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NO. 63.

DEMAND FOR FRESH FRUITS FROM CEYLON

A Good Market for Mangosteens, Mangoes, and Arecanuts

TRADE COMMISSIONER ON TRADE WITH INDIA

FRESH fruits imported from Ceylon created a bit of a stir at Ceylon House, says Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, in his report for 1938. He further says:

It is superfluous to record the various steps taken in order to induce prospective exporters to send their fruits for sale by me on a consignment basis. A trial consignment of 350 mangosteens packed in 2 crates was received from Ceylon per s. s. Mooltan on May 21. Arrangements were made through the courtesy of the steamship agents to take delivery of the parcels as soon as the steamer came alongside. On account of wide publicity previously given the whole consignment was sold out within one hour and there was such a big demand that I was compelled to "ration out" fruits to the numerous customers. Thereafter I was inundated with inquiries and people started booking orders with us in anticipation of the next shipment. Thus even the Government House, Gareskhind, had booked an order with us for one gross fruits. I pressed Ceylon for an immediate shipment of at least 2,500 fruits. Happily my call was responded to by the Ceylon Fruit and Minor Produce Co-operative Society which shipped 5,086 mangosteens by s. s. Chitral in June. The crates were cleared by about 9 a. m. on the 11th idem from the Customs and my small staff had a very hard job of it the whole day. In response to our prior advertisements and circular letters a very respectable crowd including Maharajas and millionaires flocked to the Ceylon House for the purpose of buying the earlier lots: the whole consignment was disposed of by about 3 p. m. on the same day. The crates

contained a number of over-ripe, spoilt or hardskin fruits and I was compelled to grade them here especially as half the number were small-sized fruits no bigger than a ball of sewing cotton. Even then the fruits were all sold out and the nett result was a profit of Rs 125 after paying all the expenses—duty, &c. I had asked for further consignments in view of the repeat orders placed with me but the season appeared to have been over. My suggestion to regard the sur-profit as a nucleus for further trading in mangosteens did not find favour.

With a consignment of pine-apples we were not quite successful—not because they found no sale in Bombay but because the fruits were badly packed and were received in a decaying condition. Even, then the few fruits which could be salvaged were sold at a fancy price—thus proving that there is a good field for good pines in this market.

Demand for Mangoes

My demand for Ceylon mangoes has not met with success. I am still hoping that some enterprising exporter will supply me with a few hundred fruits in Winter when there are no mangoes in Bombay. I have had inquiries for mangosteens and other fruits from outstations, too, but there was no stock to serve them. An advance order from Kolhapur was however carried out and I was told that the fruits reached there in good condition. An order for grafted mangosteen plants from that quarter has since been executed from Ceylon. There have been inquiries for Daxians, but I do not think that these or our jak fruits would find a ready sale. It remains to be mentioned that a refrigerator was temporarily installed at

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WAR NEWS REVIEW AND COMMENTARY

Talk No. 10

(Covering period November 14, to 21, 1939)

By Mr. D. Stewart Fraser

MY privilege this evening is to make the official war commentary and I wish that it were possible for me to announce some decisive move on the Western Front. "All's quiet", however, and I expect the Allied commanders are also wishing that Hitler would start something and thus hasten consummation of Armageddon.

It's a strange war! at about midnight on Sunday I listened to a commentary from England when the speaker likened the combatants to a pair of boxers "just sparring around looking for an opening with the one poking out for a nasty left from time to time". The "left" was represented by activities of the British Navy which has certainly given the enemy some telling jolts. I'd go even further and say that the Navy is driving home some painful body blows, a continual rain of them in fact—enforcement of the blockade and frequent seizure of valuable contraband.

A fight cannot be waged without both sides accepting some punishment and we have to acknowledge that the enemy has drawn much blood by his maritime tactics. The difficulty is that the Nazi fights according to no recognised rules, respects no conventions, and uses little discrimination in the choice of points on which his blows are delivered. He doesn't bother very much about whether he hits the opponent actually "in the ring" or whether he breaks outside the arena and showers his blows, right and left, among the spectators.

More than forty neutral vessels have been sunk by the enemy since outbreak of hostilities. The allies may rightly regard themselves not merely as champions of democracy in their general aims but as guardians of the high seas on behalf of all maritime nations. Our guardianship is exercised much more efficiently than was the case in the last war and we have already taken such tremendous toll of the U-boat raiders that losses of merchant

ships have sunk to quite an insignificant proportion of the total tonnage that we are called upon to protect. Our patrols are active night and day whilst the convoy system is already working to perfection after only twelve weeks as compared with nearly three years when last we had to contend with German raiding. The latest U-boat exploit which was foiled by British warships was the attack on a Norwegian freighter "Jenny". The submarine delayed just a little too long securing food-stuffs from the vessel before sinking it.

The U-boats must find the vittleing problem a very serious one; they are in worse case than the people actually within the Reich who are existing upon the most meagre rations and who must be called upon to tighten their belts still more as the days progress and the influence of our blockade becomes increasingly felt.

