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## INDIA, AFRICA AND THE WAR

### Their Support to Britain

#### POLITICAL INDIA'S ATTITUDE

By Lord Hailey

THERE appears to be much difference of opinion both as to the advisability of issuing a clearer definition of our war aims, and the form which such a declaration ought to take.

Some hold that at this stage any further definition of our aims would be neither politic nor effective; there are others who believe that the result of the war may be materially affected by the impression which such a declaration might make on the public in Germany and in neutral countries.

It is of some interest in this connection to enquire how far public opinion in the Dependencies is actually affected by the impression which has been formed of our object in entering on the war. We have received unmistakable proofs that their peoples are ready to support our cause. But how far does this proceed from an actual knowledge of the aims with which we in England are inspired?

A study of this question requires some candour. Neutral countries are likely to judge of the character of our Administration from the evidence they receive of the support given to us at this crisis by peoples of other races who have come under our rule.

It cannot be doubted that this evidence would be the more impressive if neutral observers could feel that the support given to us proceeded from a genuine understanding of our ideals, and a conviction of their superiority over those of our opponents. How far could an impartial enquirer feel that this is the case?

No general answer is possible, for it is necessary to draw some distinction between the circumstances of different non-self-governing territories.

India has passed beyond the status of a Dependency though she has not yet gained full Dominion status; she stands therefore somewhat outside the

range of the territories now under consideration. But it is interesting to note the attitude of Indian public opinion in relation to the war.

#### Democratic Tradition

Only a relatively small section of the population can be said to have a sufficient knowledge of world affairs to enable it to assess the full significance of the issues which the war involves. But the position of the leaders of political India is important. Their sympathies are by tradition democratic, and they are vigorously opposed to the aggressive and predatory doctrine of the Nazi regime.

It is true that at the moment the most numerous and highly organised body in Indian politics, as represented in the Indian National Congress, is not prepared to co-operate with the Indian Government in its war activities, unless it can be assured that India will achieve complete self-government after the war.

The attitude of the Congress Party has caused disappointment to many in Great Britain; but it remains the fact that it arises from a difference which is confined to the domestic field; it does not arise out of any divergence of view regarding the principles for which we have entered the war.

#### Goodwill of Masses

Considerations which have influenced the attitude of other sections of Indian opinion are of a somewhat different character.

The rulers of the Indian States have been swayed by a long tradition of personal loyalty to the British Crown; the military classes are flocking to the recruiting stations because they see in the war an opportunity for service such as has in the past brought them recognition and distinction from the British Government. But over and above this, there is

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## THE SIR BARON — I. G. P. CLASH

### SEQUEL TO MOOLOYA SHOOTING

ALL correspondence relating to the shooting incident on Mooloya Estate was tabled on Thursday in the State Council by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Home Minister, before he made his statement.

The letters which appear to have the most important bearing on the case are those of January 27th from the Home Minister to the Governor in which he tells the Governor that the Superintendent of Police, Central Province, had been instructed not to oppose any applications for the postponement of the three cases then pending in the Magistrate's Court of Kandy.

Sir Baron wrote to the I. G. P. on January 25th calling his attention to the amendment which had been accepted by the House asking the Governor to appoint a Commission of inquiry, and stating that pending such inquiry steps should be taken to have all criminal proceedings instituted in connection with the incident postponed.

In that letter Sir Baron added: "You are requested to instruct the Superintendent of Police, Central Province, not to oppose any application for the postponement of the three cases then pending before the Kandy Magistrate."

On the same day Sir Baron wrote to Mr. A. Vital Pai, telling him that he had requested the I. G. P. to instruct the Superintendent of Police, Central Province, not to oppose any application for a postponement.

#### Magistrate Only

On January 26th Mr. Banks replied to Sir Baron stating that the question of granting a postponement of a case was one for the discretion of the Kandy Magistrate. He also stated: "I submit that if instructions are to be issued they should be issued to the Magistrate."

To this letter Sir Baron replied on January 28th that it was obvious that no instructions could be sent to the Magistrate except through the Attorney-General or by the Supreme Court, but that as a Commission was to be appoint-

ed he could see no reason why the cases should not be postponed and that he could conceive no prejudice that would be caused to the accused nor to the prosecution if the Commission appointed by the Governor, were to investigate the facts before the trial.

Sir Baron added: "As regards the effects of granting a postponement on the maintenance of law and order you have not stated explicitly that the maintenance of law and order will be adversely affected by the postponement of the cases." He added that he wanted the I. G. P.'s considered opinion on that point and that in the event of disturbance whether he was in a position to deal effectively with any such situation.

