

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## TOWARDS A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

### Task of Economists

#### GANDHISM HAS THE SEEDS OF A HAPPY FUTURE

By Dr. L. C. Jain,

(Professor, Allahabad University,  
in his presidential address at the All-India  
Economists' Conference)

THE world is faced to-day with a situation in which all principles of orthodox economies have been cast to the winds. Nations have been vying with one another in their endeavour to achieve autarky or economic self-sufficiency, and at the same time have been competing to find markets for the absorption of their surplus produce. The rapid industrialisation of Europe proceeded smoothly on its merry course, so long as there were enough markets abroad to take off the surplus produce. As soon as a saturation point was reached, rivalries began to raise ominous heads culminating in the last Great War. The Treaty of Versailles was essentially a victor's imposition on a vanquished enemy. As such it carried in itself the germs of the very disease which it sought to destroy. The result is what promises to be a virulent epidemic of aimless war.

There are two facts of contemporary economic life which must be faced squarely. The progressive replacement of human labour by machinery brings about a stage, in every country, when the growth of industrial population outpaces the demand for labour. Thus an ever increasing number of persons are thrown out of employment, unless at the same time there is a correspondingly progressive expansion of foreign markets. Secondly, all the countries that until lately provided dumping grounds for the surplus produce of industrial countries are becoming economically self-conscious and are steadily refusing to continue to play the role of mere beavers of wood and drawers of water.

The main task which faces the modern economist is in my humble opinion, to bring about a reconciliation between the conflicting interests of machinery and men, and those of the greedy exploiter and the impatient exploited.

#### Capitalism and War

Two things suggest themselves. The economic evolution of modern western society has as its fundamental basis, as the very keystone of its foundation, a progressive increase in material human wants, so that capitalists, present and prospective, may continue to cater for them while adding to their own pelf and power. When the normal growth of such material wants slows down to a pace not to the liking of the capitalists, new forces are set in motion, all too unconsciously perhaps. They tend to create an atmosphere culminating in the creation of a new type of wants, wants not of the individual but of the State, such as the need for increased armaments, in order either to safeguard existing interests against some fancied threat, or to redress a fancied wrong. I do not say that capitalists enter into a deliberate conspiracy to bring about a state of war between nations, but the economic structure of modern industry is such that it must keep moving faster and yet faster or perish. And it is this inherent urge that must periodically lead to armed conflicts.

Economists the world over would be doing mankind real service, if they could think out lines on which industrial activity could develop without such disastrous consequences

(Continued on Page 4.)

## MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

### Warfare in the North (Contd.)

#### PRELIMINARIES TO A BATTLE

By S. R. Multukumar

(Continued from our issue  
of 4-1-40)

#### CHAPTER VI.

THE day before the battle, the king should fast, and lie down on his chariot with his weapons. He should also make oblations into the fire pronouncing the *mantras* in the Atharvaveda, and cause prayers to be offered for the good of the victors, as well as of those who attain to heaven by dying in the battle field (1)

He should make the central portion of his army consist of such men as are noted for their bravery, skill, high birth and loyalty. He should occupy that portion of the army, which is composed of his father, sons, brothers, and other men skilled in using weapons, and having no flags or head-dress. He should mount an elephant or a chariot, if the army consists mostly of horses; or he may mount that kind of animal, of which the army is mostly composed, or which is the most skilfully trained (2)

He should then call his army together, and, specifying the place and time of battle, address them thus: "I am a paid servant like yourselves; this country is to be enjoyed by me together with you. You have to strike the enemy specified by me" (3)

The *Mahabharata* also gives a specimen of such a speech, from which the following is an extract:

"Let us swear to conquer and never to desert one another. Let those who are overcome with fear stay behind. Let those also stay behind who would cause their chiefs to be slain by themselves neglecting to act heroically in battle. Let only such men come who would never turn back from battle, or cause their comrades to be slain.....The consequences of fleeing away from battle are loss of wealth, infamy and reprobation....."

- (1) *Arthashastra*, Bk X chap. iii p. 442.  
(2) *Ibid*, p. 444.  
(3) *Ibid*, p. 442

Those that flee from the battle are wretches among men. They only swell the number of human beings on earth, but, for true manhood, they are neither here nor hereafter. Victorious foes proceed cheerfully in pursuit of retreating combatants while their praises are sung by bards. When enemies coming to battle tarnish the fame of a person, the misery which he feels is more poignant than the pangs of death. Know that victory is the root of religious merit and of every kind of happiness.....Resolved upon acquiring heaven, we should fight, regardless of life or death; and with this determination to conquer or die, attain a blessed end in heaven (4)

The Prime Minister and the Royal Priest should also encourage the soldiers with words like the following:—

"It is declared in the Vedas that the goal which is reached by sacrificers, after performing the final oblations, in sacrifices in which the priest have been duly paid for, is the very goal which brave men are destined to attain." About this there are the two verses:

"Beyond those places which Brahmans, desirous of getting into heaven, attain together with their sacrificial instruments by performing a number of sacrifices, or by practising penance, are the places which brave men losing life in good battles, are destined to attain immediately.

"Let not a new vessel filled with water, consecrated and covered over with dharba grass, be the acquisition of that man who does not fight in return for the subsistence received by him from his master, and who is therefore destined to go to hell." (5)

Soothsayers and court bards should describe heaven as the goal for the brave and hell for the timid, and also extol the caste, corporation, family, deeds and character of the men. The spies, carpenters and astrologers should also declare the success of their own operations and the failure of those of the enemy. The commander-in-chief should also please the army by offering re-

(Continued on page 4)

- (4) *Santi parva*, c. 32-41 quoted in Bannerjee's *Pub. Adm. in Anc. India*, p. 226.  
(5) *Arthashastra*, Bk. X. chap. iii.



## MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Prakashana Press will be closed on Sunday, the 14th instant, for Pongal and there will be no issue of the paper on Monday.

MANAGER.  
"Hindu Organ"

11-1-40.

## GLOUCESTER FUND CONCERT

At Valvettiturai English School

6 P. M., 20th JANUARY 1940.

Tickets Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 50 cts

Contributions of Rs. 5 and over will also be thankfully received and acknowledged in the "Times of Ceylon" and "Hindu Organ".

V. Suppiah,  
Tondamanaar.

(Mis. 824. 8, 11, 15, 18-1-40)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1940

## ITALY WATCHES

WHILE THE FINNS ARE gallantly resisting and even scoring some points over Russia, the CIANO-CSAKY talks in Venice concluded over the week-end. SIGNOR GAYDA, generally known as the mouth-piece of SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, writing on the subject of these talks in the *Giornale Italia* states that there is a complete identity of views between Italy and Hungary on the Balkan question and that a Balkan bloc under present conditions is premature. There seems to have been a discussion of their future policy towards Rumania and Yugoslavia and in the event of the war extending to the Balkans. Italy has also given a hint to Rumania that she must arrive at a mutual settlement of her differences with Hungary by peaceful negotiation. Italian policy is defined as one of peaceful collaboration with the Danubian Balkan States, while preserving her freedom of action. Italy and Hungary both declare that they maintain excellent relations with Germany and are friendly with Yugoslavia. As regards Russia, Italy declared recently, she had no aggressive intentions. But SIGNOR GAYDA makes it clear that Italy is determined to prevent by all her force the

war spreading to the Balkans and to the Mediterranean. "Fascism will then be ready with the right answer." This means that Italy looks upon the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean as peculiarly her sphere of influence and is determined to prevent any encroachment on this sphere by any other power. But she is also bent on preserving her neutrality as long as possible until she is forced to abandon it by the logic of events.

There is every possibility of a general flare-up in the Balkans in spring. The powder is there ready. The spark will be provided by a Russian aggression on Rumania. Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria and possibly Turkey also have an ambition to regain the territories lost in the Great War. Before this flare-up comes to pass, Italy perhaps intends using her influences to bring about some satisfactory readjustment between Rumania and Hungary. She also does not view with favour any extension of Turkish influence over the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The conclusion of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish agreement has further increased this suspicion of Turkey. So that is why a Balkan bloc is regarded as premature. It will possibly have repercussions on Italy's relationship with Germany and bring about a division among the Balkan States themselves. However much Hitler and Mussolini may swear brotherly affection, there is no denying the fact that the Italian people have not taken kindly to the German alliance and that they still cherish their traditional friendliness towards Britain and France. The Russo-German Pact has evidently produced some strain on the Rome-Berlin Axis. German identity with Russian policy will tend to increase this strain, when Russia launches on the Balkan adventure. The Italian press makes no secret of their hostility to the spread of Bolshevism beyond the Carpathians to the Danubian Valley. The ministerial changes in Italy also give the impression that Germany's alignment with Russia is viewed with disfavor in Italy, for the changes seem to have affected in the main those who were the staunchest supporters of the Rome-Berlin axis. All indications point to the fact that Italy will be prepared to place herself at the head of the Balkan States if they seek her help and render them all possible assistance and protection. But she will not come to any understanding with Russia, however much Germany may desire her to do so. Italy will keep waiting till the psychological moment comes for her to act. But when that time comes it will not be on the side of her partner of the axis who has made an unholy pact with Bolshevism.

## Objective of Youth Congress

### Removing Political and Social Disabilities

Jaffna, Monday.

Removing the social disabilities of the so-called untouchables or "Harijans" was as vital a part of the work of the Congress as the political and economic independence of Ceylon, said Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam, President of the Youth Congress, presiding at a meeting at Vathiri in Point Pedro, which formed the last of the series of meetings organised by the Youth Congress in the various villages.

After explaining the ideals of the Youth Congress, the Chairman said that Mahatma Gandhi gave the name "Harijana" to the so-called untouchables because they were the real sons of "Hari," meaning Vishnu.

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Perinpanayagam said, "The time has come when we should pull ourselves out of the smug sense of security of the slave mentality—the legacy of four centuries of slavery."

### Unemployment Problem

Mr. V. Satchithanandan, tracing the general economic condition of Ceylon, said that unemployment was on the increase, and no proportion of representation in the legislature—be it Fifty-Fifty or even hundred zero—could create one additional job.

Illustrating his statement, the speaker said that if there were 30 vacancies in the Ceylon Clerical Service and there were 2,500 applications, whoever were selected there would, he emphasized, be 2,470 Ceylonese unemployed.

"The communalists fight over how these 30 jobs should be divided but we," continued the speaker "are more concerned with the 2,470 unemployed. (Applause) The Congress claims that for unemployment to be liquidated, the first essential is political and economic independence."

Messrs. V. Sittampalam, M. Erambamoorthy and S. Mahadeva also addressed the gathering in Tamil.

Meetings were also held at Moolai, Mavittaparam, Tirunelvely, Vasavilun and Karainagar.

The meeting at Karainagar was held at the Saiva Pala Sabha Hall with Mr. Vithalingam in the chair.

Mr. S. Kandiah Pillai, spoke on "Subramania Bhattar," the Indian poet.

Mr. V. Sittampalam and several others also addressed the gathering.

## Transfer of Maniagars

Mr. N. Vellupillai, Maniagar Valigam in North and East, has been transferred to Point Pedro, as Maniagar of Vadamadachy with effect from the 1st instant, and Mr. Thambiappan has succeeded him.

