

# THE Hindu Organ.

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NO. 70.

## THE RICE CROPS OF BURMA AND CEYLON

### A Comparison

#### TWO MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY IN CEYLON

VERY vague ideas prevail in Ceylon regarding the methods and economies of rice growing in other countries, particularly those that find a place in the international trade in the community. Burma holds a predominant position in this trade, contributing about 45 per cent. of the total trade of 7½ million tons; Siam and Indo-China contribute about 45 per cent. while all the other rice-growing countries of the world including India share the remaining 10 per cent. between them. It is too often the fashion of the people of this country to glean a few facts about the sub-tropical countries that represent a part of the residuary 10 per cent. and to base on them homilies on the inefficiency of our own industry without any reference to the special conditions that govern production in those countries. The most important of these conditions is a growing and maturing season of long sunny days which ensures a heavy grain crop of superior quality. The superior quality gives this rice a virtual monopoly in what may be termed the luxury market of the western countries, at prices which the oriental worker cannot pay; and the high price reacts very favourably on production because the standard of cultivation and manuring can be pushed far beyond the margin at which the industry which produces for the cheaper market begins to become unprofitable.

The conditions of Burma are more comparable to our own, although even that country has the advantage of greater distance from the equator, and a study of Burmese rice cultivation will provide a truer basis of comparative criticism of our own. The monograph on the rice crop in Burma by Mr. J. W. Grant, M. A., B. Sc., I.A.S. Rice Expert of Burma, published as Agricultural Survey

No. 17 of the Department of Agriculture of that country, supplies invaluable material for this study to a people who do not themselves cultivate the habit of travel nor encourage their Agricultural Officers to undertake general educative travel.

The outstanding feature about the Burma crop is the size of the average holding which is between 20 and 25 acres. We reproduce in page 309 of this number the paragraph which deals with costs of cultivation of this average holding, and wish to draw special attention to the out-turn of crop, stated to be 30 baskets per acre—a basket being 46lb.—which is the equivalent of 30 bushels of paddy. If those areas which are generally reckoned as paddy lands but should not have been brought under paddy cultivation owing to the inadequacy and uncertainty of the water supply or the unsuitability of the soil are excluded, our average annual out-turn is not less than this figure. The two agricultural practices which are common in that country but are rare in Ceylon—transplanting and the use of the wooden harrow—do not seem to give Burma an advantage over us in respect of yields. The reasons for her superior position have to be found in the longer time available for preparatory cultivation of the soil, the efficiency of labour, and the larger size of the holding. In the absence of assured and uninterrupted artificial irrigation, the first of these factors is governed by the weather which cannot be modified by human effort. With the rains setting in May, the rainy season is long enough to enable a paddy crop to mature when the seedlings are transplanted in the second half of August and, sometimes,

(Continued on page 4)

## MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

### Warfare in the North

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 14-12-39)

#### CHAPTER VI.

THE ancient Hindus seldom or never entered into war, unless forced by sheer necessity and without deeply considering all the horrors of war. The Kings took into consideration the output, the wastage and the profit that the undertaking would yield. They weighed justly the difficulty of the enterprise, their own strength, the strength of their enemies and the strength of their allies. To make war without planning every detail was only to transplant their enemies on carefully prepared soil. They, therefore, resorted first to other measures, especially negotiation. Kautiliya says that "the arrow shot by an archer may or may not kill a single man, but skilful intrigue devised by wise men can kill even those who are in the womb."<sup>(1)</sup>

#### Policy and Statescraft

Sukra also says that the ruler who wants to fight should carefully consider the season, the region, the enemy's strength, one's own strength, the four-fold policy, and the six attributes of statescraft.<sup>(2)</sup>

The four-fold policy comprises 1. Peace, 2. Purchase, 3. Partition, and 4. Penalty. These policies are to be applied separately. Peace is to be first adopted; then the policy of purchase. The enemies have always to be played off against one another, and this is partition. The policy of penalty or punishment is to be adopted in times of danger to existence.<sup>(3)</sup> Peace and purchase are to be applied to powerful enemies, peace and partition to those who are superior in strength. Partition and penalty are to be adopted towards those who are equal, and punishment is desirable when the enemy is powerless.<sup>(4)</sup>

(1) Arthashastra, Bk. X. Chap. vi. p. 453.

(2) Sukraniti, IV. vii. 444-5.

(3) Ibid IV. i. 73-4.

(4) Ibid, IV. i. 75-6.

The six attributes of statescraft are known to be peace, war, expedition, taking cover or besieging, refuge and duplicity. Those actions by which the powerful foe becomes friendly constitute peace or treaty. That is said to be war by which the enemy is oppressed and subjugated. The expedition is for the furtherance of one's own objects and destruction of the enemy's interests. Besieging is that from which oneself can be protected and the enemy is destroyed. Refuge is said to be that by which even the weak become powerful. Duplicity (=diplomacy, to use a more dignified term) is too well known, especially among the so-called enlightened nations of the present day, that it needs no explanation here, or rather it is too complicated for an adequate explanation.

The mere enumeration of these policies and the attributes of statescraft, and the statement of the objects for which each is to be applied are sufficient to prove the high political sense of the Hindus. The society which could evolve the statescraft mentioned above is certainly not that of a race bent solely on other worldly activities, as the Hindus are often said to be.