I see that Herr Otto Strasser predicts an early anti-Hitler revolution in Germany which might be one quite excellent solution of the world-problem. Perhaps the Allies share this view which would explain the manner in which we have "held our hand" when it would have been possible to inflict terrific punishment upon the German people. In the case of Herr Strasser, we have to remember that the wish is father to the thought for this man's hatred of Hitler is well known. He makes three strong points, however, when he states that Nazi doom must come when the Hitlerites have felt the horrors of war, when the Reich has suffered a military check and when privations have become more biting. The first two will come together when Hitler, in desperation, makes up his mind to stage an offensive; he has delayed too long. As I pointed out earlier in this talk, the privations are becoming more biting as each day passes.

The whole world is gravely concerned by the latest Nazi

(Continued on Page 5)

VACANCY

The post of a Lady Assistant with Vernacular Teachers' Certificate qualification is vacant at the Jaffna Hindu College Preparatory Tamil Mixed School. Applications for filling the same will be received until the 10th of December 1939 by the Manager, J. H. C. (Mis. 198. 27-11-7-12-39)

JAFFNA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Entries for the competition this season close on **Saturday December 2, 1939 at 2 p. m.**

For particulars regarding conditions etc.

Please apply to:—

R. E. Rajanayagam,
Hon. Secretary.

"Varasthan"
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

(Mis. 197. 27-11-39)

Red Cross Flag Day

THROUGHOUT JAFFNA
Monday 4th December 1939
HELP THE WOUNDED IN THE WAR
(Mis. 187 6—30-11-39).

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1939.

HITLER'S WEAPON

BAULKED BY THE MAGINOT Line and the winter conditions prevailing on the Rhine of his design of attacking France directly and apprehensive of world opinion and possible repercussions in case he carried out his intention to violate the neutrality of Belgium and Holland, Hitler has taken to the sowing of the seas round Britain with magnetic mines as the best means of attacking England. The bluff of sacrificing one million men on the Maginot Line and of an aerial invasion of Britain through 3000 aeroplanes has obviously gone to the winds. The submarine campaign has failed to bring in the expected results. The raiders sent abroad are hiding themselves on the seas, unable to play the part of the Emden and the Karlsruhe in the last war. The development of better methods of detection has made it difficult for the submarine to inflict as much damage on shipping as was possible in the Great War. The new weapon is considered to be a menace to shipping, but British scientific research will soon invent some device to counteract it. But even now the toll of shipping levied by this new method is nothing so high as in the worst days of the submarine campaign in 1916. All idea of economically paralysing or crippling Britain

through this arm is mere moonshine. The reprisals which the Allies propose to take will be more successful to cripple German credit and supplies. German exports will not be allowed to reach foreign nations through the sea. Germany will thus not be in possession of foreign credit to buy essential supplies like oil, iron etc. through neutral shipping. Belgium, Holland and Italy will be the countries chiefly affected by this new move of Hitler. Germany will now have to rely entirely on her trade with Europe and even the limited overseas supplies which she received through neutral sources will be entirely stopped. In the field of economic warfare we have no doubt that Germany will be the real sufferer and can never hope to stand against Britain. The blockade will go a great way to decide the military issue also, as it did in the Great War. We are not to regard the war as ended! True indeed the three months which are now closing have seen almost nothing done in the West. German achievements have ended with the capture of Poland. Winter and floods on the Rhine have prevented any real fighting on the West. Perhaps till spring sets in both sides will be merely marking time. An invasion of France through Belgium cannot even now be ruled out as an improbability. While the Allies can afford to wait Germany cannot do so. When British resources are fully organised and brought to the field their strength will be overwhelming. It may take time, but the ultimate issue is not in doubt.

NON-CO-OPERATION TO CONTINUE**But Congress Leaves Door Open**

Allahabad, Nov. 23.

The Congress Working Committee concluded a five day's session at 5 p. m. today after passing a lengthy resolution on the present political crisis in India.

The Committee point out that the policy of non-co-operation started with the resignation of the Congress Ministers continues and must continue unless the British Government revises its policy and accepts the Congress contention, but the Committee will continue to explore all means of arriving at an honorable settlement, even though the British Government banged the door in the face of the Congress.

The resolution concludes that in no event can the Congress accept the responsibility for Government, even in a transitional period, without real power being given to the popular representatives.

The Congress Working Committee fixed the third week in March 1940 for the next annual session of Congress to be held at Ramgarh.

Eight Lakhs for Relief**Jaffna to Get Part of it**

Colombo Nov., 23.

It is learned that the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce will submit to the State Council a supplementary estimate of Rs. 800,000 for the purpose of making provision for urgent relief of distress.

A portion of this vote is meant for relief in Jaffna which has been severely affected by floods.

The Ministry, it is stated, has not yet received a full report of the extent to which distress and damage have been caused by the floods in Jaffna.

FACILITIES TO TAKE UP "INTER"**Committee Favours Grants for Schools?**

Colombo, Friday.

The Executive Committee of Education favours the payment of a grant to secondary schools in respect of students who are being prepared in such institutions for Inter-Arts and the Inter-Science examinations of the London University.

However, they have recommended that the grant should be made only on condition that:

the necessary additional financial provision is sanctioned by the Board of Ministers and the State Council the payment is made subject to the usual condition regarding age which is already in the code.

the payment of such grant is restricted to such senior secondary or collegiate schools as may be approved by the Director of Education having regard to staff, accommodation, etc.

the payment of such is made only for a period of five years.

restriction of admissions to the University College solely through the medium of an entrance examination is approved by the State Council.