Mr. Banks replied on January 30th from Jaffna, quoting the order of the Colonial Secretary of September 3rd, 1929, that in every case where a member of the public has been shot at by a member of the Police Force it should be investigated by a judicial officer.

He also said: "I am of definite and considered opinion that any administrative order which seeks to ignore the finding of the Kandy Magistrate, and quashing the proceedings already taken against the accused persons and usurping the powers of the Court will have a disastrous effect on estate labour throughout Ceylon, and for respect of the law throughout the country in general."

He added that the propaganda by the Communist Party and "their creature the estate labour federation of Kandy" justified his opinion. He stated that he had instructed the A. S. P., Central Province, to proceed with the cases, declaring that "if the Police Officers were not to be supported and protected when they acted in accordance with the law, their morale would be so adversely affected that he would not be in a position to deal with any situation that may arise".

The next thing that happened was that Mr. Natesa Ayer sent the following telegram to the Home Minister:—

(Continued on page 4)



## Cancellation of Attorney Power

It is hereby notified that the Attorney Power granted to Kanapathypillay Kandappoo of Karai-Nagar West by Valluppillay Nadarajah and wife Sidavypillay has been cancelled this 12th day of February, 1940.

V. NADARAJAH,  
Chief Acct's Office  
Kuala Lumpur, 12th Feb., 1940.  
(Mis. 282, 26-2—4-3-40)



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1940.

### HOME MINISTER AND POLICE CHIEF

IT IS RATHER UNFORTUNATE that a constitutional crisis has developed a second time over the relationship between the Home Minister and the Inspector-General of Police. On the previous occasion the charge against Mr. BANKS rested purely on the oral statements of the two parties and there was difficulty in laying responsibility definitely on either side. It was obviously impolitic on the part of the Board of Ministers to have persistently pressed for an inquiry and again unfair to have gone beyond the findings of a Commission appointed with their approval. In the present case the facts are not disputed by either side as they rest on well authenticated documents. The doubt arises on the construction to be put on the conduct of the I. G. P. Has the Home Minister the authority to issue instructions to the I. G. P. in matters that come directly under the latter's province? What are the limitations on the Home Minister's power to issue instructions? We may briefly state the circumstances that have led to the present impasse, although they may be known to many of our readers. Following a State Council resolution that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed to inquire into the police shooting on Mooloya Estate and that the criminal proceedings connected with that incident should be stayed until the findings of the Commission, the Home Minister ordered the Inspector-General of Police to instruct the Superintendent of Police, Kandy, not to oppose any application for the postponement of the three relevant cases. Mr. BANKS then wrote in reply to the effect that as in his view any attempt to appoint a Commission behind the finding of the Magisterial inquiry and quashing of criminal proceedings would adversely affect the

morale of the police and undermine public respect for law and order, he was issuing instructions to the Superintendent to press the proceedings to a finality with all despatch. On receipt of this information the Home Minister reported the conduct of the I. G. P. to the Governor charging him with insubordination. At this stage it is significant that the Governor after interviewing both parties directed the I. G. P. to instruct the Superintendent to express the view to the Magistrate that the Police view was that criminal proceedings should be pressed to a finality but that the question of postponement did not come within the purview of the Police. The Governor does not accept the Home Minister's view that the police chief is guilty of insubordination in that his action is covered by the Police Ordinance, but that he has been indiscreet in giving counter orders to the Superintendent without making a reference to the Governor. As he had his own responsibility for law and order, he could not be charged with any *mala fides*. The Governor has further written to the Secretary of State for elucidation as to the right of the Home Secretary of England to issue instructions to the Police Chief on questions of law and order.

SIR BARON and the majority of the State Council take a very serious view of the matter and think that the action of I. G. P. amounted to insubordination and an obstruction of the Minister in the lawful discharge of his responsibility. The State Council has postponed consideration of the issue till March 5th so as to enable members to study the papers on the question. It may be contended that Mr. BANKS was honestly acting in what he considered to be the best interests of law and order, although his willingness to a postponement of some actions against labourers on the Elgin Estate at the request of the Controller of Labour lends colour to the suspicion of intentional discourtesy. It may also be argued, as the Governor seems to do, that the position of the Home Minister here is not on a par with that of the Home Secretary of England, as the responsibility for law and order seems to be divided between the Governor and I. G. P. on the one hand and the Minister and State Council on the other. In the absence of a clear definition of responsibility it may not be possible to arrive at an agreed settlement of the issue. But there are points obviously in favour of the Home Minister's view which cannot be overlooked. The Governor has gone behind the Magisterial inquiry into the shooting and agreed to the appointment of a Commission. Besides the Mooloya shooting does not involve any imperial

