to clarify their war and peace aims. They were not satisfied, said Mr. Nehru, with an assurance about the principles; they required application of those principles to India. Only a free India could decide whether she could participate in the war or not.

Mr. Nehru referred to the offers of help in men and material made by Rulers of States in India and said that the Rulers of States, under the pretext of war, were suppressing civil liberties in the States.

#### Appeal for Unity

"A slave India cannot help Britain", continued Mr. Nehru. "We want to assume control of our Government and when we are free we can help the democracies. We are not relying on words but we want them to be translated into action."

Mr. Nehru appealed to the people to compose their differences and present a united front in their march forward.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, speaking next, made an appeal for unity in the Congress ranks. "Realise the strength of the Congress and rally round the tricolour. Follow the Congress lead and fight shoulder to shoulder for delivering Mother India" he said. "Our differences weaken us and strengthen Britain; so compose your differences and follow the Congress. We should know only one institution, one decision and one lead, namely the Congress."

The Congress President urged the audience to be prepared for a fight, if it came.

#### Point Pedro Port Busy

Point Pedro, Monday.

During the last few days no fewer than 18 schooners brought their usual cargo of foodstuffs. The Port of Point Pedro is very busy and people are going about their usual activities. About ten schooners left for India and to Trincomalee to bring paddy etc.

The prices have gone down and it is gradually coming to the usual market price. It is due to the prompt action of the Government Agent Northern Province, Jaffna.

Cor.

## The Sixth Week Of The War

(Continued from page 4)

preparedness to sustain a seven years campaign as against England's three, when he had given his people the assurance of a quick decisive victory. And yet, the weapons he has so far most forcefully exploited against the allies have been a propaganda of mendacious puerilities and hollow peace offensives, the last of which is a suggestion through Otto Dietrich, the Nazi Press Chief, that the United States should advise Great Britain to meet Germany at a conference. Dietrich has declared that only United States can now still intervene to prevent the most horrible shambles in history: United States' reaction to German propaganda is already well known.

And now there are indications that in sheer desperation Hitler will throw all the resources of his army against the allied troops on the Western Front. A mighty effort under his personal direction will perhaps soon be made to drive them from German soil; but the effort will entail very severe loss of life as such offensives always do. In the Great War, the Germans sacrificed a quarter of a million lives in their Verdun venture. Their leaders are to-day more impetuous. With a filibuster as supreme War Lord, cool leadership will have little scope. When a politician takes charge of military affairs, we know what usually happens. Strong nerves and abundant supplies are the factors that tell in the long run. The Allies have both, and they will win.

I was told a few days ago that a Principal of one of our Colleges, lecturing to his geography class soon after the last war, pointed to the Danzig corridor and said that the next great war would be fought over that little strip of country. How true those words have proved.

The other conviction commonly held was that the next great war (meaning this) would be the end of civilisation—a prediction born more of fear than of probability. It speaks much for the forbearance of nations and the vanity of civilised man that the present war has so far been left to the original combatants (except for the Russian occupation of battered Poland), while the other nations which are on the axis which radiate from Berlin, though armed to the teeth, are content to look on. And a striking characteristic of this war, from its very inception, has been that no nation, not even the combatant ones, seems to want it. It looks almost as if agencies outside man's control have precipitated it, or as Herodotus has said: "Many things prove to me that gods take part in the affairs of men". So far, there has been more diplomacy and propaganda about this war than fighting again except for unfortunate Poland whose day will come when the thunder of guns have ceased.

It is impossible to predict what may yet happen with all the nations backed by their massed battalions ready for sudden eventuality. But there is every rea-

## INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 3)

estimated that there was a shortage of over 20,000 labourers for work on estates. According to a statement in the Annual Report of the Planters' Association for 1939 it would appear that this shortage was made up during the period from 1st September, 1937 to 1st February, 1938 by an increase of 15,681 Tamil labourers and 5,346 in the number of Sinhalese labourers. The increase in the number of Tamil labourers was entirely due to the coming over of "Palaiyals" as will be seen from the figures of arrivals and departures between August, 1937 and January, 1938.

#### Jackson Report

The most important event during the year was the publication of the report of the Immigration Commissioner in April, states the report. The Commissioner finds that so far from causing economic injury to the permanent population, immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them and in the benefits of which the great majority of the population directly or indirectly share today. He does not recommend any restriction of immigration from India and expresses the opinion that the cause of the indigenous labourer will not be assisted by the imposition of any such restriction. The report does not appear to have satisfied that section of opinion in Ceylon which clamoured for drastic restriction of immigration from India, and the publication of the report was immediately followed by demands for ignoring it.

son to believe that the allies will win this their just war in which they have the sympathy of most peoples, for it is a war championing the right of existence of small nations.