The Outstation Student

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare, M. S. C. for Matale, it will be remembered, moved a motion in the State Council recently urging the payment of such a grant.

He was present when the matter was first considered by the Executive Committee and stated that outstation students who for financial reasons were unable to come to Colombo to attend the University College should have facilities near at hand to prepare for the Intermediate examinations of the London University.

He also stated that he would be satisfied if the restriction on secondary schools instituting intermediate classes was removed until such time as the University was established.

The Executive Committee states that if Mr. Aluwihare's motion is accepted and if money is available in the vote for grants to assisted schools to meet the additional commitment which is not expected to be very much steps will be taken to give effect to the motion by an administrative direction to the Director. No amendment to the Code is necessary.

HITLER'S SECRET WEAPON

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE PARACHUTE-MINE

GERMAN SKILL ON WAR ENGINES

London, Friday.

THERE is no doubt that when Hitler referred to the dreadful weapon which could not be used against him, he meant the parachute-mine, Reuter learns from well-informed quarters, where it is pointed out that it is an extreme form of frightfulness opposed to all principles of civilised warfare.

It is also a measure of the failure of the U-boat campaign. Service in U-boats is becoming increasingly unpopular in Germany, and the Germans have been forced to concentrate their technical skill on war-engines which could be planted without risk to themselves, but which do not distinguish between a belligerent and a neutral, between warships and merchantmen, even hospital ships.

The mines seem to be of two types—the old anchored kind and a new very powerful peculiarly-sensitive type. The latter is Hitler's "secret weapon" and, so far, seems to have defeated the British efforts both to identify its nature and to circumvent its efficaciousness. Doubtless, in time, means will be found to deal with this menace.

WILL JAPAN ENTER THE WAR?**The Sinking of N. Y. K. Vessel**

Tokyo, Friday.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" says that the Government is gathering all data with the utmost care to determine responsibility for the sinking of the Terukuni Maru.

Whichever way the Government decides, it will, says the paper, be equivalent to befriending one belligerent and antagonising the other, which might mean that Japan may be dragged into the European war.

The British Embassy in Tokyo has issued the following statement:

"It has been established by the British Admiralty that German aircraft laid mines in five different localities off the east coast of England after dark on the nights of November 20th and 21st. These are breaches of international law and may temporarily cause damage to neutral shipping, but now that the method has definitely been ascertained, suitable measures can be taken to counteract it."

Trade Delegation to Burma

Madras, Nov. 24

The Ceylon Trade Delegation to Burma, consisting of Mr. G. C. S. Corea Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, and Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, the Ceylon Food Controller, arrived in Madras this morning from Colombo en route to Rangoon.

They are leaving for Calcutta tonight from where they will proceed to Rangoon either by air or by boat whichever is convenient. They expect to reach Rangoon by November 30.

NON-VIOLENCE THE ONLY WAY

The Task Before the Congress

ATTEMPTS AT SABOTAGE DEPRECATED

By Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru

AGAIN we are standing on the threshold of great happenings. Again our pulses quicken and our toes quiver, and the old call comes to our ears. We pack up our little troubles and store away our domestic worries, for what do they matter when that call comes to make us forget all else, when India, whom we have loved and sought to serve, whispers to us and casts her magic spell on our little selves.

Yet some are impatient and in the pride of their youth they make accusation. Why this delay? Why do we go so slow when the blood tingles in our veins and life calls to us to march? Do not worry, young manhood and womanhood of India, do not fret or grow impatient. The time will come, all too soon, when you will have to shoulder this heavy burden; the call to march will also come and the pace may be swifter than you imagine. For the pace is set today by a world rushing headlong into the unknown future, and none of us, whether we wish it or not, can stand when the very ground shakes underneath our feet.

The time will come. May it find us ready, stout of heart and swift of limb, and calm of mind and purpose. May we know well then the path we have to travel, so that no doubts might assail us, no divided counsels weaken our resolve.

We know our goal, our objective, our heart's desire. Of that there need be no further argument. But what of the way we have to travel, the methods we adopt, the means that govern our actions? Surely that too is not a matter for argument; for long years we have blazed the trail and fashioned the way, so that others may follow on the well-trodden path. Twenty years ago many might have doubted the efficacy of this straight and narrow way, but today we have long experience to guide us, our own successes and failures to teach us. In spite of attempts to divert us from it, we have stuck to it with a firmer resolve and the millions of India have understood its significance and efficacy and are wedded to it as never before. The Congress continues to declare its firm faith in it; for it there is no other way.

No Time for Theory

And yet it is necessary that we do not take too much for granted and that in this hour of destiny we examine afresh its implications and accept them with all our heart and mind. This is no time for theory or idle speculation; action awaits us and action demands concentration of mind and effort and cannot permit the philosophy of doubt or the luxury of debate in the midst of action. Much less can it permit

individuals or groups neutralising that very action by their contrary methods, and by their challenging the very roots of that action.

It is necessary that we examine this question frankly and come to clear and final decisions, for a new generation has arisen which has no roots in our past experience and speaks a different language and some there are who openly or secretly and from even the shelter of our organisation, express contempt for our methods and means. It may be, as we well believe, that these doubters and dissidents are few and cannot make much difference to a vast nation-wide movement. But it is possible that they might produce confusion in many minds and lead to happenings which injure our cause. Therefore, there must be clarity and decision. We can take no unnecessary risks in the struggle ahead of us.