## Personal

Mr. S. Ponnappah, of the Superintending Engineer's Office, N. D. Jaffna, has been transferred to the Kacheri, Trincomalee, with effect from the 3rd instant.

## NAZI LEADERS PESSIMISTIC

### Doubt their Capacity to Win War

London.

Secret information smuggled out of Germany, which has reached the National Union of Railwaymen here, points to a growing belief among the Nazi leaders that Germany cannot win the war states Mr. John Marchbank, general secretary of the N. U. R., writing in current "Railway Review".

Although many are settling down to a long, hard struggle, writes Mr. Marchbank, these reports indicate that "there is always the possibility that the Nazi leaders will lose their hold as the feeling grows, as grow it will, that they themselves entertain no real belief in their capacity to win the war."

"The remarkable incidents in seafaring, marked by the scuttling of the Graf Spee, reflect a defeatist mentality."

"These reports show that strain, anxiety and distress are increasingly felt by the German people, and they also point to disunity and indecision, intrigue and mutual accusations among the Nazi leaders."

Although these signs of weakness should not be exaggerated, says Mr. Marchbank, they will, as time goes on, become one of the deciding factors of the war.

## A NEW CHINESE CENTRAL GOVT

### Japan to Make Effort

Tokyo Monday.

Japan has formally decided to make every effort to assist in the formation of a new Chinese Central Government by Mr. Wang Ching-wei. This announcement was made after an emergency meeting of the Cabinet today. Mr. Wang and the Premiers of Japanese-sponsored Government at Peking and Nanking—known by the Japanese as the "three big heads in China"—are meeting at Nanking or Shanghai on or about January 15th to push forward the preparations for a new Central Government.

## Obituary

MR. S. RAJATHUNGAM

We regret to have to record the untimely death of Mr. S. Rajathungam (40), of the D. M. and S. S. Office, Colombo, on Monday, at his residence at Vannarponnai East.

The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. Mr. S. J. Somregaram, District Inspector of Schools, Galle, the younger brother of the deceased, performed the rites and set fire to the funeral pyre.

The deceased was the elder son of the late Mr. S. Sivagurunathan, for a long time Assistant Editor of the "Hindu Organ", and leaves behind his widowed wife, two sons and a daughter, his mother, Mr. Somasegar, (brother) Mrs. S. Seeniyasagam, and Mrs. A. Saravanamuttu (sisters) and a large circle of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.



## Tellipallai Triple Murder Case

### Trial Commences at Kandy

#### Alleged Murder and Burglary

Kandy, Monday.

The Tellipallai Triple Murder Trial opened in the Midland Assizes today before Mr. Justice Mosely and an English speaking Jury.

The case was transferred to the Midland Assizes on representations from the accused that there was ill-feeling against them in Jaffna.

The three prisoners on trial are Karaly Muttiah, Natchethiram Seliah and Saverimuttu Anthoipillai.

They are charged with having conspired with others unknown in or about November 1938, to commit offences of house-breaking by night by entering the house of Thamber Sinnathamby, robbery and the murder of Thamber Sinnathamby, Vairavy Kandan and Sinnachchy Kandiah; and in pursuance of the conspiracy on November 15 1938, with having committed the murder of the three persons last named.

#### Counsel

Mr. F. C. Loos, Crown Counsel, with Mr. M. F. S. Pallej appearing for the Crown. Mr. N. Rajaratnam, instructed by Mr. K. R. Navaratnam is appearing for the first accused, Mr. A. D. J. Gunawardene instructed by Mr. Naheem for the second and Mr. F. W. Obeyesekere for the third accused.

When the Jury was being empanelled, Counsel for the second accused challenged a juror and the Counsel for the third accused (Mr. F. W. Obeyesekere) another. Crown Counsel (Mr. F. C. Loos) objected when Mr. Obeyesekere challenged a third, on the ground that the defence could challenge only two jurors and if any more were challenged reasons should be adduced.

Mr. Obeyesekere interpreted the provision as apply to cases where if more than one prisoner was in the dock, they were all defended by a single Counsel. He pointed out the unfairness to the rest of the prisoners if the first exercised right to challenge two jurors.

#### Likely Situation

Mr. Loos instanced the situation that would arise if ten prisoners were on trial and each of them challenged two jurors. Only about 15 jurors were summoned to serve on a panel, he said, and there would be none left to form a Jury.

The Judge remarked that that did happen and sometimes it was necessary to resort to the provision in such circumstances of empanelling some of those standing around.

"I must say I don't like the wording of the section," remarked Mr. Justice Mosely. He allowed Mr. Obeyesekere to challenge the third juror.

Almost the entire day was taken up by argument in the absence of the Jury regarding the admissibility of certain evidence. Consequently the Crown Counsel will open the case tomorrow.

(Continued on page 5)

## MANIPAY-NAVALY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

### First Annual Meeting

The First Annual General Meeting of the above League was held at the Manipay Vivekananda Vidhyasalai on Saturday the 6th inst. at 3 p. m. with the President Mubandram S. K. Swaminathan in the chair. The Secretary Mr. C. Thiagarajah read an interesting report of the Managing Committee showing a record of very satisfactory work done during the first year of the League. Mr. C. N. Deva Rajan, the Assistant Secretary read the Treasurer's Statement of Accounts and both were adopted unanimously.

Messages and Telegrams received from the following well-wishers were tabled and read later at the Public meeting which followed a Garden Party given by the President to the members and well-wishers of the League. The following well-wishers sent telegrams and messages: viz. Lady Ramanathan, the Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva, Messrs. Geo de Silva, M. S. G., G. A. Wille, M. S. G., S. Natesan, M. S. C., G. G. Ponambalam M. S. C., Rev. Father Gnanaprakasam, Rev S. K. Bunker Rev. James Mather, and Messrs. J. Kanagsabai and S. E. Thambiah.