As already stated, the first of the six attributes of statescraft is peace or truce brought about by treaties. It is worth noting here, especially in view of these treaties being considered as mere scraps of paper by the enlightened nations of the present day, that a certain section of the ancient Hindu legists were not believers in the words of treaties. They rather advise the rulers to follow the maxim that truces and treaties are to be kept only so long as it is convenient or "expedient." They quote instances from Puranic history where even the greatest personalities did not scruple to violate solemn pledges in order to serve their interests.

(Continued on Page 6)



## NOTICE

I do hereby inform the public that I have lost the Insurance Policy No. 3312656, taken out by me from the Prudential Assurance, Co. Ltd. and warn all people not to negotiate the same in any manner.

ச. சுப்பியா  
(Sgd.) K. Suppiah

Kondavil North  
Kokuvil. 18-12-39  
(Mis. 217. 21-12-39)

### JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION (Colombo Branch)

All Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College resident or employed outside the Jaffna District are kindly requested to send in their names with their addresses to the undermentioned to enable him to prepare a list of Old Boys of the College for publication in the Jubilee Number of the College Magazine early next year.

M. C. NADARAJAH,  
Hony. Secretary.

11, Nelson Place,  
Wellawatta.  
(Mis. 219. 21 & 25-12-39.)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1939.

### MR. JINNAH'S HYMN OF HATE

UNLESS THE UNEXPECTED comes to pass and the Governors step in to prevent a possible breach of the peace, which is far from likely, in many parts of India where the Muslim League enjoys the blind allegiance of the unthinking mob, tomorrow will be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for "the deliverance from Congress tyranny and oppression" and resolutions will be passed calling upon the Governors to hold an inquiry into the alleged grievances of the Muslims. Thus by a grim irony of fate the very party which of all parties has gone to the utmost limit to conciliate Muslim sentiment is being pilloried and hounded out as being anti-Muslim. The truth is that MR. JINNAH and other die-hard leaders of the League have been consistently pursuing a policy of dividing India into two water-tight compartments of Hindu and Muslim, and consequently have stuck at nothing calculated to further this aim—a propaganda of misrepresentation, vilification and rabid preaching of hatred, the Pirpur report, a

highly imaginative document teeming with imaginary atrocities and wrongs purporting to issue from Congress misrule, all having the one aim of creating disaffection against the various Congress Governments. To HITLER as well as to JINNAH, truth is immaterial for war propaganda, provided it is effective. The campaign has reached its culmination with the issue by the Muslim leader of the ukase calling upon his followers to celebrate the 22nd as the day of deliverance. We have no doubt that this ukase in spite of its absurdity and mischievous nature will go down with the unthinking masses.

It may be of some interest to our readers if we go briefly into the genesis of the Congress-League differences. The Communal Award brought to the League a sense of triumph and security. So long as the Congress was in the wilderness of non-co-operation the League attitude towards it was one of indifference and even sympathy. But when with the acceptance of office, the Congress was bidding fair not merely to become the dominant party all over India but also to win the allegiance of a considerable body of Muslim opinion, and even offered a direct challenge to the League's hold over the community through its mass contact movement, the die-hard leaders with MR. JINNAH at their head woke up to this new danger to their personal prestige and, as they imagined, to that of Islam. Since then they have in season and out of season raised the absurd cry of Islam in danger. The result has been the creation of so much bad blood between the two communities and an intensification of riots in the Congress Provinces. The Pirpur Committee appointed by the League brought out a long array of alleged atrocities and wrongs suffered by the Muslim Community at the hands of the Congress Ministries, which the latter after very careful investigation have shown to be entirely baseless. When the Congress demanded a statement of British war aims as regards India, the Congress President proposed that the allegations of the League should be placed before an impartial tribunal. MR. JINNAH spurned the offer and stated that they were in the hands of the Viceroy. Further the Premiers were instructed to invite the Governors to exercise their special responsibilities where they felt the need for doing the same. The Congress Premiers all declare that their Governors never had an occasion for exercising their special responsibilities towards the minorities or expressed any disapproval of their policy in this respect. Before the Viceroy could pronounce an opinion on the charges framed by the League and while the nego-

tiations for a settlement of the communal differences were about to be re-opened MR. JINNAH has thought it fit to preach his hymn of hate and to issue his ukase. In his view democracy has no chance of success in India because Muslims will always be in a minority. His objection to a Constituent Assembly is also based on the same consideration. A unitary cabinet and joint electorate do not provide the necessary safeguards for the minorities. Minority and majority interests are in his view always in conflict and can be protected only by a coalition Cabinet composed of ministers elected on a communal ticket. We find that this view is supported by a few disgruntled politicians of the Liberal party who have suffered permanent eclipse through Congress preponderance at the elections. Anyway this view is communalism run mad. Perhaps MR. JINNAH's uncanny sense of the situation tells him that he can achieve his ambition better by acting in league with British Imperialism and no communal talks can take place without a further communal cleavage. In this belief he will be deceived. Congress is not in a mood to be fooled by the League and will not re-open negotiations unless the charges are withdrawn. MR. JINNAH may have the grim satisfaction of having frustrated for the moment the Congress ambition to exact a promise of self-government from Britain. But some day, sooner rather than later, the Muslim masses will awaken to the fact that their leaders have betrayed the cause of Indian Swaraj.

