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CEYLON FORMED PART OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CANADA

What Geological Records Prove

EARLIER GEOLOGICAL PERIODS OF THE EARTH

"THE available geological records of Ceylon point to the fact that at one time Ceylon formed a continual mass not only with India, but also with Australia and even Madagascar," declared Mr. D. N. Wadia, the Government Mineralogist, who gave a talk on "The earlier geological periods of the Earth, with reference to Ceylon," at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo, last week.

Ceylon furnished a unique example of imperfection so far as geological records were concerned according to Mr. Wadia.

Nevertheless, he maintained, that this country had a very full representation of the earliest period of the Earth's geological history—the archæozoic period. Some of the intermediate periods were, however, missing.

Another interesting fact brought out by the lecturer was that there appeared to be indisputable evidence of three great uplift movements in this country. Ceylon, he observed, had been lifted more than 10,000 feet—probably since the Jurassic period—but that elevation had not taken place in a continuous process. It had taken place in three distinct stages, all of which were happily very well preserved.

The lecture was held under the auspices of the Ceylon Astronomical Society, Dr. B. Pestonjee presided.

Mr. Wadia said that the rocks of the Archæozoic period—the earliest period in the Earth's history—contained economically, the most valuable substances, which might be described as the mineral wealth of the world, those rocks were very poor in metals. That was, in the opinion of the lecturer, probably due to the fact that the surface of this country had been very little disturbed either by vol-

canic influences or by the influence of the sea.

Joined to India and Australia

The available geological records of this country pointed to the fact that at one time Ceylon had formed a continual mass, not only with India, but also with Australia and even Madagascar. During another stage Ceylon had remained in contact with India for many ages.

At a later stage the northern portion of this Island had been submerged under the sea, but that submergence must have lasted a trifling period of time.

The position of Adam's Bridge today was a sign that the bed of the sea was undergoing a considerable process of elevation. That part of the sea between Mannar, Jaffna and Rameswaram was exceedingly shallow now.

Referring to the rock formation, the lecturer said that, if one stood at Pelmadulla or on a hillside three or four miles towards Ratnapura, one would see in front of him a magnificent section of strata laid one on top of another, going right up to Adam's Peak. That served to remind one of the great sedimentary period in this country's geological history.

Measuring Time

It had been revealed that the Earth's surface was being lowered at the rate of one foot in every 6,000 years.

Geology, stated the lecturer, had four criteria for measuring time—namely, (1) the rate of sedimentation, (2) the rate of biological evolution, (3) the salinity of the oceans and (4) radio activity.

The fourth method, which was the latest, was regarded as the most reliable. It was based upon radio-active disintegration of certain minerals.

A large series of uranium minerals had been found which

GERMAN TRADITION OF MISRULE

NAZI IDEAL OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

By John Summerscales

THE war has given to the Coloured peoples of the Empire an opportunity of demonstrating in a most striking fashion how real and alive are the bonds of loyalty and affection which knit them to the Mother Country.

Peoples of diverse colours, creeds and standards of social conduct have rallied round Britain, from all over the this world-wide Empire, pledging as one man and woman the whole of their resources and all they hold dear in the struggle to rid the earth of Hitlerism.

Unfamiliar with the real temper and character of the British Empire, more than one neutral country has been agreeably surprised at this magnificent response. In France it has been welcomed with the liveliest gratification, inspiring our Allies with even greater confidence in the justice of our cause. In Germany itself reports of this solidarity of the Empire have been received in high military circles with grim forbodings.

Not Mere Sentiment

Yet the determination of our Coloured peoples to share in the war to keep alight the lamps of freedom and justice in the world is not based on any mere sentimental attachment to the Empire.

No other communities are so inherently menaced by Hitler's attempt to dominate the world by force. The very essence of National Socialism in Germany is its racial doctrine—the exaltation of the Nordic race and its emphasis on the penal restrictions of the Nuremberg laws.

When M. Diagne, a Senegalese, was appointed French showed side by side a certain proportion of lead. Minerals containing uranium, which had been found in the rocks of the earliest periods, had always revealed a higher proportion of lead than the minerals found in the rocks of later periods.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, there was a great outcry in the German Press. The "Voelkischer Beobachter," the official organ of the Nazi Party, indignantly announced the appointment with headlines spread across the whole of its front-page: "A Disgraceful Affront to Europe; France Appoints a Nigger Vice-Minister!"

What the fate of the Native populations would be under the Nazi control has been stated with amazing frankness by a number of Party Leaders. Hitler expresses himself with characteristic brutality in "Mein Kampf," in which he writes:—

"From time to time it is brought to notice that a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tenor or the like. This is a sin against all reason; it is criminal madness to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions."

The Native policy which would be initiated by the German Reich in any Colonial territory luckless enough to come under the Swastika was set out in detail in a pamphlet published some months before war broke out by the Racial-Political Relations Office of the Nazi Party.

Extent of Colour Bar

According to this official publication no man of colour can ever attain the cultural level of the white man. Consequently no Native would be allowed to leave his own country for Europe, be it as a servant, a workman or a student. Neither would he be permitted to attend any high school or University. Similarly, he would be barred from the theatres, picture-houses and health resorts of the white community.