interests which have to be safeguarded by special powers. The State Council has decided that the criminal proceedings should be stayed so that the findings of the Commission may not be prejudiced or interfered with. Under these circumstances it was obviously the duty of the I. G. P. to have loyally co-operated with the Home Minister without putting impediments in his way. By his action he has flouted the decision of the State Council and the Home Minister. If there are such limitations on the powers of the Home Minister as the Governor maintains, then the responsibility granted to the State Council by the Donoughmore Constitution is nugatory.

## Swaraj and Communal Award.

### Gandhiji's Solution

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The view that there can be no real swaraj so long as a communal decision stands is expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in an article entitled "The Communal Decision" in today's "Harijan."

Refuting the criticisms made at Bengal that neither Gandhi nor the Congress Working Committee had pronounced a decisive opinion on the award, Mahatma Gandhi says that there could be neither acceptance nor rejection of a thing imposed, and asserts that the decision has been imposed upon India "not for her own good but for strengthening the British Imperial hold on India."

Mahatma Gandhi asserts that the decision has benefited no single party in India except the British and says that it could be altered only if there is unity.

It could also be altered either by the British Government by redressing wrong or "by a successful rebellion."

He would also add "by a mutual agreement" but that seemed an impossibility even if the Hindus and Muslims agreed. The Europeans had also to agree and they have to agree to self-abnegation—an event unknown in politics."

## TERM OF JAFFNA U. C. EXTENDED

### Municipality in 1942

It is proposed to extend the term of office of the members of the Jaffna Urban Council till the end of 1941, after which the Municipality will be established with the beginning of 1942.

A draft of a bill published in last Friday's "Government Gazette" has the object of extending the term of office of the members of the Jaffna Urban Council till the end of 1941, so that there may be sufficient time for such legislation to be enacted, and for such administrative action to be taken, as may be necessary for the establishment of the Jaffna Municipality.

## Turkey Declares State of Emergency

### Soviet Troops Cross Frontier

New York, Satu day.

The "New York Times" Belgrade correspondent reports that the Turkish Supreme Defence Council declared a state of emergency throughout the country today. The Council, which met at Ankara for nearly a week, took action under the Emergency Law recently promulgated.

The correspondent adds that all telephone communication between Yugoslavia and Turkey was cut off yesterday, and so it was impossible to obtain details. It is believed in authoritative quarters that reports of the recent serious Russo-Turkish incident at the frontier were by no means exaggerated.

The incident, it is reported, occurred when a battalion of Soviet troops crossed the frontier and were disarmed by Turkish troops who invited the Soviet authorities to send a detachment to recover the arms as the invaders were interned as deserters. According to these reports, the Soviet authorities sent a cavalry detachment to pick up the equipment, but they refused to return to Russia.

### Turkey Denies Troop Massing

The correspondent continues: "There is considerable interest in the unusually large number of so-called German merchants travelling to Turkey when genuine Germans are steadily departing in large numbers."

"Germans are also enroute for Iran and Saudi Arabia through the Balkans. It is believed that they are all German officers whose purpose is surmised as coinciding with German economic plans in the Near East."

The Turkish Government, through the semi-official Anatolian news agency has categorically denied the Moscow report that Turkey has mobilized 500,000 men and ranged 330,000 of them along the Turko-Soviet frontier and built hangars near the frontier containing 500 British, French and American planes.

## S. S. C. Examination

### Standard to be Lowered

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Education has accepted the suggestion of the Cambridge University Syndicate to lower the Standard of the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination held in Ceylon to the same level of the requirements for a pass adopted for candidates sitting for the Senior Examination in England.

The Executive Committee had previously rejected the suggestion, but on further representations by the Cambridge University Syndicate, decided to reconsider the matter.

## A. Public Lecture

Dr. C. Chelliah, of the Malayan Medical Service, will deliver a public lecture on "Medical and Health Work in Malaya," under the auspices of the Vaddukodai Hindu English School Senior Literary Association, on Wednesday, the 28th instmt, at 4-30 p.m. at the Vaddukodai Hindu English School.