## Sinhalese Boys Taught Tamil

### Mr. Kularatne on Medium of Instruction

In the course of his annual report presented at the Prize day at Ananda College, Colombo, the Principal, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne said:—

"We are now teaching Tamil to an increasing number of Sinhalese students and vice versa. We are grateful to Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar for the prize he has offered for the best Sinhalese student in Tamil. We should like to teach Tamil and Sinhalese to our students, but the Department of Education instead of encouraging the study of the languages of the country is doing its best to put the clock back by reducing the number of teachers allowed for such languages, the reason being, of course, finance.

"Schools like Ananda College are supposed to employ English as the medium of instruction. But for several years we have gradually been using the mother tongue as the medium of instruction in our Kindergarten. From next year we have definitely made up our minds to make Sinhalese and Tamil the medium of instruction right up to the third standard. This of course will be done gradually, beginning this year from the Kindergarten. English will be taught as a second subject and the students will be taught through the medium of English only when they have learned to understand English sufficiently for the purpose. We hope as early as possible to put up a well equipped Kindergarten school where we may show that this is not an experiment but a system that is bound to succeed."

## THE GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER

OF THE

## Hindu Organ

### A SPECIAL PUBLICATION

#### CONTAINING

Messages from:— Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Mr. S. Satyamurti, H. R. Freeman and others

Greetings from:— Indian and Local contemporaries

AND

Contributions from:— Dr. S. C. Paul, Swami Vipulananda, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Rawaswamy Sastri, Mr. S. Mahadeva, Prof. C. Narayana Menon, Prof. K. S. Sri Kantan, Mr. K. Balasingam, Dr. Andreas Nell, Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah and others.

Copies will be available on the 28th instant.

Price: Re. 1/-



## SIR RAMANATHAN DAY ANNIVERSARY

### Celebration at Ramanathan College

### TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF THE LATE KNIGHT

THE 9th Anniversary of Sir Ramanathan's Day was celebrated on 15th December at the Ramanatheswaran Temple (Samadhi), Ramanathan College, Chunnakam by the Saiva Mangayar Sabai when over 500 people were fed. During the morning the ceremonies were conducted by Sri Kartikeya Kurukal. In the afternoon a selection of sacred music was given by the students and teachers. At 5 p. m. a public meeting under the auspices of Saiva Mangayar Sabai presided over by Adigar A. Naganathan J. P., U. P. M., was held in the College Hall. Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P., Mudaliyar V. Ponnampalam, Mr. V. Canagaratnam, Mr. T. V. Chellappa, Mr. V. Mahalingasivam, Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Mr. C. K. Swaminathan B. A., and Mr. V. Muttucumara M. A., were accommodated on the platform.

The Adigar whose family was connected by intimate ties with the Ramanathan family for the last 120 years, expressed his thankfulness to all those who were present at the meeting to honour the memory of the Great Man. Then he dwelt at length on the great services rendered by the late Sir P. Ramanathan to the poor farmers, who were not allowed to enjoy the fruits of their own labour; it was Sir P. Ramanathan, who intervened and got the land law altered i. e. that farmers should pay the tax due to Government before they enjoyed their own produce and thus restored their right to enjoy what was in reality their own. Further he referred to the services rendered to the people of Ceylon as a whole, regardless of any difference. He mentioned especially the part played by him during the days of Martial Law and Riots in Ceylon, the journey he made to England at grave risk to his own life and how he saved the honour of the Sinhalese. It was a matter for regret that those very people who were saved by him, had later proved ungrateful to the hero, as evidenced by the episode of the statue.

The next speaker was Pandit Mahalingasivam who said that Lord Vishnu was reborn as Sir P. Ramanathan to right the wrongs he had done to Ceylon, when he was born as Rama, the son of Dasaratha. He used his enormous wealth for the good of the country and his vast learning and abilities were used for the upliftment of the people.

The next speaker was Mr. T. V. Chellappa. He dwelt at great length on the manifold activities of the late Sir P. Ramanathan, his sacrifices and services for the cause of education especially that of Hindu girls, the schools founded by him, services in the field of religion etc.

He was followed by Dr. Subramaniam who said that in one of his books Sir Ramanathan's name was mentioned as Paramanandha. Evidently that name must have been

given to him by his enlightened Guru. Sir Ramanathan lived up to the ideal of that name. He truly understood the inner meaning of Varsishrama Dharma and in his life he harmonised the duty of society and duty to self in a splendid manner. To him the good of society became his own good and all his life, was inspired by this ideal, an ideal, that must be followed by all.

Mr. V. Muthucumaru, who spoke next dwelt at length on the many parts and noble qualities and ideals of the great man and related several interesting anecdotes from his life. He said that the fame of the late Sir P. Ramanathan spread to other countries as well. He attained greatness in several fields. There were only a few men even in India to compare with him. In conclusion he said that Sir P. Ramanathan was one of those rare souls, sent by the Gods to this troubled world to save it from ruin and as such he saved the country at a critical time and raised its status to a high degree. He laid special emphasis on the study and practice of religion.

Next Mr. Ponnuthurai spoke. He appealed to the audience to understand the aim that guided his life, the ideals that he had cherished most and followed them up himself. He took his stand firmly on the culture of the East and then synthesised it with all that was best in the culture of the West. He used both for the service of his people and humanity. That was why he built schools where the atmosphere is pure and wholesome; he emphasised the study of religion, morals etc., he attached a lot of importance to the mother tongue etc. Like the Great Leader Mahatma Gadhahi he synthesised the best in everything and used it for serving the society in all possible ways. "That was his ideal and that is the ideal, which we should all follow, without losing our hold on what is our own i. e. our culture and language."