Equally drastic is the labour policy laid down in this pamphlet, which asserts that the

(Continued on Page 4.)

Vacancies for Learner Excise Guards

Applications for 13 vacancies for Excise Learner Guards will be received up to 12 noon on Thursday, February 29, 1940, at the Office of the nearest Superintendent of Excise. Further particulars can be had on application to the nearest Superintendent of Excise.

S. H. WADIA,
Excise Commissioner.

Excise Head Office,
P. O. Box 543,
Colombo, February 13, 1940.
[G. 40. 19-2-40.]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1940.

THE SIND MINISTRY RESIGNS

THE RESIGNATION LAST WEEK of the ALLA BUX cabinet in Sind brings to a fitting close the policy of vacillation and incompetence which that Ministry has been pursuing for some time past with regard to the grave communal tension in the province. Mr. ALLA BUX is perhaps a well meaning man who whole-heartedly wished to bring about communal harmony and to pursue a progressive policy in that unhappy province. In normal, peaceful times he might even have made a success of his job of cabinet administration. But his weak point was that he had no courage of convictions. His own personal ambition counted far more to him than loyalty to definite principles. Pitchforked into the responsible position of a Prime Minister in an atmosphere of growing communal tension as a result of the power politics of the Muslim League, unable to range himself either with the League or with the Congress, he took a line of least resistance as the safest and best. From the moment he took up the reins of office his one pre-occupation was to keep himself in power. The Congress gave him its unstinted support at the beginning after getting an undertaking that he would follow the Congress programme. But when he went back on that undertaking, their attitude changed to one of benevolent neutrality as between the rabid communalism of the League and the qualified, though lukewarm nationalism of the ALLA BUX party, the latter represented the lesser of two evils. Things were drifting without any serious symptoms for long until the Sukkur riots of last year brought matters to a head. The power politics of the League made capital of the Manzabagh dispute between the Muslims and the Hindus to force an awkward situation on the cabinet by the fomentation of communal ill-feeling. The result was the Sukkur riots, the blackest in the annals of mo-

dern times. Dacoits and goondas were at large for two weeks committing murder, rape, arson and looting on the mild Hindus. Law and order were in abeyance for sometime. The Government did not take any serious steps to put down the riots. When the riots were finally put down by the Military, the ALLA BUX Ministry was afraid to bring to book the policemen and officers who had failed to do their duty or had grossly abused their power. The suspension of a few officers was all that the cabinet felt safe to do. Stray assaults and outrages against Hindus have continued to be perpetrated ever since the out-break and the Government felt itself powerless to ensure security of life and property. The premier was kind enough in a public speech to persuade the Hindus to emigrate from the thinly populated villages to places where police protection could be had. Such abdication of responsibility on the part of a Prime Minister bespeaks a degree of callousness and incompetence which cannot be tolerated by any self-respecting people. When the Ministry failed to give redress of grievances to the Hindus and to appoint an independent Commission to go into the whole question of the riots, the Congress withdrew its support. The Hindu members of the cabinet resigned and a resolution of no-confidence was tabled. Taking the defeat of the Marketing Bill as a hint, the Ministry has tendered its resignation. How things will shape themselves it is not safe to predict, but the accession of the League to power will assuredly be a great calamity. The Hindus will not support any ministry without adequate guarantees for their honour and security. But the Hindus must rely on their innate courage and self-respect for their security and learn to assert themselves and shed inferiority complex.

Proposed Colonisation Scheme in The North

Officials Visit the Area

Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe, Land Commissioner, Mr. L. G. G. Woodhouse, Surveyor-General, Mr. S. G. Taylor, Director of Irrigation, Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Assistant D. M. and S. S., Mr. R. B. Naish, Government Agent, and Mr. S. K. Thurai-singam, Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officer, visited the areas proposed for a colonisation scheme on Crown land under the Irranamada Scheme.

It is understood that there are about 5,000 acres in the Murusmodai area near Paranthan, and a few hundred acres to the extreme west of the Scheme, which formed part of the Irranamada Irrigation Scheme.

Before the provision of irrigation facilities for these areas, the above-named officers were asked to report

Indo-Ceylon Relations

Ministers Accused of Anti-Indian Policy

The Madras "Hindu" has the following editorial:-

THAT the Board of Ministers of Ceylon do not propose to give up their anti-Indian policy is evident from the fact that they contemplate passing a law virtually depriving Indians in Ceylon of the right to practise professions, the profession of accountancy to begin with. The proposal is that henceforth no Indian, who has not been practising the profession for seven years in the Island, may be allowed to be admitted to the Ceylon Register of Accountants. Coming as this does on the top of a series of other measures, we think it time that the Indian community in Ceylon were plainly told where exactly they stand. The policy of indulging in nagging and pin-pricks is not calculated to do good either to Ceylon or to this country. Such a policy has only led to mutual recriminations and to the progressive deterioration of Indo-Ceylonese relations. We do not see why two friendly neighbour-like India and Ceylon, with traditions of centuries old intercourse, mutual service and friendship, with their destinies so closely bound up by geographical and cultural affinities, should fall out on questions which, if any, are surely capable of adjustment on principles fair to both.