**SOCIAL SERVICE**

**Ceylon and the Gandhian Programme**

**BY N. NARAYANAN,**

*(Summary of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Social Service and Anti-Crime Society, Hospital Centre, Jaffna, on the occasion of the Society's First Anniversary, 18-2-'40.)*

LIFE is controlled by two influences of paramount importance—politics and religion. The words *politics* and *religion* are used here in a very wide sense. Politics includes every department of life concerned with man's secular welfare, and religion includes every principle which helps to bind man closer to God—not this God or that God but the one Supreme Reality that transcends time and space, race and language. True Hindu that he is, Mahatma Gandhi would not divide life into two water-tight compartments—secular and religious—but would view life as a whole, one and indivisible. To him, therefore, politics also is a branch of religion, a doctrine which has brought together all the disgruntled politicians of India into a camp of opposition to him.

People would consider it an impertinence if an insignificant man like me were to say that Mahatma Gandhi is right. I would, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity only to put before you my subject in the Gandhian light leaving you to draw your own conclusions.

Let me start with the question "What is the object of social service?" The answer is obvious: it is to promote the welfare of society. How could one best promote the welfare of society? By sending into the State Council an equal number of Sinhalese with an equal number of other communities? By sending into it 15 Tamils or 8 Indians or 6 Moors more? By converting the Jaffna U. D. C. into a municipality? By prohibiting the import of ghee and subsidising the export of coconuts? By prohibiting the immigration of Indians or permitting the immigration of Indian coolies only? Certainly not. You cannot promote the welfare of society by any of these means. You can promote the welfare of any society only by making yourselves worthy of the Creator of all society. How could you do it? By following that most famous and practicable of the doctrines of the Gita which runs thus:—

"There are two forces in nature—the Divine and the demoniac. The Divine force leads to freedom and the demoniac to bondage. Each of these forces is trying to get the mastery over man, but man must never ally himself with the demoniac force, he must always seek the help of the Divine force. What are the elements that make up the divine force? They are:—Abhayam (fearlessness), satvasam-ahimsa (non-violence), satyam (truth), akrodhah (non-anger), tyagah (renunciation), santih (peacefulness), apaisunam (non-viciousness), daya (compassion), aloluptvam (non-covetousness), mardavam (tenderness), hrih (modesty), acapalam

(non-fickleness), tejah (spirit), kshama (forbearance), dhrtih (fortitude), dakshyam (diligence), adrohah (non-betrayal of trust), and natimanita (non-conceit), suddhiih (purity of life), jnanayogavyavasthitih (being fixed in the harmony of wisdom), danam (charity), damab (self-restraint), yajnah (sacrifice), svadhyayah (study of the Scriptures), tapah (penance) arjavam (straightforwardness). The demoniac force is made up of dambha (ostentation), darpa (pride), abhimana (conceit), krodha (anger) parushya (harshness) and ajanana (ignorance)".

Taking his stand on this text of the Gita, Mahatmaji propounded a scheme of fivefold boycott for the political emancipation of India. This boycott was directed against (1) legislative bodies, (2) courts of law, (3) untouchability, (4) foreign cloth and (5) drink. It must be distinctly borne in mind that no part of the boycott was directed against any person or set of persons—foreign or indigenous. What is the connection between this scheme and the scriptural text cited? and what is the connection between this scheme and political emancipation? These are the questions that have now to be answered.

A little reflection will show that the scheme in execution demands the cultivation of the elements making up the Divine force and the avoidance of the elements making up the demoniac force. Taking up the boycott of legislative bodies first we can see that this boycott implies the cultivation of self-restraint, straightforwardness, non-anger, renunciation, modesty and non-conceit. Boycott of courts of law necessitates the cultivation of the above virtues as well as the virtues of non-violence, truth, peacefulness, non-viciousness, non-covetousness, non-fickleness and non-betrayal of trust. Boycott of untouchability needs the cultivation of a number of the above virtues and also the virtues of compassion to all beings, tenderness and forbearance. The boycott of foreign cloth necessarily means the encouragement of khaddar and the practice of spinning. In this way, you are made to get rid of your ostentation, pride, conceit, harshness, anger and ignorance—in fact the whole of the demoniac side of your nature. In this way, you are also enabled to cultivate diligence, spirit, fortitude, fearlessness, purity of life, charity, sacrifice, steadiness and austerity. These qualities incline you to a study of the scriptures. You can thus see why Mahatmaji attaches so much of importance to khaddar and hand spinning. The benefits accruing from the boycott of drink are too obvious to require specific mention. They have received practical demonstration from the prohibition programme of the late Congress governments in the various pro-

**SIDE LIGHTS**

**AND LIGHT SIDES**

*(By Squint Eye)*

A Reuter news item stated recently that Nazi leaders' wives all leaving Germany in a scare.