A few resolutions of which due notice had been given were then passed, the chief of which was to alter the name of the League into "Manipay Parish Social Service League" in order that the three other villages of the Parish viz. Anaikottai, Chuthumalai and Sandilipay also might be included within the scope of the League along with Manipay and Navaly. The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows under the protem chairmanship of Mr. Sellamuttu, M. B. E.

President: Mubandram S. K. Swaminathan, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Dharmalingam, Proctor, and T. Buell, J. P.; Secretary Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Asst. Secretary Mr. C. N. Deva Rajan, Treasurer: Mr. K. Chornalingam, Asst. Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Soundranayagam and Auditor: Mr. F. S. John with a further twenty members to form the Managing Committee. With a vote of thanks to the chair and to the retiring office-bearers the meeting terminated.

(Cor.)

## LOCAL MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR

### Plant to be Installed in S. Province

A proposal to manufacture refined sugar from locally grown sugarcane is receiving the attention of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Preliminary work has been done by those interested in the industry; and it is understood that a sugar-refining plant will be installed in the Southern Province where there are already areas under sugar-cane cultivation. These plantations are found mostly along the banks of the Gin-ganga. The areas under cultivation at present are not very extensive but investigations showed that there are over a thousand acres suitable for development as sugar-cane plantations in this district.

## Additional Train on Northern Line

### A Request to Railway Authorities

Sri R. K. Kuruswami Kurukkal, Manager of Schools, Kaithady, in a letter to the General Manager of railways suggests the running of an additional train on the Northern line between 12.30 and 4.55 p. m. during which interval there are no down trains from Kankesanturai and also the alteration of the time at which the day train leaves Colombo for Jaffna.

In the course of the letter the Kurukkal says:

That at present there are no down trains from Jaffna after 12.30 till 4.55 p. m. This causes great inconvenience to passengers between Pallai and Kankesanturai. I have been communicating to you several times before this on this subject. It is only during this interval that there are road buses plying as there is no possibility made for passengers to patronise the Railway with the result that the public is forced to patronize the road bus service. I am rather inclined to believe that no attempt has so far been made in spite of several representations made to you. I little doubt that not much of expenditure is needed for providing this facility. A baby train can be made to run from Kankesanturai to reach Jaffna to give passengers to the Rail Car that reaches Jaffna from Pallai at 2 p. m. Let this baby train that comes from Kankesanturai stop at Jaffna till 2.30 p. m. and return to Kankesanturai with the same guard and engine with carriages to work for the train that leaves Kankesanturai at 4 p. m. If this is arranged no overtime need be paid to the staff. In the meantime no reply could be given to the effect that more than two Rail Cars are not available for this arrangement.

Coming now to the up service I have to point out to you that the day train that leaves Colombo at 7.30 a. m. should be made to start early at 7 a. m. and reach Jaffna at 5.30 p. m. This would facilitate passengers to reach their homes before dark. If this is arranged it would facilitate all the other connections such as Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Talaimannar attaches to this train to a greater extent.

If the day train from Colombo reaches Jaffna at 5.30 p. m. the Rail Car leaving Jaffna at 2.30 p. m. to Pallai can be made to cross the down night trains at Jaffna and proceed to K. K. S. No overtime need be paid to this staff by this arrangement. All the existing arrangements in the train and Rail Cars service in the Jaffna line are perfectly in order except the one already pointed out to you.

The Rail Car that crosses the up-night train at Jaffna and the Rail Car that crosses the down night mail train at Koddikamam to proceed to Kankesanturai should not be made to stop at Pallai as before. These services are very essential to passengers as there are no buses at this hour and urgent business cannot be carried out without this service.

[The railway authorities will do well to give this suggestion a trial. Between 12.30 and 4.55 p. m. there is no regular means of travel for many who use the railway, especially Tamil Teachers, business people, and others who find it in-

## Teachers' Salary Scheme

### Forwarded to Minister

A scheme of grading and salaries was finally considered at a special meeting held at Elina, Ridgeway Place, on Thursday afternoon, of representatives of the following Associations in affiliation with the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, presided over by Mr. A. K. Kandaiya, the Acting President: Colombo, Kandy, Southern Province, Northern Province, Eastern Province, Uva and Kalutara.

The scheme was forwarded to the Minister of Education, who had written to say that owing to unforeseen circumstances he was unable to fulfil an engagement made for that day to receive a deputation from the Union.

The Union's Scheme stabilises the cost of English education at the present figure and enables the enrolment of nearly ten thousand more pupils without additional expense to Government. Therefore, far from shutting out new teachers, as would happen under the proposals of the Retrenchment Commission, teaching as an avenue of employment will remain open to educated youth.

The salaries proposed are those of Appendix C of the present Code of Regulations for English Schools, namely those fixed in July, 1933. The managers' contribution will also remain exactly as at present, so relieving school authorities of anxiety as to their share, while existing teachers will find in this provision a safeguard against dismissal owing to "financial stringency."

#### Quota of Attendance

The quota of attendance per teacher will remain unchanged, and so the efficiency of instruction will be unimpaired and students in the upper classes will continue to enjoy the wide choice of subjects hitherto allowed them.

According to the Scheme, which retains the present scales A, B, C, new teachers, excluding Principals and Vice-Principals, will receive their first appointment to Class III, from where after having earned increments for efficient service they will be promoted to Class II, and from Class II. to Class I, when vacancies occur according to seniority. The number of posts in Class II. and I. have been fixed at 500 and 100 respectively.