So far as India is concerned, this country has no ulterior objectives to secure. We do not want Ceylon to adopt a principle which we refuse to accept in our dealings with others. India has no desire unfairly to make Ceylon a dumping ground for India's surplus population. But she insists that it is not fair for Ceylon to seek to make Indians lawfully settled in the Island mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Unfortunately, the series of measures which the Board of Ministers in Ceylon have projected appear to have behind them these objects, namely, to prevent Indian labourers in the estates and their children from seeking employment outside the estate or in other work than garden labour inside it to prevent the immigration of Indians save for estate work; and to deny Indians their legitimate political rights. It cannot be denied that the bulk of the Indian community in Ceylon constitutes part of the permanent population of the Island and, as such, is as much entitled to citizenship rights as any other section of the population. In so far as the Indian community is prepared to be true to Ceylon and ready to further the interests of the Island as patriots it is the duty of the other patriots of Ceylon to respect its rights to the fullest extent. India has a moral obligation to back up the community's rights, that part of it, that is to say, which is prepared wholly to identify itself with Cey-

lon and looks forward to India no more as its home than do, say, the Tamils of Jaffna. Ceylon is entitled to get this assurance and this condition respected in practice; and if this is all that the Ceylonese want, they can ensure it by drawing a proper law of citizenship and domicile.

NO JUSTICE THROUGH HATRED

Town Council Chairman on Communal Unity

Jaffna, Saturday.

"The Tamils cannot expect justices to be done by carrying on a propaganda of communal hatred against the Sinhalese. We should unite with the majority community and share with them in the struggle for swaraj," said Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, at the opening of a Muslim reading room at Taff Road, Moor Street, Jaffna.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam said that certain Sinhalese leaders thought very loudly that Ceylon belonged to them, but every community, however small it might be, was entitled to a just share in the government of the country.

Ceylon belonged to Ceylonese and not to any single community however large it might be. In any good government the interests of every community should be represented. After making the remarks quoted at the beginning of the report, Mr. Ponnambalam declared that in no case should the Tamils feel for their community alone, so as to injure the interests of others. After all their community was only a unit in the large and inter-related body of communities.

As regards future immigrants, Ceylon has got every right to restrict such immigration subject to certain conditions, which, however, need not detract from Ceylon's right to determine the composition of her future population. Because of the close relationship between the two countries, certain vested interests have grown up in both countries, which require special treatment. Such relationships, we are familiar with in India. The position of the European community in India provides an analogy. The Government of India Act contains many sections to safeguard the vested rights of Europeans. India knows and feels that these affect her sovereign rights, but is prepared to acquiesce in some of them as a matter of expediency if they are found to be mutually beneficial. Ceylon too is familiar with such arrangements. She has not yet proposed discriminatory laws against Europeans as she has against Indians. Indians do not wish for a treatment more favourable than that Ceylon accords to Europeans and certainly none more favourable than that India herself has conceded to the Ceylonese and the British in her territory. As the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms recognised in respect of Indo-British relations, in respect of Indo-Ceylonese relations also, "a friendly settlement by negotiation is by far the most appropriate and satisfactory method of dealing with this complicated matter."

(Hindu.)

BETTER LIVING SOCIETIES

ADDRESS BY CO-OP. OFFICERS

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PALMYRAH

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies, and Mr. S. Sithamparanathan, Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies, addressed the men and women members of the Manipay Parish Social Service League on Wednesday last on 'Better Living Societies' and on the possibilities of the manufacture of Palmyrah products to suit modern conditions and the extensive uses that can be made out of them. Mr. R. Dharmalingam, Proctor, Vice-President, presided. Mr. Cooke stressed the necessity for promoting thrift, sanitation, adult education and banning certain old customs among the people of the village. Quoting instances from progressive Indian villages where Better Living Societies were achieving great success, he outlined a programme of work for the members of the Manipay League which was much appreciated by the audience. He exhorted the members to divide themselves into committees to encourage thrifty living, to start a night school, and propagate the necessity for keeping houses and compounds clean, and adopting scientific and simple diet, in addition to removing illiteracy and ignorance among the masses. He further condemned the practice of poor people imitating their rich neighbours in the matter of celebrating marriages, funerals and festivals. The rich men, he said, ought to set an example to the others by spending not more than Rs. 100 on marriage and other ceremonies, and by doing everything that would add to the progress of the village.

Mr. Sithamparanathan exhibited a number of useful articles which he had himself manufactured at the Tholpuram Palmyrah Industrial Co-operative Society and pointed out how they served modern needs and what great possibilities the manufacture of such products offered for the employment of our youth. He also explained how people of the past generation in Jaffna lived a healthier and happier life by making the Palmyrah products a chief item in their diet.

India's Example

Mr. T. Buell, J. P., in offering remarks ridiculed the practice of our womenfolk spending immense amount of money on costly dress. From his personal experience in Bombay, he was able to tell them how the wives and daughters of rich men in Bombay with an income of five to six thousand rupees, wore only saris worth only 3 or 4 rupees at home and saris of Rs. 20 only for occasions. He had heard that over 75 per cent of the lands in Jaffna were under mortgage. That showed the people were living on their capital, and a great deal of the drain of money can be stopped if the women of the place, rich and poor, would take to simple dress.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturers, appealed to the audience to encourage the manufacture

Northern Province Teachers Association

Resolutions Passed at Annual Meeting

The Northern Province Teachers Association adopted the following resolutions at its recent annual general meeting:—

1. (a) This Association again urges on the Minister of Education the desirability of appointing a Commission to review the system of education, including questions of educational finance.