Potent Weapon

Nineteen years ago, the Congress adopted non-violence as its method of action and in these years that have passed we have experimented with it on many occasions. We impressed the world, but what is more important, we impressed ourselves and drew amazing strength from what we did and how we did it. The old choice of a subject people—submission or violent revolt—no longer applied to us. We have a potent weapon, the value of which grew with our growing strength and understanding of it. It was a weapon which might be used anywhere, but is peculiarly suited to the genius and present condition of India. Our own example is there to justify it and to comfort and cheer us. But world events during the past few years have demonstrated the futility and brutality of the method of violence.

Few of us, I suppose, can say that the era of violence is over or is likely to end soon. Today violence flourishes in its intensest and most destructive and inhuman form, as never before. Yet its very virulence is a sign of its decay. It will die or it will kill a good part of the world.

"The sword, as ever, is a shift of fools

To hide their folly."

Age of Folly

But we live in an age of folly and madness and our rulers and those who govern human affairs are the true products of this age. From day to day we face this terrible problem; how to resist violent aggression? For the alternative is often no other than meek submission and surrender to evil. Spain resisted with violence and though she succumbed in the end, her people set a magnificent example of courage and heroic endurance. Forsaken, b

(Continued on Page 5.)

Callously Organised Relief Work

Rate-Payers' Association to Inquire into Damages

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Urban Ratepayers' Central Association was held on the 22nd November, 1939, at 5 p.m., at the residence of Chevalier P. Moses, the President.

The resignation of the Secretary, Mr. A. Thambyrajah, was accepted and Chevalier S. Arulanandam was appointed acting Secretary, pro tem. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thambyrajah for the services he rendered to the Association as Secretary. The Acting Secretary seconded. Carried unanimously.

No official communication having been received by the Association conveying the decision of the Municipal question, it was resolved to write to the Minister of Local Administration with regard to the Association's latest memorandum.

1. "That the order received by several consumers of electricity from the Chairman, U.D.C., irrespective of the fact whether they are owners of houses or tenants, to deposit a sum of Rs. 20/- with the U.D.C., is unreasonable, is the considered opinion of this Association. This Association therefore suggests that a written agreement between the Chairman and the owners of the Houses be entered into, in lieu of the deposit of Rs. 20/- now demanded, and that this suggestion be put to the meeting of the Urban District Council".

2. "That a Sub-committee consisting of the following members of the Rate-payers' Association be appointed to enquire into the extent of damage caused by the recent floods to the Rate-payers of the Jaffna Urban Area and to take steps to assist the Government and the U.D.C., to relieve the misery consequent on the disaster"—

For Ward No. 1. (1) Messrs. W. M. Coomaraswamy. (2) V. R. Rajanayagam & (3) Vincent Charles.

For Ward No. 2. (1) Chevaliers P. Moses and S. Arulanandam (3) & Mr. M. Jacob.

For Ward No. 3. (1) Muhammadiam A. Ponnusamy (2) Messrs. R. Subramaniam, Proctor & (3) M. Sinnadurai.

For Ward No. 4. (1) Messrs. C. Arulambalam (2) B. K. Sambander & (3) Dr. V. S. Ramasathan.

For Ward No. 5. (1) Messrs. C. K. Swaminathan (2) K. Thuraiappah & (3) V. Sathasivampilla (Rtd. Station Master.)

For Ward No. 6. (1) Messrs. K. Aiyadurai (Proctor) (2) V. M. Velauthapillai & (3) M. Ramasathan.

For Ward No. 7. (1) Messrs. R. Sivagururathar (Proctor) (2) M. Subramaniam & (3) N. P. Apper.

For Ward No. 8. (1) Hathi S. M. Abobubakar (Proctor) (2) Vythia Eesan K. Vycampulu (3) S. Ha-

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW REQUIREMENT

AWARD RESTRICTED TO CEYLONESE

According to a new regulation relating to the award of Government University Scholarships the requirement that a candidate "must be a Ceylonese" is substituted for the requirement "must have been resident in the Island for five years next before the examination".

The term "Ceylonese" will be interpreted to mean those born in Ceylon and would include those who were born out of Ceylon but who have acquired Ceylon domicile or whose fathers possessed Ceylon domicile at the time of their birth.

How Allowance is Payable

The scholarship allowance will normally be payable in quarterly instalments by the Director of Colonial Scholars in England, the first payment falling due at the end of the quarter in which a scholar begins to count residence or attend lectures in the University of which he becomes a member. The payment will be continued up to the end of the period for which the scholarship is granted or to the date of his leaving England after the completion of his studies, whichever is earlier.

Local Scholarships

Regulations governing the award of Ceylon University College Scholarships as revised by the Executive Committee of Education were also published in the Gazette on Friday.

Ten Scholarships each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, will be awarded on the result of an examination held annually in March, at the University College, to students who have passed the London Matriculation Examination or secured exemption from it.

If in any year one or more Scholarships remain vacant, Exhibitions each of the value of Rs. 240 per annum may be awarded on the results of the same examination.

Scholarships or Exhibitions which fall vacant may be awarded without examination to students of the College who show special merit.

beebu Mohamed (Physician) & (4) G. Nadarajah.