When the time for settlement comes it is not too much to hope that a chastened Germany will sit in conclave with all the other nations—with no thought, even on the part of the victors, of reprisals as at Versailles that penalise future generations for the sins of this—and that the one aim of their deliberations will be to settle the frontiers of Europe without injustice, and so ensure lasting peace.

But to do this the Congress of Nations must meet before disarmament takes place, for if one nation, such as Russia, proves recalcitrant, the will of the majority could then be made to prevail. Thus, the map of Eastern Europe could be carefully reviewed, and readjusted if necessary by plebiscites not overshadowed by threats; and a League of Nations would be reborn determined to implement their laws by statutory armies maintained within their own countries for international emergencies, until the races of mankind have learnt to trust each other—perhaps not so Utopian a dream after all.

If that end can be attained, not a drop of blood spilt in this war will have been shed in vain.

## IDEALS OF THE SINHALA MAHA SABHA

### Public Lecture by Minister

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Administration, will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the Jaffna Association on the "The Ideals of the Sinhala Maha Sabha Movement" on Saturday, the 21st inst, at 5 p. m. in the Jaffna Town Hall.

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F.T.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 98 P.T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramu Kanapathippillai of Karavetty North

Deceased,

Kanapathippillai Appudurai of Karavetty North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kanapathippillai Ponnambalam of Karavetty North.
2. Vallipram Sabapathippillai of do
3. Selladurai Kidnamoorthy of do
4. Chellam widow of Chelladurai of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge on the 9th day of August 1939 in the presence of Mr. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st and 3rd Respondents are minors and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 3rd Respondent and that letters of administration to the estate of the late Ramu Kanapathippillai be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 25th day of August 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 22nd day of August 1939.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo  
Addl. District Judge

Extended to 15-9-39

(Sgd.) S. Rodrigo  
Addl. District Judge.

Extended 26-10-39

Sgd. S. Rodrigo  
26-10-39

(O. 32. 19 & 23-10-39).



## Military Administration in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

Purana, "the duties of car-warriors are to carry the wounded from the distance, to threaten the rear of the enemy's forces, to make a dash through the enemy's lined hitherto drawn up in compact arrays, and to effect a junction with friendly forces. Car-warriors should be employed in an open field, clear of all trees, and hillocks and not swampy or muddy in its nature."<sup>(9)</sup>

The Chinese pilgrim, Hsueh Tsiang, writing in the middle of the seventh century, says: "A leader in a car gives the command, whilst two attendants on the right and left drive his chariot, which is drawn by four horses abreast. The general of the soldiers remains in his chariot; he is surrounded by a file of guards, who keep close to his chariot wheels."<sup>(10)</sup> Apparently at that time chariots were used by officers only.

During Chandragupta's time, the army of chariots was under the supervision of a Superintendent of Chariots, whose duty was to examine the efficiency in the training of troops in shooting arrows, in hurling clubs and cudgels, in wearing mail armours, in equipment, in chariotteering, in fighting seated in a chariot, and

(9) Op. cit. cxxlii. 24 ff.

(10) Si-Yu-Ki, i, 83. Beal's trans.

## ANALAITIVU BILINGUAL SCHOOL

### Change of Management

Mr. V. Chellappah has been appointed Manager of the Analaitivu Sathasiva Bilingual School vice Mr. K. Vaithalingam (Udayar) with effect from 1-7-39.

in controlling chariot horses. He was also to attend to the accounts of provision and wages paid to those who were either permanently or temporarily employed in preparing chariots; to take steps to maintain the employed contented and happy by adequate reward; and to ascertain the distance of roads.<sup>(11)</sup>

There was also a Master of Chariot who had not only all the qualifications of keepers of horses, but the additional merits of discriminating the qualities of wood and other materials used in the building of chariots, so that he might be confident of the strength of his vehicle. He was also skilled in the mechanical movements required for manipulating it, so that by his skill in moving, rotation and turning the chariot about he might frustrate the aims of enemies marked by missiles and weapons.<sup>(12)</sup>

(To be Continued.)

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- (11) Arthasastra, Bk. ii. chap. 33,  
(12) Sukraniti, ii. 264-7.

Nº 307

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