(b) This Association requests the Minister not to accept any scheme of retrenchment till its educational implications have been studied by a competent Commission.

2. While thanking the Minister of Education for his recognition of the reasonableness of the request for the award of Untrained 1st Class Certificates to Untrained 2nd Class Certificated teachers drawing their maximum, which was recommended by the Board of Education and the A. C. U. T. twice, this Association earnestly urges on the Minister and Executive Committee for Education to grant the request applying the principle conceded to Vernacular teachers but denied to English teachers.

3. This Association is of opinion that holders of either the old Third Class Certificate or the Third Class Provisional Certificate be exempted from Part II of the Ceylon Teachers' Certificate Examination, provided that they have put in fifteen years of service.

4. Whereas it is desirable to provide a school certificate to those who leave a secondary school without entering a University, and whereas the London Matriculation Examination and the Cambridge School Certificate Examination held in Ceylon are designed solely for those who desire to reach the standard of University Entrance, this Association recommends to the Ministry of Education to accept the proposal of the Cambridge Syndicate to have a 'pass' standard (with 'credits' in two subjects) for those who leave school after the school certificate and to retain the higher 'credit' standard (with all five 'credits') for those who seek University Matriculation.

5. This Association is of opinion that the Departmental test for the Fifth Standard of this type now in force, is educationally unsound and that it should be discontinued.

6. This Association emphatically protests against the fixing of a maximum age for J. S. C. candidates, as this is the only school leaving examination for the majority of the students who are unable to prosecute their studies further, and who generally are over-seventeen.

of Palmyrah products and place large orders with the Tholpuram Co-operative Society for Palmyrah Hats for children, Carpets, Mats, Waste Paper Baskets, Jaggery, Flour, etc. and in course of time to start the industry in Manipay also.

Mr. P. Ambalavanar, Physician, spoke of his experience in the manufacture of Palmyrah Products and on the medical value of Palmyrah Jaw, Flour, Root, etc.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Institute to be Opened in March

Ceylon's first Borstal institute (to be called the Training School for Youthful Offenders) will be opened on March 1st, at Watupitawela under the charge of Mr. V. N. Pillai, Superintendent of Prisons, Kandy, who has been appointed superintendent of the institute.

Mr. Pillai took charge of the institute on Thursday. He has been appointed with the responsibility of organising this training school for youthful offenders and setting it on its feet.

He has as his assistant, Mr. W. J. de Silva, who, it is proposed, should be sent to England after some time for special training in Borstal work in order that he may take charge of the school.

On an extensive site of nearly 250 acres of land, in Watupitawela, along the Veyangoda-Ruanwella Road, 28 miles from Colombo, has sprung up an impressive pile of buildings, consisting of an administration block, dormitories, schoolrooms, industrial centres and quarters for the staff.

The authorities have decided to avoid the name Borstal, and call the institution the Training School for Youthful offenders. This has been done with the idea of eliminating the unhappy associations which ex-Borstal lads in England have to put up with in later life.

Mr. Pillai, who has been specially selected for the work, gained practical experience in Borstal work during his recent visit to England. He will have under him a specially selected staff to assist him, consisting of an Assistant Superintendent, house-masters, vocational instructors and house officers.

NOT SMALL-POX

Asst. D. M. & S. S. on Pt. Pedro Case

Point Pedro, Thursday.

Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services, in the company of Dr. Kelart, Divisional Medical Officer, D. Thuraiajah, M. O. H. and Medical Superintendent, Jaffna, and D. M. Q. of Point Pedro, who arrived at Thumpalai to enquire into the death of Sithamparapillai Velupillai, pronounced that it was not a case of small-pox, but a virulent type of chicken-pox.

The Sanitary Inspector had to engage the services of three old women who had small-pox when they were young to carry the body as all the male residents, including the relations, refused to enter the room through fear.

The relations also refused to take charge of the burial and the Sanitary authorities engaged four labourers and conducted the burial.

All precautions were taken. The contacts were vaccinated by the Sanitary Inspector and the house disinfected. Contacts are kept under observation.

CEYLON TO HAVE HER OWN RUPEE

CURRENCY BILL ON COUNCIL AGENDA

TWO LAKHS MORE FOR FEEDING CHILDREN

The Ceylon Currency Bill is on the agenda for this week's session of the State Council, to be introduced by the Financial Secretary, Mr. H. J. Huxham. It is proposed to create for Ceylon her own rupee with a value department either on a free exchange with the Indian rupee or on a direct exchange with sterling.

A preferential rate on Empire tobacco is also proposed by the Financial Secretary. His scheme is that import licences for tobacco from foreign countries should be limited to 50 per cent. of the amounts released from bond in the year ending August 31 1939; that the existing duty of Rs. 5.30 a pound on foreign tobacco should be retained but that the rate of duty on Empire tobacco should be reduced to Rs. 3 a pound; and that cigarettes sold loose should following the adoption of this arrangement, be saleable at two cents each.

Other business on the agenda includes.