There was also a very keen and critical discussion with regard to the manner in which relief work was done by the U. D. C. with the Rs. 1000/- voted by the Council for that purpose. Much disappointment was expressed by several members present as many poor people in their wards did not receive absolutely any help. Mr. K. Aiyadurai's communication to the Chairman of this Association wherein he refers to "the callous and indifferent manner in which relief work was organised", came in for much support from several members.

The Special General Meeting is to be held on Saturday the 2nd December, 1939.

With the appointment of Mr. C. K. Swaminathan as Auditor, the meeting came to a close.

(Cor)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Improvement of Village Life

Sir,—The idea to improve the life of the villagers by an experimental rural development scheme by the Department of Industries and Commerce is a vital necessity and an excellent one. I read the other day that the Punjab Government is budgeting rupees 75,000 as a measure of war publicity and one of the many ideas is to explain to the villagers, the salient features and background of the present war. As we move about in villages, we hear woeful stories about war, its foreground and background, exploitation etc. In the issue of the Ceylon Observer on the 11th instant, there appeared an article under the caption "Villagers Difficulties" written by me. I discussed this matter with two members of the State Council and have also addressed the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration. It is not the fault of the illiterate villagers to indulge in imaginery and ill-natured talks about matters of State etc. Adult education is one of the many remedies and village committees should earnestly concentrate on these issues, and avoid poor villagers being victims of unscrupulous methods.

The proposed instruction at various selected centres will go a long way to improve the rural people. Not only the amenities of the villagers should be the primary concern of the proposed instruction but instructors should listen to their many grievances and submit reports. To do this effectively, instructors should be held directly responsible to the Federal Head and not the Provincial one. In view of the heavy burden of taxation that would be the many sacrifices demanded of us by the war, the scheme should be inaugurated as expeditiously as possible.

Yours etc.
S. VYDIALINGAM.

Tholpuram, 23 Nov. 1939.

Police Station At Anaicoddai

Sir,—It is gratifying to learn that the authorities have decided to open a new Police Station at Anaicoddai. Those who agitated for the establishment of a Police Station at Anaicoddai and the Government will naturally be blessed by the people of this locality and the adjoining villages on the wise step taken by Government to relieve them of the anxiety and fear with which they were living all this time. This village which was for a long time free from bad reputation has earned the stigma of being the worst criminal village in the peninsula. The untold hardships which this village has suffered will be fresh in the minds of all in and out of Jaffna. It will be a pity if any attempt is made to shift the area of establishing a Police Station anywhere else except at Anaicoddai. Manipay will have the advantage of a Police Station at either side, one at Anaicoddai and the other at Changanai. It cannot certainly by reason of its importance claim to have this station at Manipay for the criminals themselves are mostly

LICENSING OF INDUSTRIES

Draft Bill Gazetted

The draft of a bill to make provision for the registration and licensing of industries carried on for the purpose of manufacturing any article or substance and for the purposes of which ten or more persons are employed, is published in Friday's "Government Gazette"

Industries excluded from the operation of the Ordinance are.—

The manufacture of any excisable article; the business of a miller within the meaning of the Coconut Products Ordinance; the manufacture of matches, splints, veneers or boxes as defined in the Manufacture of Matches (Regulation) Ordinance; the production or manufacture of tea or rubber; and any industry carried on by or on behalf of the Crown or by any Department of Government.

The reason is that already existing legislation is considered sufficient for the control of those industries.

Local Labour

The Governor will be empowered to prohibit the carrying on of any industry except under the authority of a licence issued by the Director of Commerce and Industries.

In the consideration of an application for a licence, the Director will be required to have regard to the quantity of indigenous raw materials, which are likely to be used for the purposes of the proposed industry, the extent to which employment will be given local labour and the amount of capital which has been or will be contributed by persons domiciled in Ceylon.

A person who carries on an industry in contravention of a proclamation of the Governor or who contravenes a condition of any licence issued to him will be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to fine and imprisonment.

Obituary

Mr. K. S. SUBRAMANIAM

Kuala Lumpur.

The funeral of Mr. K. S. Subramaniam, Chief Clerk of the Electrical Department, Klang, who died in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur on Nov. 13 at the age of 43 took place the following day at the residence of his cousin, Mr. K. Sivapragasam, No. 12, Temple Road.

The funeral was largely attended by friends and relatives. The body was cremated at the Loke Yew Road Hindu Crematorium according to strict Hindu rites. The last rites were performed by his cousin Mr. K. Sivasampu.

Before the late Mr. Subramaniam joined Government service he was employed by Messrs. Wearne Bros Ltd. He was a popular member of his community.

(Malaya Tribune)

from Anaicoddai and if the presence of the Police are to have any deterrent effect on them which would not otherwise be achieved the agitation made and the decision reached would prove merely to satisfy certain section of the Manipay people and not to arrest the crime wave at Anaicoddai to a minimum.

Yours etc.,
CITIZEN.

DEMAND FOR FRESH FRUITS FROM CEYLON

(Continued from page 1)

Ceylon House during this fruit season.

At the request of the Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, a few grafted mango plants (alphonso) were purchased and forward to Ceylon for experimental propagation.