It is proposed that Clause 50 of the Code should be so amended that the existing Departmental register of teachers should be so drawn up as to show seniority, any difficulties in the matter being left to the Director's discretion for final decision.

There will be no necessity for teachers to shift from School to School to earn promotion, a state of affairs that must result from the Retrenchment Commission's Scheme.

convenient to return to their homes before the earliest train in the after-noon at 4.55 p. m. which leaves Jaffna. If a train or rail motor could be run between 2 and 3 p. m. from Kankesanturai to Pallai it will add to the convenience of those who use the railway. The bus service is inconvenient and undependable. This authorities, we hope, will give the suggestion their serious consideration.—E. L. H. O.]



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Holiday Season and Railway Traffic

Sir,—It has been an undeniable fact that certain sections of the Railway were not paying for a number of years. Various reasons are attributed to the dwindling of revenue. The keen bus competition by road is, of course, the chief one. The callousness and the indifference of the Railway authorities towards the travelling public is the next. For instance the inconvenience caused to the passengers on the Northern Line during the Christmas season can better be imagined than described. Almost all the compartments in the Second and Third Classes were so crowded that many a man and woman had to squeeze themselves for want of accommodation. Every available space besides the seats was occupied.

One wonders why tickets were sold when there is not even standing accommodation. In the Indian Railways tickets are not issued in the intermediate stations when the train leaves with full complement. But in Ceylon the duty of the Station Masters seem to be the disposal of as many tickets as possible. No one has so far come across any Station Master telling that there is no room in the train. That every ticket holder is entitled to a seat is conveniently forgotten by the Railway authorities.

On 23rd December last the Jaffna train was so crowded that even ladies in certain compartments were seen standing for a long distance. Surely the Railway could have afforded to run a Special on that day. Booking of Berths by well-to-do people during festive seasons should not be allowed by the Railway. For a larger number of the travelling public are denied even sitting accommodation. The Railway should consider the desirability of posting on duty an officer of higher status in the train to whom the passengers can appeal for any help. I hope the Members of the Northern Province should take this up with the Minister or the G.M.R. soon.

The Jaffna Railway is perhaps the only section which was paying even under abnormal conditions. I am pretty sure that even during the trade depression the revenue on this section never went down. When compared with other lines the Northern Line is badly treated. I trust that this letter will catch the eye of the G. M. R. who could do the needful to improve matters.

I shall thank you, Sir, if you would kindly wield your pen on behalf of the travelling public and give publicity to this letter in your valuable journal. I thank you once again.

Yours etc,

P. Somasundram,  
Kotahena, 6th January, 1940.

## YOUTH CONGRESS

Sir,—One of the speakers when dealing with the present international situation at the public meeting held at Chunnakam under the auspices of the Youth Congress is reported to have said that the present war was not being fought for democracy and freedom but for imperialistic purposes. It is far from the truth and it is ignorance on his part to have made the above statement. It is admitted by all the na-

## Military Administration in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

wards and honours for exploits done.<sup>(6)</sup>

The king should then give order for the battle which was mainly of three kinds. Sukra states that "war with charmed instruments is known to be the best of all, in which the foes are destroyed by arrows and other arms rendered powerful through being applied with charms. The war with mechanical instruments leads to great destruction of the enemy, in which balls are flung at the objective by the application of gunpowder in cylindrical firearms. The war with weapons is that generally undertaken in the absence of firearms and other missiles, in which foes have to be killed by the use of *kunta* swords and other weapons."<sup>(7)</sup>

(To be Continued.)  
[All Rights Reserved]

(6) Ibid, pp. 442-3.  
(7) Sukraniti, IV. vii 670 5.

## Change of Name

I, Saravanai Vairamuttu of Chunnakam, do hereby inform the Government and the Public, that I shall henceforth be known as Saravanai Rajah, and shall sign my name as

S. RAJAH.

(Mis. 247. 8 & 11-1-40)

tions of the world that the British Empire and France had taken up the challenge to save Europe from a brutal violation of its freedom by Nazi Germany. Great Britain and France tried their level best in their efforts for peace. Unfortunately all their efforts having failed, they took up arms when Germany brutally invaded Poland, in order to save Europe from domination. If by chance Germany dominate Europe, it is almost sure that the whole world will be dominated by Germany. Without realising this the above statement was made by the speaker referred to. Great Britain may be imperialistic in other respects but not in declaring war against Germany. With all the alleged imperialism British Government is better than any other Government.

At the meeting held at Urumpiyay a speaker compared Hitlerism with the autocratic Government of Indian Princes who are opposing helpless millions of the Indian people. Under certain Princes, the people may be suffering but the majority of Princes are treating their subjects very well. For instance the Maharajah of Mysore is a saintly person and his main concern is the welfare of the people. The desire of the whole Government of Mysore is to improve the conditions and brighten the lives of the people. So Mr. D. S. Senanayake declared when he returned from India, Hitler's despotic ways are well known to the readers and they need not be stated here.

K. Sivapragasam.  
Sivapragasam Road,  
Jaffna, 8th Jan. 1940.

## Towards a New Social Order

(Continued from page 1)

as we see around us to-day. If modern machinery, which is threatening to become an all-consuming monster, could be made subservient to a nobler purpose—that of providing universal leisure for the pursuit of things of permanent value, beautifying life and making it a source of joy—the world may still be saved from another Mahabharata.