Supplementary estimate by the Chief Secretary for Rs. 98,700 for the installation of telephone and signal communications by overhead and direct cable between gun and searchlight posts of Air Defence headquarters; a supplementary estimate of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of insulated bogey vans provided with ice containers for conveying fish and vegetables in the railway; a supplementary estimate of Rs. 582.85 for Mr. G. S. Wodeman as salary for the period he acted as Officer Administering the Government, and a supplementary estimate of Rs. 200,000 for feeding children in 593 schools solely on account of temporary conditions such as malaria and drought.

DISCOVERY AT ELEPHANT PASS SALTERN

Brine in Tank for Healing Rheumatism

The brine in the tank at the Elephant Pass salterns is likely to prove very efficacious in the treatment of patients suffering from rheumatic ailments and scrofulous diseases.

Although the temperature of the brine at the surface is normal, it has been found that about two feet below it is about 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

The beneficial results of salt treatment in scrofulous and other diseases have been established by French and German doctors working at stations near St. Moritz, at Jura and elsewhere in France and Switzerland.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Late Mudaliar C. Rasanayagam as an Actor

Sir,—The late Mudaliar C. Rasanayagam had been associated with the Saraswathy Vilasa Sabha since 1917 following his transfer to Jaffna as Secretary, District Court. He was a life member, having paid a lump sum of Rs. 100/-

The Saraswathy Vilasa Sabha was inaugurated in 1911. Among the prime movers were Pundit V. T. Sambandan, Vidwan Ramalingam, Messrs. Rajah Arulampalam, C. Nadarajah, C. W. Chinapahpillai and W. Mudaliar Mutivelupillai. The residence of Mr. Rajah Arulampalam was the headquarters of the Sabha during the earlier part, and that of Mr. Balasingam, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, during the latter part. The Principal male character and the principal female character were Messrs V. Ramanathan and S. Navaratnam, respectively. The Sabha staged nearly seventy plays, at the Ridgeway Hall, Jaffna. Its contemporary Sabhas were Subotha Vilasa Sabha in Colombo and Suguna Vilasa Sabha in Madras.

The late Mudaliar acted the Chettiar in Sakuntala, Yasishdar in Arichandria and the Prime Minister in Manohara. He was the stage-director of the Sabha till he left Jaffna when Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe succeeded him. He was also the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha for about six years until he was transferred to Colombo when Maningar Muttucumaru succeeded him. It is no exaggeration to say that the Mudaliar was the moving spirit of the Sabha. There is a humorous reference to the Mudaliar that he shaved his moustache to act the part of the Chettiar in the play Sakuntala and avoided his elder sister (Mrs Hallock) for a couple of weeks, until it grew again. The Sabha, composed of a troupe of about 47 amateurs, (at

the instigation of the Mudaliar) toured Colombo and staged some plays at the Public Hall, now Empire Theatre, with great success.

The Mudaliar could handle even a comic part to perfection. Once Mr. R. H. Bassett, who was then Police Magistrate of Jaffna, got up a skit in English in aid of War Charities during the last European War. The principal characters are a European Civil Servant, who attends office in Tennis Rannels and spends the time in office watching the clock till it strikes three when he makes a beeline to his club, and an old Head Clerk, who buttons his coat (often wrongly) only when his boss calls him, which the former does every five minutes in order that all clerks may know that the boss is in the office and is attending to papers, whereas the only work he does is to make the poor old man feel that he is always in the wrong and what his boss says or does is always right, proper and true. The boss never tires of driving this into the stupid head of the old man and the old Head Clerk gradually becomes an adept in flattery, subserviency and time-serving dissimulation.

Mr. Bassett was the boss, while the Mudaliar was the old Head Clerk. The Mudaliar's acting was so superb that the audience, among whom there were a few European ladies and gentlemen resident in Jaffna, were kept the whole time roaring with laughter by the antics of the Head Clerk.

I am indebted to Messrs V. Ramanathan and M. Sabaratnasinghe for most of the information. I shall be very much obliged to your readers if they could give me some more information on the subject.

Yours etc.

Ayodhya, M. RAMALINGAM.
Alexandra Road,
Wellawatte, 13-2-40.

GERMAN TRADITION OF MISRULE

(Continued from page 1)

Native shall be permitted neither the right to strike for higher wages or fewer working hours nor the right to form trade union organisations. In short, the Native would be regarded merely as a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for his white Nazi master.

This attitude to the Coloured peoples is no new one in Germany. Prior to the war of 1914-18 the Imperial German Reich had a number of Colonial territories; in East Africa, South-West Africa, Togoland, the Cameroons, New Guinea, and elsewhere. Apart from strategic aims the sole purpose of German Colonial policy was to work these territories as a field for the production of raw materials, which it attained from plantations leased to sundry concessionary concerns.

The blame for the misrule which characterised the conduct of Native affairs in these territories must be charged to indifference on the part of the Imperial Reich authorities in Berlin.

Men were sent out to the Colonies utterly unfitted for the responsible posts to which they had been assigned—prejudiced from the outset by an arrogant assumption of racial superiority, with no sympathy for the tribal customs or traditions of the Natives entrusted to their care, and determined to work the territories only for the benefit of the Fatherland, or, not infrequently, for their own profit.