Ceylon Arecanuts

Our arecanuts suffer from the handicap of a heavy duty, excessive tariff valuations and unfair competition from Singapore. Though as much as 82.7 per cent. of the total produce of the Island was taken by India in 1938, the price paid was not attractive and was in fact 8 cents per hundredweight less than in the previous year. Inquiries were again made which confirmed the deductions arrived at and recorded in my last Report. The comparative smallness in size of our nut and the immature condition in which it is plucked have again been pleaded by the merchants as factors which are primarily responsible for the poor price. Then again the method of curing (especially the split nuts) makes their market restricted to Southern India. The motion of Dr. N. M. Perera in the State Council about the arecanut industry was happily referred to me by a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of Agriculture and Labour and I was asked to report on the marketability of different grades in India, the special processing required if any, the comparative prices and the possibility of finding fresh markets or fresh sellers for our arecanuts. The subject was therefore investigated fully. As it is not possible to change the seed and grow the more paying varieties in Ceylon, we could have better prospects for our crops only if we could arrange to manufacture what is known as the Chikani variety. Chikanis are being quoted at Rs. 7-8-0 and over per maund of 28 pounds. In Mysore where they are made, they can be purchased between Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 7-0-0. There this season is in October and November and the plants yield only one crop. There is always a demand for Chikanis in Bombay, Madras, and the interlying districts; and this demand is both growing and spreading northwards. I have therefore made recommendation that the services of an expert may be obtained from India for the purpose of teaching the villagers how to make Chikanis; the marketing of these can be done later through Ceylon House or even on a commission basis. I hope my recommendation is receiving due consideration.

In the meanwhile the question of tariff valuation was again raised with the authorities and will continue to be raised till we have received full redress. Our chewing tobacco continues to go to Travancore which consumes over two million pounds of this variety annually. Our request for a better allowance for dryage has unfortunately been turned down by the State. How far there will be repercussions on this trade owing to the existing political tension in Ceylon one is unable to say.

Samples of Ceylon-made pipe tobacco were got down at the special request of an Indian firm but the high duty in India did not make the price competitive as against recognised brands.

White sand from Madampe, Nattandiya, and Chavakachcheri was explored. Samples were submitted to a certain glass manufactory in India and specimen articles turned out from our sands were submitted to Ceylon. Further samples are still under test but the success of a glass factory if established in Ceylon is now assured. Slabs of green marble said to have been obtained from the Nuwara Eliya District were received and shown to the trade. Samples were tendered for polishing but revealed that the marble was not suitable for extensive use in the building trade.

Cowries are in demand and have been offered as much as Rs. 15 per cwt. but no business has resulted so far.

Right-handed chanks are in great demand but I am told by the Government Agent, Northern Province, that there are none available for export. I am asked to send some Ceylon chank ware to the Ceylon House in London but I have not yet been able to find suitable articles.

Gems and Jewellery were kept at Ceylon House on account of exporters and a little business was done. Cheap necklets and bracelets were all sold out and replaced, but the high-priced jewellery was not much in demand. The prohibitive duty raises the price fictitiously. I cannot but record that the absence of adequate staff is most felt when one has to wait on an exacting customer, who after an hour's hesitation picks out a garnet or an amethyst valued at a couple of rupees! Our services were again requisitioned for testing stones purchased in Ceylon and were promptly given.

A MAGIC BREAD

Under Test by Gandhiji

A piece of bread supposed to possess "miraculous" properties, which was presented to Mr. Gandhi during his recent visit to New Delhi, is now reported to be under test by him at Wardha. When kept in a solution of water and unrefined sugar for a fortnight the bread is supposed to double itself and two pieces are found where one was before. Meanwhile, the solution in which it was immersed acquired remarkable curative properties.

By repeating the process the two pieces of bread which have grown from one are capable of multiplying themselves endlessly, and many Indian households who have acquired pieces are now making the experiment. No one knows where the original piece of bread appeared, but it is generally believed that a Sathu (holy man) gave it to a woman suffering from leprosy explaining the process by which it could be doubled and how the liquid solution in which it should be immersed would cure her. The woman, so it is said, did as she was told, and was cured, and immediately passed on the prescription to others.

War News Review and Commentary

(Continued from page 1)

policy—indiscriminate sowing of mines. Such action is contrary to international law and it would be difficult to conceive a more dastardly method of spreading destruction. Even the pro-German neutrals (if any cannot possibly find the slightest excuse for this wanton dealing of death. I doubt if Hitler has a friend in the world to-day outside the Third Reich and it would be difficult to estimate the number of his enemies *within* that charmed circle.

Observers contend that the movement for restoration of the Monarchy is fast gathering strength especially in Prussia and Bavaria. The latter province has a large Roman Catholic population and the policy of Nazidom cannot possibly have recommended itself to those who cherish any Christian faith. Prince Rupprecht, heir to the Bavarian throne, is immensely popular in the Province. He commanded a section of the German Army in France during the last war. He and the German ex-Crown Prince are said to have been eager for peace after failure of the attack on Verdun but were at a loss as to how to go about it. The ex-Crown Prince is also a popular figure today so that restrictions placed on the liberty of these popular idols may easily give a useful impetus to the Monarchist Movement. Hitler's failure to give the German people that "quick and decisive victory" he promised them, must also react against him.