### Socialism and Gandhism

Socialism, as it has been conceived so far, has been tried on a gigantic scale in at least one country. The results, from all accounts, are not encouraging. And they could not be, for socialism in the last analysis is not so much a question of a particular economic structure of society as of a change in human nature, the substitution, so to speak, in the human car, of an engine of which the motivating force will be not private gain, but social good. Although I fully believe in the essential goodness of human nature, I find it hard to conceive of a state in man's affairs, when the self will be altogether effaced and undiluted selflessness take its place. It would thus appear that neither capitalism nor socialism provides us with a sure line for the future economic evolution of mankind. Nationalism has proved to be a curse; internationalism, so desirable in itself, seems impossible of achievement; capitalism is creaking and breaking; communism or even socialism is at present discredited. Is there no way out? Perhaps a solution of the problems which the failure of these two systems has confronted us with, lies in a happy blending of the advantages of both, in the emergence of a new economy in which private gain will not conflict with social good. Mahatma Gandhi's message of non-violence and *charkha*, if its implications are but fully understood, may yet be found to contain in it the seeds of a happy future for humanity.

But the New Order should be achieved by evolution, and not by revolution, by the conversion, as far as possible, of wrong into right and of selfishness into selflessness, on the principle that all life is one, and through the practice of *ahimsa* or non-violence. That way there is no conflict of interests, but only unity and harmony. To such a state of economic federation of humanity man will grow step by step and stage by stage. When such a stage is reached all men will work in universal brotherhood.

### Recent Trend in Indian Economy

With the rapid changes overtaking the world India no longer has the position of a mere looker-on. Some movement can certainly be discerned in Indian economy; there is at least a greater consciousness of the economic rights of the people and a growing disposition to recognise them. The establishment of responsible government in provinces and the consequent need of securing the goodwill of the rural electorate has

led provincial governments to initiate a number of experiments for bettering the condition of our *kisans*, such as prohibition, economy in salaries, rural legislation and national planning. Although a few of these measures are still a matter of some controversy, there is no doubt that something has been achieved towards improving the lot of the tenant and the agricultural labourer. The U. P. Tenancy Act, for example, is a piece of useful legislation, and if full advantage is taken of its provisions, the smaller tenants stand to benefit. The work done by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and at various experimental farms, education provided by agricultural colleges, supply of improved varieties of seeds and other State and semi-State activities of a similar character continued to yield good results, as far as they went, during the last year. But the root problems of agricultural economy are still with us.

May I, in this connection, suggest the establishment by one of our provincial governments of what might be termed as Agricultural Improvement Trust. This Trust should comprise a body of selected men, experts in all kinds of farming, animal husbandry, sericulture, cottage industries and such other activities as form part of our normal rural life. Government should acquire and place at the disposal of this body enough land to permit of large-scale cultivation by means of such modern machinery as is capable of being easily handled in Indian conditions. The Trust should guarantee to the owners, tenants and labourers of the area thus acquired a minimum of what each has earned, on an average, over a period of the preceding three years, requiring in return their fullest co-operation in the cultivation and development of the land. The Trust would then proceed to construct, in place of the existing insanitary villages, providing all the necessary amenities and start productive operations on a comprehensive basis.

### Trade Agreements

Turning from agriculture to our trade, the most important event of the year was the trade agreement made after unduly long talks with Great Britain. Negotiations have been in progress for a new trade agreement with Japan. It is sad to observe, however, that the happy relations which have for long existed between India and Ceylon were disturbed over the enforced repatriation of some Indian labourers. The sore question of currency and exchange continued to agitate the public mind. On the one hand, the Indian National Congress again repeated its strong condemnation of the current rupee exchange and demanded a change, and, on the other, the Indian Government equally emphatically refused to take action. Both sides seek to justify their views as solely in the interest of the country, but both cannot be right at the same time. From a national point of view, such a conflict is to be deeply regretted, and an impartial examination of the whole question by economists is, in my opinion, long overdue, not only to determine suitable action but also to assure the public mind. In currency, more than is often realised, it is very important.

(Continued on Page 6)



## Tellipallai Triple Murder Case

(Continued from page 3)

Kandy, Tuesday.

An iron spike, numerous photographs of the three dead bodies and of the house and compound, various articles of jewellery, including an "attiyal," gold bangles and a gold chain, said to have been made out of the proceeds of the burglary, and silver rupees were produced today at the second day of trial of three men at the Kandy Assizes, arising out of the Tellipallai triple tragedy.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. F. C. Loos, (Crown Counsel), said that in November, 1938, there was living in the village of Tellipallai, an old man of 78, named Sinnatamby, who was reputed to be worth about Rs. 40,000, of which about Rs. 10,000 in cash consisting of notes and coins, was kept in his house in a box called the "p. ttagam." The house which might almost be described as a ramshackle hut, was one with two rooms, each of which opened to the verandah, and a kitchen, and stood on about an acre of land. Sinnatamby slept in the Eastern room, and on the verandah the cook, Vairavy Kanden slept on a cot, and another man, Kandiah on the floor.

About 6 o'clock in the morning on November 16, Vannipillai, wife of Kandiah, came to the house to find out why her husband, a cultivator employed by Sinnatamby, who for some months had been in the habit of sleeping in the house of Sinnatamby, had not as usual come home in the morning. When she came to the verandah, she found Kanden lying in the cot in a pool of blood with a terrible injury on the neck and Kandiah lying on the floor similarly injured. She ran towards the gate and fell down shouting out in great distress.

### Fought for His Life.

Mr. Loos produced photographs of the bodies of these two men and of Sinnatamby, as found inside the room by the headman. The injuries on Sinnatamby showed that he at any rate had put up a fair fight in an endeavour to save his life, while the other two had been killed in their sleep, he said. The room in which Sinnatamby was found was in disorder and the wall was spattered with blood. There were foot-prints on the walls and a rope was hanging from the roof, where a number of tiles had been removed to give sufficient room for a man to enter the room.