The result was a state of unbridled exploitation, in which the Native had no legal rights in respect of labour or property, no

criminal code to which he could adjust his social conduct, and, worse still, no courts of justice to which he could appeal for protection. Indiscriminate punishment was meted out for the most paltry offences by anyone who cared to inflict it.

Dr. Goebbels is perhaps never so indignant as when attempting to refute stories of German misrule in the former Colonies, which he stigmatises as so many malicious slanders invented by evil-minded Allied statesmen, but it should not be forgotten that accounts are based for the most part on German official documents.

Now Nazi Heroes

Karl Peters, Governor of East Africa, von Puttkamer, Governor of the Cameroons, and Waldemar Hork, Governor of Togoland, were each recalled as a result of revelations in the Reichstag of atrocities of an almost unbelievable character. Incidentally, these are the men whom Nazi leaders are now extolling as national heroes, and whose memory the German public were recently asked to commemorate by a special issue of postage stamps.

The inevitable results of German Colonial methods were to be seen in the frequency of Native risings. In the Cameroons no fewer than seventeen punitive expeditions had to be carried out in the ten years preceding the Great War. In East Africa the Maji-Maji rebellion alone cost the lives of at least 120,000 Natives.

As an illustration of the repressive measures initiated by the Germans it will suffice to mention only the extirpation of the Herero people in South-West Africa—a Bantu tribe, dignified and peace-loving, with an almost religious attachment to its cattle and more than usually high regard for the virtue of its women-folk.

Driven to Rebel

In desperation at the behaviour of the German settlers, who had repeatedly plundered the one and despoiled the other, the Hereros in 1904 arose as one man in rebellion. That this was purely a protest against German misrule is shown by the instructions given by the Herero chief to his followers, that no harm should be done to British and Dutch residents nor to white women and children of any race.

Not so chivalrous were the German soldiers, whose orders from their brutal commander, von Trotha, were to take no prisoners, not even women or children. The rebellion was broken with utter ruthlessness. Beaten and in despair, the remnants of a once contented people were driven from their homes and to face starvation in the wastes of the Kalaharie Desert.

A Year's Devastation

The Hereros had numbered 90,000 in January 1904 but by October 1905 this number had been reduced to a bare 15,000.

Some time before the present war broke out leaders of the Herero people called on the Administrator of South-West Africa, and told him that if ever the Mandat-

(Continued on page 5)

All Ceylon Industrial Exhibition and Carnival

At Jaffna in May 1940

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR EXHIBITING

Goods of Every Description and for Providing Popular
Amusements and Entertainments

FOR PLAN OF EXHIBITION AND CARNIVAL GROUNDS

AND

For Particulars Regarding Stalls etc.

APPLY EARLY TO:

THE SECRETARIES.

ALL CEYLON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
AND CARNIVAL COMMITTEE.
HINDU COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

Jaffna Urban Council

Minutes of Last Monthly Meeting

The Minutes of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Office of the Council on Friday the 9th day of February 1940 at 5 p.m. pursuant to notice dated the 6th day of February 1940.

Present: - Messrs. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman; S. M. Aboobucker, Vice-Chairman; R. A. M. Thuraiappa, Superintending Engineer, N. D.; Dr. S. C. ThuraiBajah, Medical Officer of Health; Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, N. Jacob, K. V. Sinnathurai; K. Aiyadurai; S. Patanjali, S. A. Sabapathy and the Secretary.

1. The Minutes of Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council held on the 12th day of January, 1940, copies of which had been previously furnished to each member of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

2. No petitions were presented.

3. It was decided to defer consideration of papers regarding Koiyathoddam Road and Pandarakulam Road. The members requested the Chairman to place before the Council a Memorandum regarding New Works (B 12).

4. Considered papers regarding Vannankulam Channel and it was decided to set apart Rs. 400 out of the amount allotted under head "B 1 (g)" for completing a portion of the Vannankulam Channel.

5. It was decided to nominate the Chairman and Mr. M. Jacob to the Local Education Advisory Committee.

6. Considered Circular No. LA/EB 359 of December 16, 1939 from the Commissioner of Motor Transport re carriage of goods in omnibuses.

It was decided to recommend that vegetables, agricultural produce, poultry and one bag of rice may be allowed in the Jaffna District.

7. Considered papers regarding payment of Rs. 2327-50 cts to Messrs Abdul Hussain Jafferjee for supply of cement and it was decided to approve the payment made.

8. It was decided to correspond further with the Commissioner of Local Government regarding rebate to the Gala and Bus-stand Renters for 1939.

9. It was decided to defer consideration of papers re arrears of rent for the years 1929-1933 and to write to the proctor and find out if any of the amounts could be recovered.

10. It was decided to renew the fixed deposit of Rs. 15,000/- in the National Bank for a period of one year.

11. It was decided to renew the fixed deposit of Rs. 15,000/- in the Mercantile Bank for a further period of six months.

12. It was decided subject to the sanction of the Executive Committee for Local Administration to lease the land at Vannankulam to Messrs the Standard Vacuum Oil Company for a further period of 5 years provided the Company agreed to pay a rent of Rs. 50/- per mensem.

13. It was agreed to renew the lease of Railway land (from Pt Pedro Road to Martyr Road) for a foot path for a period of 5 years subject to the sanction of the Executive Committee for Local Administration.