Some weeks ago, I pointed out in one of my Sunday talks that Hitler seemed to be making a very serious mistake in removing so many of his great soldiers from the High Command; I predicted that this would lead to serious disaffection in the ranks and eventually to complete alienation or Army sympathies. If the rumour that von Blomberg has been shot, is true, this must prove a major disaster for Hitler. Moreover, the execution is a National calamity for von Blomberg seems to have been a reasonable man whose wise counsels might yet have been of real service to the German people.

Germany seems to be in trouble with *all* the neutrals. In the Scandinavian countries, opinion is daily gaining ground that friendly relations with Germany cannot much longer be maintained. The Swedish representatives who went to Berlin for the purpose of trade talks have returned; it is reported that the talks have not completely broken down but it is extremely doubtful whether Sweden would consent to the laying of mines in Swedish territorial waters. Sweden supplies much iron ore to Germany and it is quite possible that these supplies will be cut off owing to present differences.

In Rumania some trouble appears to have arisen regarding late deliveries of oil and other materials which Rumania had contracted to supply. It is not unlikely that Germany will find in this alleged breach of contract a pretext for an attack on Rumania. If such attack materialises a

ACTING MINISTER OF LABOUR

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan Elected

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan Member for Mannar, was unanimously elected this morning to act as Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce during the absence of Mr. G.C.S. Corea from the Island.

This is the second occasion on which Mr. Sri Pathmanathan has been appointed to act for Mr. Corea as Minister for Labour, the last occasion being when Mr. Corea was absent from the Island on the Trade Delegation to Whitehall.

Enemy Planes Sowing Mines

London, Thursday.

It is understood that those German seaplanes, which have been flying along the east coast in recent days, have been sowing magnetic-type mines. This new technique may explain to some extent, the recent comparatively heavy sinking list of shipping.

Observers report having seen objects dropped from the 'planes flutter towards the sea, and in one case saw an enemy seaplane alight on the sea. It is possible that it was either sowing mines or trying to work in conjunction with a U boat.

It is known that Germany possesses flying-boats equipped for carrying light-type mines containing a very high type of explosive. It is stated that one such mine has been seen floating in the Thames estuary and was exploded by rifle fire.

It is stated in London that British experts will not be backward in anticipating such weapons devised or in devising means to combat this new method of frightfulness.

It is revealed that German 'planes flying low over the Thames estuary during last night's raid dropped mines by parachutes.

general conflagration may occur in South-Eastern Europe with ill results to the aggressor. It should be noted that both Britain and France have given guarantees to Roumania. Turkey, too, is friendly to Roumania and Hungary is not disposed to tolerate German domination. Yet a campaign in Roumania would give Hitler a lot of trouble even if Bulgaria were willing to assist him.

There is plenty of support for the belief that Germany's relations with Belgium and Holland are not very cordial. Hitler did not even condescend to make a civil reply to the peace overtures of the Monarchs. The Allies, on the other hand, gave cogent reason—voiced in respectful language—for their inability to consider the proffered intervention. Ribbentrop endeavoured to discount the Allied reply as justification for his inability to counter its force.

Hitler hesitates to violate the neutrality of either country not because he entertains any respect for the sanctity of Treaties or Pacts but because his advisors are urging that such an action might bring forces into the field to ensure swift retribution. The forces of democracy are wide-spread and some of the Nazi leaders seem to believe that violation of Belgium or Holland would bring to arms a

(Continued on page 6)

Non-Violence the Only Way

(Continued from page 3)

their friends, they checked for two and a half years the tide of Fascist aggression. Who will say, even to-day after their defeat, that they were wrong, for they had no other honourable course left open to them. The method of non-violence was not in their minds and was, under the circumstances, out of their reach. So also in China.

Czecho-slovakia with all her armed might and undoubted courage succumbed without a fight. True, she did so because her friends betrayed her. But still the fact remains that all her armed might proved of no avail to her in time of need. Poland utterly vanquished in three weeks of struggle and her great army and fleets of a-ro-planes vanished into nowhere.

The way of violence and armed might is only feasible to-day, even in the narrowest interpretation of immediate success, when the armed forces are clearly superior to those opposed to them. Otherwise there is surrender without a fight or a collapse after the briefest of struggles, bringing utter defeat and demoralisation in their train. Petty violence is completely ruled out as it has not even the virtue of holding out a bare possibility of defeat and disruption.

What the future will bring to India is beyond our ken. If that future is still one of armed national forces, it is difficult for most of us to conceive of a free India without a national army and all the other apparatus for defence. But we need not consider that future now. We have to deal with the present.

In this present these doubts and difficulties do not arise, for our course is clear and our path marked out. This is the way of non-violent resistance to all obstructions to Indian freedom, and there is no other way. Let us be quite clear about it, for we dare not proceed to action with our minds being pulled in different directions. I am not aware of any other way offering a ghost of a chance of effective action to us. Indeed, there will be no real action at all if we think of other ways.

"Cannot Have Indiscipline"

I believe there is general agreement among Congressmen on this question. But there are a few, somewhat new to the Congress, who, while apparently agreeing, plan differently. They realise that there can be no national and nation-wide movement except through the Congress. All else would be adventurism. They want therefore, to utilise the Congress and at the same time to break through it in directions which are opposed to the Congress policy. The proposed technique is to embed themselves in the Congress and then to undermine its basic creed and method of action. In particular the continuance of the technique of non-violence is to be combated, not obviously and patently but insidiously and from within.