Mr. C. N. DevaRajan, formerly Secretary of the Parameshvara College under Sir Ramanathan, then spoke on the Educational activities and ideals of Sir Ramanathan from the impressions left on the speaker by the knight during a period of 15 years' contact with him. The speaker gave many a personal anecdote to enable the audience to understand Sir Ramanathan as a man and how great were the ideals set by the knight to the teachers and students of both his Colleges. Finally the speaker said that for all the invaluable services rendered by their leader to the whole of Ceylon in general and Jaffna in particular it was their bounden duty, as a grateful people, to have three things done. The first was to see that Ramanathan Day was celebrated all over Jaffna, if not all over Ceylon, as a national day. The second was to get a full biography of

## Scuttling of Graf Spee

### Glorious Battle of River Plate

London, Monday.

MR Winston Churchill the First Lord of the Admiralty, broadcasting tonight on the "glorious battle of the River Plate", declared that the news was received with thankfulness in the British Isles and with unconcealed satisfaction throughout the greater part of the world. The raider's end came in a form most serviceable to those who had taken up arms in accordance with the League Covenant and to adherents of the cause of freedom in all lands.

Despite her far heavier armament and commanding range, the Admiral Graf Spee was driven to take refuge in a neutral harbour and then had the alternative of submitting to internment or going down in battle like the Rawalpindi, which would have been honourable to her. She found a third alternative in emerging, not to fight but to sink herself in the fairway of a neutral state from whom she had received shelter and succour as prescribed by international law.

She knew that the British heavy ships, the Renown and the Ark Royal, were still 1,000 miles away oiling at Rio. All that awaited her outside the harbour were two six-inch gun cruisers, Ajax and the Achilles, and the eight-inch gun cruiser, the Chamberland, which had arrived to replace the damaged Exeter.

the knight written. Of course it was no easy task. It required a Boswell or Lord Morley, equally learned, equally great and equally religious as Sir Ramanathan to do justice to the subject. But the third thing was capable of being done by every one of those present there that day or by any one outside. It was only the duty of going house to house and collecting at least a rupee from each house to erect a statue for Sir Ramanathan in Jaffna. If the proper persons set about in the proper manner the money would easily be forthcoming. Only an organisation was necessary. There were millionaires among the Tamils who would gladly unloose their purse-strings for the purpose. After all a statue worthy of Sir Ramanathan could be made for about Rs. 20,000 and half that amount would be thrown in a minute by the two millionaires present on that platform that evening viz; Adigar Naganathan and Dr. Subramaniam (applause) only if a responsible body would approach them. The speaker was prepared to give his full service in the cause and slave for it if only a lead would be given by responsible men like the Adigar and Dr. Subramaniam (applause).

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan who was the last speaker said that the previous speakers had done full justice to the noble qualities of the great soul. He expressed his gratitude to the Saiva Mangayar Sabai and its President Lady Ramanathan for conducting regularly the Ramanathan Day Celebrations in a manner worthy of his memory. He hoped that in future they would continue to celebrate it in a fitting manner.

The meeting closed with Theva-

## PAPER FROM HUSK

### SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

### MR. MENON OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SUCCESS

Rosy prospects for the manufacture of paper-board from coconut husk in Ceylon, with proposals for starting a factory at Kochchikade, with a 5,000-ton output a year, are set out in an elaborate treatise, submitted to the Ceylon Coconut Board, by Mr. S. R. K. Menon, who has been experimenting on this work at Lunuvila since April, 1938.

He is optimistic about the commercial success of the venture, but the Coconut Board has referred the proposals to a sub-committee for report. Mr. Menon's says:

It has been shown by the aid of proper statistics, that coconut husk is the world's cheapest cellulosic raw material, as well as the most easily and readily obtainable one. It is also shown that in the proposed industry the raw material will have to be transported over a much smaller distance than in any other similar industry, already existing.

The fuel and potash fertiliser obtained in the proposed factory as by-products from coconut husk will possess sufficient value for the industry to meet the cost of husks. This value is the unique economic factor favouring the proposed industry, and will be responsible for greatly curtailing the cost of production.

For technical as well as economic reasons, it is proposed to utilise only local firewood as the extraneous fuel required on the factory. Both the lime and china clay, needed for manufacture are to be produced in the factory from indigenous limestone and clay.

One important feature of the proposed industry is the collection of all waste paper and jute scraps obtainable in Ceylon.

### Factory Details

The site proposed for the factory is Kochchikade, the initial output recommended 5,000 tons of paper board a year, and the estimate of capital investment Rs. 15 lakhs. It is further recommended that the factory should aim at an ultimate production of 20,000 tons of paper board and wrapping papers.

The calculated dividend on the invested capital is 10.5 per cent, when the average price offered for husks is Rs. 2.25 per 1000, and 6.2 per cent. when the price paid for husks is Rs. 4. That clearly proves that the proposed industry is sound and solid from the capitalist's viewpoint.

## INDO-CEYLON TRADE AGREEMENT

### Viceroy's Hopes

In the course of an address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta on Monday the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, made the following reference to Ceylon: "As for Ceylon, I share your hope that such obstacles as stand at present in the way of further discussions for the conclusion of a trade agreement beneficial to both countries will be resolved and that whether in matters of commerce or otherwise, the relations between two countries so closely associated with each other for centuries will be put on a satisfactory basis."