Mr. Loos described the state of the Eastern room and the various empty boxes with the contents removed. In the western room, he said was, also a rope hanging from the roof, but a number of boxes containing old clothes had not been touched. In the compound was a mango tree, from which access to the roof had apparently been gained. At the entrance to the verandah was a notice in Tamil, saying: "No admission without permission"—apparently the only precaution the old miser had taken to prevent people entering his house, not a very successful one either, said Counsel.

Sinnatamby had no less than 18 incised injuries said Mr. Loos, three of which were necessarily fatal. Kandiah had a gaping wound on the right side of the neck, in all probability caused by a sword, as were the injuries on Sinnatamby. Kandiah also had a fatal injury on the neck.

### Alleged Previous Attempts

After commenting on the indictment Mr. Loos said that there was the evidence of two associates of the

three accused that previous attempts had been made by the first accused in particular, to burgle the house, which was the reason for the man Kandiah coming to sleep at the house at night.

Though the three men were without any livelihood on the 16th morning, they were seen apparently rolling in money. The first accused's wife was traced by the Police on December 14, going to Trincomalee in a bus with his father and another woman. She had a gold "attiyal" on and they had with them a sum of Rs. 40 in money. A jeweller, Lewis Singeo, said that first accused's wife gave him four sovereigns and the first accused's father removed the "attiyal", paying him Rs. 18. A man named Kurunathy, uncle of the first accused stated that on November 23, the first accused handed him a box containing Rs. 111 in rupee coins, which he buried.

### Story of Sudden Affluence

Counsel described how the first accused had paid a total sum of Rs. 500 to Mr. Storer, Proctor, in connection with a case in which Mr. Storer appeared for him a few days after November 15 and how Kurunathy handed more than Rs. 650 to the second accused's father from the second accused on November 16 or 17, while a man named Kandiah, the brother of the first accused, received Rs. 300 from the mother of the third accused and with it he bought her two pairs of gold bangles, a pair of silver anklets and a gold chain.

The first accused was remanded about the end of November in connection with another case. As a result of Police investigations the second accused was arrested on December 17 in a little village about a mile away from Jaffna and the third on December 19 at Killinochchi, 42 miles from Jaffna.

### Three on One Bicycle

Counsel read out the voluntary statements made by second and third accused to the Mallakam Magistrate, according to which the three of them went to Sinnatamby's house on one bicycle, the third riding, the first sitting on the cross-bar and the second riding pillion, but each of them claimed to have kept guard outside, while the other two proceeded to the house and returned with the booty.

Counsel also read a statement made by the first accused while on remand to the Superintendent of Prisons, Jaffna, in which he mentioned various others, but not the other two accused, in the burglary at the house of Sinnatamby and described his part as one of those who kept guard. He had stated that he made the statement to prevent his wife being harassed.

Among the witnesses examined today were Dr. Gooneratne, D. M. O. Kankasanturai, who held the post-mortem examinations on the three bodies, the men who identified the bodies, Mr. A. Ponnambalam, Notary, and Mr. C. J. C. Jansz, former Magistrate, Mallakam, was in the box when the Court adjourned.

A nephew of the deceased Sinnatamby, Mr. Subramaniampillai, a former resident of Mauritius, said Sinnatamby was worth about Rs. 10,000 in cash and Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 in lands. He kept his money in the house. "Unfortunately he was a miser," said the witness.

Mr. Ponnambalam, Notary, said he executed the documents by which Sinnatamby had lent out about Rs. 10,000 in mortgages. He had called the money back about a year before his death and did not lend out money after that.

### Sir S. Radhakrishnan

Calcutta, Jan. 5.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, George V. Professor of the Calcutta University has decided not to proceed to England this year to deliver his lectures at the Oxford University as Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics.

## Finns Score Great Victory

### Russians Slaughtered

TURNING against the invaders their own guns and war material which the Finns had captured from the Russians a week ago when the Russian 163rd division was cut to pieces, the Finns claim to have scored a great victory in destroying another Soviet division yesterday along the road from Suomussalmi (in K. relia) to the Soviet frontier.

Victory was made possible by the "Suicide Squads", which destroyed the railway between Suomussalmi and Uhiua, virtually starving the Russians. The latter became stuck in the marshy ground near Pansamonselk and made a vain attempt to dig themselves in surrounded by masses of mechanised material, but the Finns brought aircraft into play and dispersed the Russian concentrations.

Many Russian tanks were sunk or became wedged in the ice when the frozen surface of Lake Vuokkijaervi was bombed and hundreds of soldiers were drowned. The Russians were slaughtered with Russian machine-guns and artillery and bombed with Russian bombs dropped from Russian planes all captured by the Finns a few days previously.

### Many Prisoners, much Booty

Besides many prisoners, the Finns captured much war material, including tanks and armoured cars, states a *communiqué*, which adds that, in the recent fighting, the main object has been the rupture of the 44th Russian division and this has now been achieved, the enemy's main forces having been destroyed.

The booty captured includes 102 guns, 43 tanks, ten armoured cars, aeroplanes, 20 tractors, 278 motor-vehicles of various kinds, over 1,000 horses and 47 field-kitchens.

### "At Home" at Taiping

Taiping, Dec. 11.

A representative gathering of about 500 guests attended the "At Home" given at the Town Hall last Saturday by Mr. N. Eliathamby J. P., M. C. H., and Mrs. Eliathamby on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter Miss Visalaby Ammal to Mr. A. S. Nagendram, the son of Mr. S. M. Arulampalam, J. P. retired State Treasurer, Pahang.