14. Considered papers regarding Salary Scheme for the staff of Electricity Department.

It was decided to place the Inspector on the following scale:

Rs. 720/- to Rs. 1,200/- per annum by annual increments of Rs. 48/-

It was decided to fix the salary scale of the Fitter Mechanic and Linesman Joiner after the Chairman had held an inquiry re damage to alternator.

It was decided to fix the salary scale of Messenger-Poon, Rs. 180/- to Rs. 300/- per annum by annual increments of Rs. 6/-

15. It was decided to pay commuted travelling allowances to Re-

HE KILLED ALL FOUR

Youth's Confession Before Magistrate

Kandy, Thursday.

R. M. Mutta Banda, who was arrested in a village in Anuradhapura District on Sunday night in connection with the Galagedera quadruple murder, confessed to Kandy Magistrate (Mr. M. C. Samsoni) yesterday to having killed all the four persons.

The Magistrate, having satisfied himself that the prisoner was making a voluntary statement, recorded his deposition.

Mutta Banda, who gave his age as eighteen, said that he was in Appuwa's employ for one and a half years. For a year and three months, he was on terms of intimacy with Appuwa's wife and when Appuwa learnt the truth, he assaulted his wife and burnt her clothes. The woman ran away in fear.

The next day, when Appuwa had gone to Kandy, he told him she could not live any longer with Appuwa and wanted Mutta Banda to kill him, telling there after to go to his own village, where she would join him.

About 8 o'clock on Friday night, the prisoner and he entered Appuwa's house, where the latter lay in a drunken sleep. The children, too, were asleep. He struck Appuwa with a crow bar, killing him. He then killed the two children. The girl Ango, niece of the deceased, awoke and cried out and he struck at her with the crowbar, but did not know what happened to her.

Mutta Banda was remanded until February 20th.

venue Inspectors, Kathiravelu and Manuelpillai of the Electricity Department from January 1, 1940.

16. It was decided to sanction a revote of Rs. 160/- under head "J 2 (a)" for earth filling of the Power House premises.

17. It was decided not to consider papers regarding apprentices in the Power House but to leave the matter to the discretion of the Chairman.

18. It was decided to approve the action taken by the Chairman in purchasing lubricating oil for the engines at the Power House and to authorize the Chairman to purchase and stock the full quantity available at the rate of Rs. 2/69 per gallon plus transport from the railway Station from Messrs Walker Sons & Co. Ltd. the lowest tenderers.

19. It was decided to give an increment of Rs. 6/- per annum to Watcher Kuruville with effect from January 1, 1940.

20. It was decided not to supply rain coats to overseers (Works Department).

21. It was decided to appoint S. N. Joseph, Conservancy Kankany.

22. It was decided to give notice to all officers who had reached the age of 55.

The Council approved the suggestion of the Chairman to retire Overseers Thambiah and Thambapillai.

23. It was decided to approve the payment at the rate of 40 cents per gallon of liquid fuel (Diesel) from 23rd October 1939 as the price was raised in consequence of hostilities as set out in the agreement.

24. It was decided to refer papers and estimates re Mundukulam Channel to the Superintending Engineer, N. D. for report.

25. The following papers were tabled:-

i. Papers re Duties of Health Nurse

ii. Statement of account for the period ended December 31, 1939 furnished by the Hon'y Secretary, Association of Urban Councils of Ceylon.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13177

1. Ponnampalam Sithamparathar
2. Ponnampalam Karthigesu,
3. Ponnampalam Venayagamoorthy all of Mandative

Vs. Plaintiff. Vairamuttu Veluppillai of Mandative

PROPERTY

1. A piece of land situated at Mandative called Munathisempadam Uppathisempadam in extent 5 1/2 Lms. V. C. with well and bounded on the East by the properties of Naganathar Somasundram and that of the property belonging to Pillayar Temple, North by the property of Thankamah wife of Somasundram, West by the proper ties of Naganathar Kanagasabai and shareholders and South by the properties of Theivanaipillai wife of Kumarsperumal and that of Pillayar Temple, of this exclusive of 1/2 share an undivided half share of the remaining.

2. Land situated at do called Verankilakum and Verattupulamum in extent 4 Lms. V. C. with well and bounded on the East by the property of Murugar Vaithilingam, North by the property of Thankam wife of Kulanthaivelu, West by the property of Subramaniam Kanapathipillai and South by the property of Sinniah Kampathipillai out of this exclusive of 1/2 share an undivided half share of the remaining.

3. And undivided 1/2 share of a piece of land situated at do called Koodakam in extent 5 Lms. V. C. with palmyrabs, young palmyrabs and well and bounded on the East by the property of Sivakolunthu wife of Ampalavanar, North by the properties of Karthigesu Ampalavanar and Kathiravelu Sanmugam, West by the property of Parupathipillai daughter of Ponnampalam and South by the property of Sellathamby Veluppillai and brothers.

4. An undivided 1/2 share of a piece of land situated at do called Pandakasalai in extent 2 1/2 Lms. P. C. do Sundikulai in extent 2 1/2 Lms. V. C. both aggregating to an extent of 5 1/2 Lms. P. C. and V. C. with palmyrabs and young palmyrabs and bounded on the East by the property of Venayagamoorthy Arunasalam, North by the property of Kathiravelu Kulanthavelu, West by the property of Subramaniam Kathiravelu and South by lane.