## Letter to the Editor

## Free Tapping of Sweet Toddy

Sir,—In the admirably written leader of the "Times" of the 16th instant, it is stated that "sweet toddy is a harmless beverage from the temperance point of view and a beneficial beverage from the health point of view." The Minister for Home Affairs is seeking postponement to permit free tapping after October 1st, 1940 for two reasons: (a) Difficulty to suppress illicit sales. (b) Deprive the renters of their livelihood and profits.

Absurdity should not go further than this. In the view of the Retrenchment Commissioners, civil servants cannot afford to have their salaries reduced because luxuries of yesterday have become necessities overnight but in the opinion of Sir Baron and the Excise Commissioner, national health should be sacrificed for the benefit of a handful of renters and an incompetent set of preventive staff. I say incompetent advisedly as there goes on illicit sale of arrack in every lane in all villages. The truth is that Sir Baron, for reasons best known to him is opposed to the free tapping of sweet toddy. The Government can certainly afford to lose a couple of lacs for improving the national health and the suppression of illicit sales is a simple question. As suggested a little while ago, there are Government pensioners of unquestionable integrity at all villages at least in the Jaffna Peninsula. The Government can form vigilance committees in each village and the work of suppression can easily be entrusted to them. In any case the people of Jaffna want their "Karuppani" (sweet toddy) and though they can boast of being cross at all public issues, they have unanimously asked for this health building beverage through various public bodies and meetings. If Sir Baron feels nervous to allow free tapping all over Ceylon, he can try the experiment in Jaffna where there are no toddy renters and the preventive work can be assigned to honorary officers and see the results.

Yours etc.,  
S. Vydialingam.

Tholpuam,  
17 Dec. 39.

## VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP OF JAFFNA U. D. C.

## Election of Muslim Member Suggested

The annual election of a vice-Chairman for the Jaffna Urban District Council for 1940 will take place during the first week of January.

The present vice-Chairman, Mr. K. Aiyadurai, has circularised a letter among the members of the Urban Council, stating that he is not seeking election for any of the executive offices for the year 1940 as he feels that the executive offices must be shared by all the members in rotation provided the necessary qualities and circumstances are in favour of a member.

He adds that a Muslim Member has never been elected to any of the executive offices since the establishment of the Urban Council, and that Mr. S. M. Aboobucker should be elected vice-Chairman for 1940.

## JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE PRE-MATRIC LYCEUM

## The Annual Celebrations

Saturday witnessed a gala occasion for the students of the pre-matric classes in the annual celebrations of their Lyceum. At 4.45 p. m. many distinguished visitors were present in the College quadrangle to participate in the social.

The social was followed by a public meeting in the upstairs hall. The chief item of the day was a lecture by Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College on "why look at birds". The meeting began with the singing of Thevaram. The Secretary, Mas. D. Seenivasagam, read his report and for his splendid record of work he was congratulated by Rev. S. K. Bunker. This was followed by the elocution contest in English, and the judges took more than half an hour to come to a decision, for the competition was a very keen one and the standard was uniformly high. Mas. K. Illankarajah won the first prize and masters T. Poopalan and M. A. M. Aliph tied for the second prize. Then Rev. Bunker gave his lecture.

The Tamil elocution contest followed and Masters T. Rajaratnam and R. Nadarajah secured the first and second places respectively.

The President, Mr. S. Jayaveerasingham, then thanked all those who willingly contributed to the success of this celebration and explained to the audience the importance of such functions, specially as a media for bringing about contact between teachers and parents. Then the meeting came to a close at about 8.15 p. m. with the singing of Thevaram, which was followed by a three-hearty cheers to Rev. Bunker, which was very lustily responded.

## Y. M. H. As. Conference Vaddukoddai

The above conference will be held on the 23rd and 24th instant at the Vaddukoddai Hindu English School. Seven Young Men's Hindu Association in and around Vaddukoddai are taking part in the Conference which will be opened by the Hon. Sir. Waitialingam Duraiswamy, Kt.

The following programme has been arranged:—

## Saturday 23-12-39.

9—12.30: Chairman: Sir W. Duraiswamy Kt., Address by Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, on "The Consociation Clause and its Implications."

2. Lecture by Mr. K. K. Nadirajan, Assistant Editor "Inthusathanam"—on "Pattanathadigal."

2.30—8.00 p.m.: Chairman: Swamy Rudrakoteswarar.

1. Lecture by Navalayur K. Somasundra Pulavar on "Skanda Purana Stories and their Esoteric meaning."

2. Lecture by Srimathi Mahaswary devi Navaratnam on "The Place of Music in Religion."

3. Flute music by Sri R. Moorthy Aiyer with accompaniments.

4. Veena Music.

## Sunday 24-12-39

9—12.00. Chairman: Mr. V. Veerasingham, B. A., Principal, Manipal Hindu College.

1. Lecture by Prof. N. Narayanan, B. A., B. L., L. T., on "The Unity of Vedas and Agamas."

2. Lecture by Swamy Sivaprakasayogeeswarar B. A., (Hons.), L. T., D. Sc. on "The Human Mind."

2.30—8 p.m. Chairman: Navalayur

## The Rice Crops of Burma and Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

even as late as the end of October. In the more important rice-growing districts of Ceylon, with rains setting in about the end of October or the first half of November, the season is too short for a crop unless the paddy is sown in the field in about the third week of November.