Several speeches were made, and Mr. N. F. H. Mather toasted the newly wedded couple.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the evening's proceedings were considerably enlivened by the Celestial Dance Half Band of Ipoh under Mr. J. C. Cubinar.

Mr. S. Selvanayagam, the President of the Ceylon Association, of which Mr. N. Eliathamby is a Patron said that he had a little but very pleasant duty to perform. Mr. Eliathamby had taken very great interest in the welfare of the Ceylon Association, Taiping, during the whole life of about 39 years, and has been one of its liberal benefactors.

### Bridal Pair Garlanded

The Association was showing its appreciation of the support and

## ITALY TO OPPOSE BOLSHEVISM

### Bolshevic Tide in S. East Europe

Italy will most firmly oppose any attempt on the part of Bolshevism to expand in Southeast Europe, says the official Hungarian agency in a statement on the Ciano-Csaky conversations. The statement, says Reuter, declares that both countries have excellent relations with Germany and have the same friendly sentiments towards Yugoslavia, for the existence of a strong Yugoslavia corresponds to both their interests.

Regarding relations with the U. S. S. R., the statement points out that Hungary maintains normal diplomatic relations with the Soviets, while Italy recently declared that she had no aggressive intention towards the U. S. S. R.

Regarding the New York reports of an Italo-Hungarian alliance, informed Italian circles doubt whether such a decision could have been taken at a bilateral conference. It is admitted that such an alliance might justifiably be described as part of Italy's plan to build an anti-bolshevik Balkan bulwark, but in any negotiations for an Italo-Hungarian pact, Yugoslavia would have to participate and it is said that Yugoslavia, at the moment, is not disposed to enter into any commitments.

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help Mr. Eliathamby had given it, in the usual national manner, and thereupon, Mr. Selvanayagam, on behalf of the Association, garlanded the bridegroom, while Mrs. Selvanayagam garlanded the bride amidst applause.

Mr. N. F. H. Mather, Secretary to the Resident, proposed the toast to the couple.

Mr. Nagendram, replying on behalf of his bride and himself, thanked Mr. Mather for the kind remarks.

Mr. James Thambiah, ex-President of the Ceylon Association and long resident of Taiping, spoke next.

Dr. J. Mohamed Ghows, J. P., and, Mr. Teh Eng Hoe, J. P., M. C. H. also spoke.

Mr. N. Eliathamby thanked all the guests for their kind attendance and the speakers for their kind remarks.



## TOWARDS A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

(Continued from page 4)

ant that the steps taken are scientifically correct, but it is still more important that the people are fully convinced of their correctness.

The contemplated banking legislation is to be welcomed. The operation of the new Insurance Act has checked the hasty growth of ill-conceived concerns and helped in the rehabilitation of confidence. With this Indian insurance may be said to have started on a career of sound progress but the future need is the amalgamation of many weak into a few strong institutions.

### National Institute of Economic and Social Research

In this connection, I would strongly suggest an early establishment of a National Institute of Economic and Social Research, endowed by private generosity and supported by public beneficence. Such an Institute would stimulate the scientific investigation of many economic questions—for instance the growing problem of unemployment—which so much affect the numerous aspects of Indian life, and base all economic research on reliable statistics.

With regard to the National Planning Committee appointed for preparing a comprehensive plan for the economic development of our country, no plan can, however, be of any real value unless it is related to actual data—data not already collected by indifferent or incompetent agencies, nor data as we would sometimes wish them to be, but data as they are. I hope I am not exaggerating if I say that at present economic statistics either do not exist in this country or, if they do, in not a few causes they make one think of "lies, damn lies and, statistics." If economic studies and plans are to be taken out of their present habitat of criticism and controversy, the most urgent need in my opinion is the collection of statistics which should conform to "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The National Institute I have in mind would work in close liaison with the Economics Departments of our Universities.

The need for the development of economic research has greatly increased with the outbreak of war. The economic strength of a nation is no less important to victory than her military power and, in the existing circumstances, the most substantial contribution that India can make must largely be on the economic side.

Industrial expansion offers the greatest opportunity to India for

helping not only herself, but also the Commonwealth of Nations in winning the present war. India is undoubtedly in a better position to-day, as compared with the beginning of the war of 1914, in regard to her raw materials, labour and capital resources and the existing industries. But a most careful plan is needed to determine what existing industries might be developed and new industries started, so that the gap created by the fall in the imports of manufactured goods and machinery could be most economically and speedily filled up. Among such industries the manufacture of chemical and electrical goods, machinery and ship-building immediately spring to one's mind. The development of what are called key industries deserves immediate consideration. The whole industrial tariff policy and the nature and extent of present protective tariffs need to be examined by a Tariff Board, which should last at least throughout the duration of the war, with a view to securing adjustments necessitated by changed conditions. (Personally I have long held that the policy of *ad hoc* Tariff Boards for a country like India is entirely unsound. What we need is a permanent Tariff Commission).

### Public Finance

There is no doubt that whatever the nature and duration of war, questions of public finance are bound in future to tax increasingly the capacity of finance departments both in the provinces and at the Centre. Governments both in India and in England are to be congratulated on managing their finances, on the whole, extremely well, but there is considerable scope for reduction in expenditure, and raising the efficiency of administration in this country. I doubt if savings effected by a cut in salaries, even if salaries above Rs. 500 were halved, can be very large, but I have no doubt that the psychological value of such a step in the present temper of India will be incalculable. At the same time, profits arising out of war, whether in the shape of a rise in prices or in share values, should be subject to heavy taxation. The income thus derived, however, might be returned to industries through greater industrial research. This may be supplemented by floating a big loan of say Rs. 15 to 20 crores—only two day's war expenditure of the United Kingdom—for launching approved industrial schemes in various provinces.

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