Now it is open to any Indian to put forward his own proposals and ideas to work for them and convert others to his view-point, and even to act up to them if he thinks that it is vital to do so. But it is

GOVERNOR RETURNS

His Throat Needs More Rest

Colombo, Friday.

Sir Andrew Caldecott returned to Colombo this morning in the Indo-Ceylon express. His arrival was entirely informal, and he was met at the Colombo Fort station by his daughter, a small group of officials and a few friends.

Dr. A. M. de Silva, his medical adviser, who accompanied him on his visit to Madras, told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter that Sir Andrew had greatly improved with the deep-ray therapy treatment. Although he had now completely recovered, his throat needed a little more rest.

not open to him to do so under cover of something else. That would be misleading the public and out of such deception mass movements do not arise. That would be treachery to the Congress and sabotage of a movement in full flood. If there is ideological conflict, it is all to the good that this should see the light of day and the people should understand it and decide. This should be so at any time, much more so on the eve of great happenings. No organisation can tolerate internal sabotage when it is thinking in terms of coming to grips with a powerful adversary. We cannot have indiscipline in our own ranks or a division of counsel when action calls us.

It becomes essential for us, therefore, to decide this issue, with all clarity and definiteness.

We have, of course, decided it so far as the Congress is concerned and we propose to hold by that decision. Any other course is ineffective and fraught with peril to the nation.

Dangers of Chaos

It is not difficult for us, if we were so minded, to produce chaos in India, but out of chaos does not necessarily, or even usually, emerge freedom. In India there are obvious possibilities of chaos leading to the most unfortunate of consequences. We cannot always predict the consequences of our action, especially when we move on the plane of the masses. We take risks and must take them. But it would be inconceivably folly to do something which adds to these risks enormously, puts obstruction in the way of our freedom and takes away that moral stature from our movement which has been our pride these many years. When the world is wearying of the methods of violence, for us even to think of a reversion to them, would be tragedy indeed.

We must, therefore, stick stoutly and whole-heartedly, to the method of non-violence and reject all substitutes that might be offered to us. We must remember that it is not possible to have a variety of methods functioning side by side, for each weakens and neutralises the other. We must, therefore, choose wisely and abide by our choice, not spoiling it by flirtation with other ways. Above all we must realise that non-violence is non-violence. It is not just a word to be used mechanically, when our minds function differently, and our mouths utter other words and phrases opposed to it and our actions belie it. We have to be true to it in every way, if we are to be just to it, to ourselves and to our cause.

(The National Herald.)

WAR NEWS REVIEW AND COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 5)

goodly number who now only give lip-service to the Cause.

Belgium, of course, has been the cock-pit of Europe since the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars. Being a small and independent country with complicated internal problems of her own, she has been treated as a mere pawn in the game which Germany has played for domination in Europe.

After the last war, Belgium was made a Guarantor for world peace under the Locarno Treaty. This responsibility weighed heavily upon her and she asked Britain and France to be relieved of her obligations. About January 1937, she received a favourable reply from the Allies both Britain and France promising assistance if she became the victim of aggression.

The question of Five Power Conference for the conclusion of a Western Pact was broached by Britain, but before the Conference could be called, Hitler offered both Belgium and Holland guarantees of their integrity and independence. This sounded good, for what a Hitler pledge was worth, but it transpired that there was a condition—both countries must remain neutrals "without being burdened by any binding agreements with other Powers.

The Belgian King's visit to England in 1937 brought about a clear understanding between the Belgian and Allied Governments and in April of that year an Anglo-French communication was addressed to Belgium "the British and French Governments having taken note of Belgium's determination to defend her frontiers against any aggression or invasion and to prevent her territory from being used for purposes of aggression against another State, as a passage or as a base of operations by land sea or air" again offered the assurances of assistance given earlier in the year.

Negotiations with Germany then followed: in October 1939 Germany addressed a declaration to Belgium which also took note of the latter's desire to follow a policy of strict neutrality and in-

dependence and stated that the German Government would at all times respect Belgian territory since they held "that the inviolability and integrity of Belgium were common interest of the western Powers". The declaration also guaranteed Belgium against attack or invasion just as the Franco-British Note had done.

If we were dealing with a Power that had exhibited the smallest respect for such obligations would be difficult to understand how Hitler could possibly invade Belgium or seek to use her territory for an attack upon the Allies. Such invasion would be just another illustration of Nazi perfidy or indicate that Hitler had his tongue in his cheek when he gave the undertaking or because of a tacit understanding that the Agreement was to be broken whenever Germany thought fit to do so.

All neutrals become interested parties at such a juncture because their safety is directly endangered if they acquiesce in equivocation of this kind.

Apart from the uncertainty regarding German intentions towards Belgium and Holland, the only other matter of outstanding importance in Europe was the meeting of the Supreme War Council in London on Friday last. The British and French Premiers were present as well as the Commanders of field, sea and air forces. A momentous decision was made: the co-ordination of all efforts—military and economic. This should contribute much to shortening the War. The economic strangle-hold on Germany must gain strength by this decision and although we are equipped for a war of years perhaps its duration could really be counted in months.

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