With regard to labour the Burmese seem to be immeasurably superior to the Ceyloneses. One single process may be quoted to illustrate this difference. It is stated that in Burma 6 women will transplant one acre in a day. In those parts of the Kandy District in which the women have had training in this work, 35 women are required to transplant one acre in a day, and in those districts in which they are less skilled 40 are required. It appears to be this difference in human efficiency that enables a Burmese tenant to work a paddy farm of 25 acres, and the difference is so pronounced that its cause merits special study with a view to the improvement of our own standard.

The size of the holding constitutes the factor of predominant importance. The majority of holdings in Ceylon cannot produce the full requirements of the farmer's family between one harvest and the next, and their size cannot be enlarged so as to provide a saleable surplus unless new areas are opened up and a part of the population migrates to those areas.

From these considerations it follows that, even with prices stabilized at a reasonably high level by the operation of the Agricultural Products (Regulation) Ordinance, there are two major problems connected with the rice-growing industry which must be solved to make Ceylon even partially self-supporting—an increase in the size of the average paddy farm, and the improvement of the efficiency of labour.

(The Tropical Agriculture)

## Canadian Troops in Britain

London, Monday.

The leading division of the Canadian army, strongly escorted across the ocean and guarded by our main battle fleet, disembarked safely and smoothly in one of our harbours yesterday.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made this disclosure today in a broadcast.

The men will undergo a period of intensive training before joining their comrades, British and French, on the Western Front.

K. Samasundra Pulavar.

1. Lecture by Pandit P. Ratnam on "Senthamil and Sivaperuman."

2. Lecture by Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor, on "Our Duty."

3. Lecture by Pandit S. Kanapathipillai on "Our Religion."

4. Resolution re the formation of a Central Hindu Association for Vaddukoddai.

5. Vocal music by Mr. K. Selvadurai with instrumental accompaniments.

## NOTICE

## Jaffna College — Scholarship Examination

FOR

## Admission to the Pre Matriculation Class.

This examination will be held from Jan. 17th to 19th at Jaffna College.

The College offers four open scholarships of two years' free tuition to the students under seventeen years of age who:

a. have passed the J. S. C. or its equivalent examination,

b. have been certified by the headmasters of their schools to have been, during the previous year, members of the top 10% of their class scholastically,

and c. are among the four highest to pass a special examination set by the College.

Syllabi and application forms may be had from the Principal. All applications must be in on or before Wednesday Jan. 10.

S. K. BUNKER.

Principal, Jaffna College.

19.12.39.

(Mis. 218, 21.12.39.)

## Transfers

Mr. A. S. Koboban Wickreme, Extra Office Assistant, Puttalam, has been appointed Office Assistant Mannar—Vavuniya from January 3rd, 1940.

Mr. M. Rajendra, Additional Assistant Government Agent, Matara—Hambantota to be Additional Deputy Controller of Labour from January 10th, 1940.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA

No. 6996.

In the matter of the appointment of a Trustee to the Theivanai Amman Kovil and Other Temples, Shrines, Madams and Other Properties in deed of Trust No. 2317 dated 9th March, 1898, attested by John Caderamen, N. P. of Colombo, in terms of Section 76 of Trusts Ordinance Chapter 72 of Legislative Enactments.

1. Rengasampillai Thiruvangadampillai Muttuirlappapillai Sivasamy of Oliyamandy Estate, Badulla, and
2. Ambalawanan Tittaiampalam of Colombo Commercial Company Limited, Badulla

Petitioners.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai, Esquire, District Judge of Badulla, on the 22nd day of November, 1939, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and their affidavit dated the 1st day of November, 1939, and the affidavit of the proposed Trustee Mahanta Swamy Ramgiri Sanyasi also dated the same day having been read.

It is ordered that the aforesaid Mahanta Swami Ramgiri Sanyasi be and he is hereby appointed Trustee for the aforesaid Theivanai Amman Kovil and Other Temples, Shrines, Madams and Other Properties in deed of trust No. 2317 dated 9th March, 1898, attested by John Caderamen, Notary Public of Colombo, aforesaid unless any person or persons lawfully interested therein shall on or before the 23rd day of January, 1940, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of December, 1939.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,

District Judge

(O. 62. 21. & 25.12.39)



## Special Train Arrangements

### To Meet Holiday Rush

Colombo, Dec. 18.

Special arrangements have been made by the Railway for holiday-makers during the holidays. In addition to cheap travelling facilities, passengers in long distance trains will have reserved accommodation and up-to-date catering arrangements.

For the convenience of Government servants living in the Northern Province a special train will be run from Colombo to Kankesanthurai on Friday, the day on which Government offices close for the holidays.

This special will leave the Fort station at 6.15 p.m. and call only at Maradana, Ragama, Veyangoda, Mirigama, Polgahawela, Potuhera, Kurunegala, Maho, Galgamuwa, Anuradhapura, Madawachchi, Vavuniya, Maankulam, Paranthan, Palalai, Eluthumattuval, Mirusuvil, Koddikamam, Meesalai, Chavakachcheri, Navatkuli, Jaffna, Kokuvil, Chunnakam, Mallakam, Tellipalai. It will arrive at Kankesanthurai at 5.03 a.m. on Saturday.

The return special from Kankesanthurai will be on January 2nd.