5. Land situated at do called Avarampalam Kalliyum and Kovvakkiluyum and oorivayalum in extent 16 acres and 15 perches and bounded on the East by the property of Nagamuttu Thambiah, North by the property of Karthigesu Ampalavanar, West by the property belonging to Vaithesvaran temple and South by the properties belonging to Mandative St. Peter's Church and that of Susa Santha and the heretofore said Subramaniam Ponnampalam. Out of this exclusive of 100 Lms. V. C. dowried twice out of 11 acres 3 rods and 35 perches and out of the remainder called Oorivayal in extent 7 acres 3 rods and 15 perches of this an undivided 1/2 of one half share.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 13177 D. C. J. I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Wednesday 13th March 1940 at about 10 a. m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH Commissioner (Mis. 276, 19-2-40)

Change of Name

I, Vaitilingam Kandiah, of Perumalkovilady, Vannarponnai East, do hereby inform the Government and the General Public that from this day I shall use and sign my name as

Vaitilingam Sinnadurai. Perumalkovilady, Vannarponnai East, 12-2-40. (Mis. 272, 15, 19, 22-2-40)

German Tradition of Misrule

(Continued from page 4)

ed Territory were returned to Germany the tribe would trek en masse with their cattle into the neighbouring British territory of Bechuanaland.

Though in many areas German medical and missionary work is rightly held in high regard, it is a similar fear of the consequences of a Nazi victory which makes the Coloured peoples determined to stand united behind Britain and France in their struggle to preserve the liberties of every peace-loving country.

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- The Jaffna Saiva Boys' Orphanage
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- The Jaffna Saiva Training Institute
- Two English Schools
- Five Bilingual Schools and
- Eighty-five Tamil Schools.

Every Hindu who pays Rs. 100/- becomes a Life Member.

Every Hindu who pays Rs. 10/- becomes a Member for one year.

(Mis. 274, 12-2-40 to 12-3-40)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13178

1. Ponnampalam Sithamparathar
2. Ponnampalam Karthigesu
3. Ponnampalam Venayagamoorthy all of Mandative

Vs. Plaintiffs. Naganathar Kandiah of Mandative Defendants.

PROPERTY

1. An undivided half share of a piece of land situated at Mandative called "Kulakkaddukaddavai" in extent 20 Lms. V. C. and 7 1/2 kls. with palmyrabs cultivated and spontaneous plants and wells and bounded on the East by the properties of Arumugam Kulandavelu and others, North by the properties of Pillayar Sinnathambiy and shareholders and Sivakami widow of Kathiravelu, West by the property of Sivakami widow of Kathiravelu and Road and South by the properties of Murugesu Vaitilingam and shareholders and Kathiravelu wife of Rayappu and Valliammal wife of Vallipuram and shareholders.

2. An undivided half share of a piece of land situated at do called Munathi Sempadu. Sempadu Marathusempadu in extent 14 1/2 Lms. V. C. out of this exclusive of the share dowried the remaining extent of 8 1/2 Lms. V. C. with share of well standing on the Southern boundary with the right of way and water course. This 8 1/2 Lms. is bounded on the East by the property of Sinnammah wife of Nagalingam and that of Pillayar Temple, North by the property of Theivanaipillai wife of Kumarsperumal, West by the properties of Sinnappillai wife of Sinnappu and Theivanaipillai wife of Kaitayapillai and South by the properties of Naganathar Kandiah and that of Vannayar Temple and Sinnathankachy wife of Veerupillai.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 13178 D. C. J. I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Wednesday 13th March 1940 at about 3 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH, Commissioner. (Mis. 277, 19-2-40.)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction No. 788
In the matter of the late
Sivanandychetty Kalimuttuchetty
of Vannarponnai EastDecceased,
Paramaratnam widow of Sivanandy
Chetty Kalimuttu Chetty of Van-
narponnai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Chellavadivu daughter of Kali-
muttu Chetty of Vannarpon-
nai East
2. Vadivambikai daughter of Kali-
muttu Chetty of do
3. S. A. Dharmarajah Chetty of do

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying that
the abovenamed 3rd respondent be
appointed guardian-ad-litem over the
minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd
respondents and that letters of ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be issued to the
petitioner coming on for disposal be-
fore C. Coomaraswamy Esquire Dis-
trict Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of
September 1939 in the presence of
Mr. C. C. Somasegaram proctor on
the part of the petitioner and on
reading the affidavit and the petition
of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
3rd respondent be appointed guardi-
an-ad-litem over the minors the
abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents
and that letters of administration to
the estate of the abovenamed de-
ceased be issued to the petitioner, as
the lawful widow of the said deceased,
unless the abovenamed respondents

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[Mis. 242. 4-1-40 to 31-5-40]

appear before this Court on the 15th
day of November 1939 and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of October 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.Order Nisi extended
for 23-2-40.

Inld. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 78. 19 & 23-2-40.)

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(Y. 51. 20-3-39 to 19-3-40)

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[Mis. 5-2-40-.]

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Jaffna, on MONDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1940