As usual, several additional trains will be run between Colombo and Galle in connexion with the race meeting at Boosa on December 23rd, 26th, 30th and January 1st. Racegoers who want any requirements are asked to write to the General Manager early.

First, second and third class return tickets at one and a quarter single fares for the double journey will be issued between all stations, distant 25 miles or more, from Friday next to December 31st inclusive, and these tickets will be available for return not later than January 4th.

First, second and third class through return tickets available for completion of return journey up to midnight of January 16th, will be issued until December 31st, between all stations on the Ceylon Government Railway and South Indian Railway stations, including those on the Nilgiri Railway but excluding those on the Shoranur Nilambur Railway. Return tickets will be issued to stations on the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway at concessionary fares up to Shoranur and double single fares beyond.

"Tour Ceylon" tickets, available for unlimited travel over Ceylon Railway for 14 days from date of issue will be issued from Friday until December 31st, inclusive.

### Minister Leaves for Mysore

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, accompanied by Mrs. Senanayake, left by the overland route for India on Tuesday.

They are proceeding to Mysore on a holiday, and Mr. Senanayake hopes to be able to inspect the principal irrigation works in that State during the stay there.

## CEYLON CONGRESS ANNUAL SESSION

### Resolution on Reforms

The presidential address by Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, at the Session of the Ceylon National Congress to be held at Kandy on December 27, will be delivered at 10.30 a.m.

Before the meeting of the Congress at 9.30 a.m., there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Session will open with the singing of Sinhalese National songs, followed by the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Geo. E. de Silva.

After the presidential address, Sir D. B. Jayatilaka will move the adoption of the Congress Policy and programme.

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene will second the motion.

When the afternoon Session begins, Mr. Dudley Senanayake will move the adoption of the New Constitution of the Ceylon National Congress.

Mr. L. M. Gunaratna will second.

After some business of a formal character, Mr. H. W. Amarasingha will move the following resolution which will be seconded by Mr. Victor C. Perera:—

"That the Ceylon National Congress asks that the minimum demands for constitutional reform by the Congress made at its Special Session held on the 4th March 1939, should be granted before the next General Election of the State Council."

## BRITISH EXPERT TO PLAN UNIVERSITY

### Invitation Sent by Minister

An invitation has been sent by the Minister of Communications and Works, Major J. L. Kotela-wala, to Professor L. P. Abercrombie, the town planning expert and architect, of London, to come out to Ceylon to collaborate with the Public Works Department in the designing of the Ceylon University building.

It is understood that Prof. Abercrombie wrote to the Minister on the subject some time in August, but when that letter was received in Ceylon the war had supervened, and the whole position in regard to the design and construction of the University underwent a radical change.

The Ministers were doubtful whether funds would be available for a beginning to be made with the work for a long time. However, they decided that the construction work should be proceeded with quietly.

## A'PURA U. D. C MEETS AT LAST

### Bare Quorum Present

Anuradhapura, Wednesday

After being unable to hold its monthly meetings on five successive occasions, due to want of a quorum, the Anuradhapura Urban District Council (which was threatened with dissolution by the President of the Local Government

## New Board of Education

### Twenty-five Members Appointed

The Governor has appointed the following to be members of the Board of Education for a period of three years with effect from December 15, 1939:—

1. Ven'ble Baddegama Piya-ratana, Nayake Thero, Principal, Vidyodaya Pirivena, Maligakande, Colombo.
2. Mr. D. F. Atukorala, President, All-Ceylon Swabasha Teachers' Union.
3. Mr. S. A. Peiris, Training School, Peradeniya.
4. Mr. P. Ragupathy, Headmaster, Bilingual School, Kayts.
5. Mr. T. B. Jayah, M.S.C.
6. Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, President, Secondary Schools Headmasters' Conference.
7. Mr. R. H. Philips, Honorary Secretary, All-Ceylon Union of Teachers.
8. Mr. G. D. A. Abeyratne, Dharmaraja College, Kandy.
9. Mr. E. R. de Silva, Richmond College, Galle.
10. Rev. Fr. M. J. Le Goc, O. M. I., St. Joseph's College, Colombo.
11. Rev. R. W. Stopford, Trinity College, Kandy.
12. Capt. E. A. Nugawella, M.S.C.
13. Mr. A. Mahadeva, M.S.C.
14. Miss G. S. Vendergert, Principal, Wolvendhal Girls' School, Colombo.
15. Rev. Fr. D. T. de Silva, O. M. I., General Manager, Roman Catholic Schools, Colombo.
16. Mr. T. B. Panabokke, Manager, Vidyarthi Society Schools.
17. Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa, Nilanda Vidyalaya, Colombo.
18. Mr. A. R. A. Razik, M.S.C.
19. Rev. H. R. Cornish, General Manager, Wesleyan Mission Schools.
20. Mr. A. Kumaraswamy, Principal, Hindu College, Jaffna.
21. Mr. H. S. Perera, Principal, Government Training College, Colombo.
22. Mr. E. R. Bartlam, Principal, Ceylon Technical College, Colombo.
23. Mr. E. L. Bradby, Principal, Royal College, Colombo.
24. Professor S. A. Pak men, Acting Principal, University College, Colombo.
25. Rev. Parawehera Vajiragnana, Inspector of Pirivenas.

Mr. K. Alvappillai, C. C. S., is appointed Secretary to the Board

(Board) has, at last met and considered its budget.

Only a bare quorum was present at the meeting, which was held at the Council's office, presided over by Mr. S. Natarajah, the Chairman.

In accordance with the advice of the President of the Local Govt. Board, all controversial matters were excluded from the agenda, which was restricted only to the consideration of the budget and the imposition of rates and taxes for 1940.

When the draft budget was considered, a considerable amount of spurning was done and it was decided that no new works or heavy items should be included.

## OFFICES NOT TO CLOSE DOWN FOR HOLIDAYS

### Circular to Heads of Department

Colombo, Dec. 20.

It is understood that the Chief Secretary's Department has notified a number of Government Departments that they are not to close down entirely during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The heads of these departments and their principal officers have also been asked, it is learned, not to leave Colombo during the Christmas holidays, and informed that they must be in a position to be summoned on the telephone for any urgent work.

It has been pointed out that the whole staffs need not be present at their offices during the period, but a small number should be present each day.

The Police usually are not given leave during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Most Government Departments, it is learned, are effected by the circular.

## Obituary

### Mrs. A. THAIALNAYAGAM

Mrs. Arumugam Thainayagam, of Tellipalai who was ailing from an attack of Malaria for the last few months passed away in the evening of Wednesday the 13th December 1939 leaving behind her daughter, Mrs. Nadarajah, wife of Mr. S. Nadarajah, F. M. S. Pensioner, and five grand children. The deceased was a niece of the late Mr. K. Kanagarayar, retired D. T. S., O. G. R.

The funeral ceremonies were conducted on the 14th instant and the remains were cremated at Keerimalai.

### MR S. TAMBY

We regret to record the untimely death at the age of 47 of Mr. S. Tamby, Chief Clerk, Matara Kachcheri, which occurred at his residence at Ayanarkovilady, on the 13th instant.

The funeral took place the next day and the remains were cremated at the Kompayannanal crematorium. Mr. S. Subramaniam, brother of the deceased, set fire to the funeral pyre.

The deceased leaves behind a widow, three daughters, a brother Mr. S. Subramaniam of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, his father-in-law, Mr. S. Sabaratnam, of the Land Registry, Jaffna, a brother-in-law, Mr. S. Amirthalingam, Deputy Fiscal, Arissawela and a large circle of friends and relatives to all of whom we express our heartfelt condolence.

### MRS. R. W. ALLEGACON

Colombo, Dec. 20.

The remains of Mrs. Matilda Ponnammamma Allegacon, wife of the late Gate-Mudaliyar R. W. Allegacon of the Ceylon Civil Service and daughter of the late Dr. M. Covington, Colonial Surgeon, Eastern Province, and a cousin of the late Mr. A. Sabapathy, whose death occurred on Monday night at her residence No. 111, Campbell Place, Colombo, were interred in the General Cemetery, Kanatte, yesterday evening. She was 80 years old.



## Military Administration in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

Sukra, therefore, says: "The king should never trust the enemy even after concluding peace. Thus Indra killed Vritra in days of yore during the truce.<sup>(5)</sup> There is no warfare which extirpates the powerful enemy so much as the *Kutayuddha*, or war conducted against the dictates of morality. In days of yore the *Kuta* was appreciated by Rama, Krishna, Indra and other gods. It was through *Kuta* that Vali, Yavana and Namuchi were killed. One should inspire confidence in the enemy by sweet-smiling face, soft words, confession of guilt, service, gifts, humiliation, praise, good offices, as well as oaths.<sup>(6)</sup>

The above are some of the means by which *Kuta* or deceit may be performed and the enemy overpowered unawares. Sukra does not recommend the ordinary rules of morality and religion to be followed in military affairs. He is an advocate of expediency and diplomacy. Nobody should have faith in treaties or promises but always be prepared for brow-beating his enemy. This is to a ruler the sole religion, the sole truth; any other thing would be irreligion, untruth. I wonder if Hitler is an incarnation of Sukra. A better diplomat than Hitler may yet arise.

It may also be noted here that Sukra never advocated the principles of universal truth and absolute morality. According to him, these depend on the exigencies of circumstances, the sole standard always being the promotion of social well-being. He, therefore, writes: "One should follow *niti* or the moral rules as long as one is powerful. People remain friends till then, just as the wind is the friend of the burning fire.<sup>(7)</sup>

Sins become virtues by change of circumstances. That is virtue which is applauded by the many, that is vice which is cried down by all. The Theory of Morals is very intricate and cannot be understood by any body.<sup>(8)</sup>

Commenting on the above, Sarkar writes: "The great question whether Might should follow Right or Right Might has ever been debatable. In all questions

of practical politics, adaptation to the environment in order to promote the interests of one's own national culture, and the employment of all these means which lead to that are the recognised maxims of statesmen. So that the doctrine of Machiavelli about Political Morality is, after all, the only certain and universal truth. Sukra's advice that Right, or Morality shines well only when and as long as there is Might, just as the wind blows vehement when and as long as the fire is burning powerfully, finds its counter-part in all doctrines of political 'expediency' that have been preached in the world in various guises since time immemorial. In order that you may attract friends and display your morality you must be powerful. In other words, Might is the Right.<sup>(9)</sup>

It will thus be seen that more than 2000 years ago Sukra anticipated the advanced political doctrines of the 'modern "civilized" nations of the world. Patiently we await the result of the doctrine of non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi, the politician-saint of Hindustan.

(To be Continued.)  
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(9) *Sukraniti*, p. 235, note.

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