*Wives of Nazis all remind us  
They may leave their men to fight,  
And departing leave behind them  
Men in trenches struck with fright.*

The Principal of the Ladies' College, Colombo, at the Annual prize-giving, deplored that the scope for unmarried women in Ceylon to do some noble work was restricted, and that just when one such was beginning to have a definite 'hope', a husband stepped in and that hope was gone.

*When educated women marry  
they become hope-less!*

A press shout about a Tamil talkie, Thiruneelakantar, asks us to "Hear Bagavathar Machine-gunning Musical Melodies".

*We have already heard of Bagavathars murdering music, but in the old style. Machine-gunning is modern technique.*

Reuter reported in January that the Finns flew over Leningrad and dropped hundreds of Bibles believing that it would have considerable moral effect on Red troops.

*Now we hear of three thousand Reds being captured daily in that front. They must have all thought it right to surrender thus.*

Mussolini has decreed that all persons of mixed blood in Italian territories will in future be classed as natives.

*The rest will thus be "alternatives".*

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has said that he cannot follow Mr. Gandhi unless he leads the struggle.

*No leader, no follower isn't it obvious?*

When Nazi peace emissaries assembled some time ago at Geneva under the guise of journalists Allied journalists discovered that attending on the Nazis were a bevy of attractive girl secretaries and that they all had authorisation of unlimited expense accounts, in the pursuit of influen-

vinces of India. The only wonder is that, though people are convinced of the disastrous consequences of drink, they are not willing to give it up.

I hope I have convincingly shown the connection between the Scripture text cited and Mahatmaji's programme of the fivefold boycott. I have now to try and show the connection between this programme and political emancipation. Strictly speaking, this matter does not come fully within the purview of my speech. I shall not, therefore, dilate upon it. But I must say something about it as political emancipation is, to some extent at least, related to social welfare, the pro-

cing delegations from the League member states.

*This use of pretty women is not altogether a novelty, as those who know the inside stories of statesmanship in Europe are aware.*

Mr. G. Ward Price writes an article headed, "Why Do Nazis Lie? Because they are not straight."

An Indian paper headed a news item thus "Ex-Acting Governor of Assam Dead"

*Some Indian governors are exacting.*

Ray Stammers in Her Wedding Gown, said the caption to a picture of the famous tennis star.

*Some brides blush, so stars stammer.*

Some weeks ago the Admiralty announced that H. M. "Ray of Hope" was sunk by a mine, and recently "British Triumph" was reported lost.

*Nevertheless there is still a Ray of Hope for British Triumph.*

In India they have been holding "Honey Week".

*Owing to the war situation honeymoons are being restricted.*

At the conclusion of a truce with the Soviet over the Manchukuo-Mongol border Japan stated that, "flocks of sheep would soon graze contentedly where recently there was bitter fighting."

*Now, who will separate the sheep from the goats?*

Germany claimed that by the conquest of Poland German coal production would be increased 25 per cent, steel by more than two million tons and zinc by a hundred thousand tons.

*The most noticeable increase is "brass".*

Because Germany broadcast that London's supply of milk was scanty the London Milk Marketing Board advertised in the papers urging every member of English families to drink at least a pint of milk every day.

*See the force of broadcast?*

Here is a sample of war news: A British pilot reported, "the enemy climbed still higher in the clouds, and as he did so we cut in front and under it and let go one more burst at a very short range. Heinkel dived as we passed in front and only a few feet separated us".

*Now, that's too much in the clouds for us folks.*

India's greatest cricketer, Major Nayudu, believes that his country should produce great sportsmen to beat Englishmen in their own sports.

*India's politicians have learnt that Britain must be beaten in her own game.*

*(Continued on page 4)*



## Social Service

(Continued from page 3)

motion of which, as I stated in the beginning, is the object of social service. On this question, again, I have only to say that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. The Indian people did not follow Mahatmaji's programme either in its entirety or with a full heart. For instance, the boycott against courts of law was lifted very early, the boycott of legislative bodies was broken by Desabandhu C. R. Das, the boycott of untouchability has always been opposed by a considerable section of Congress opinion, many Congressmen owed only a nominal allegiance to khaddar and the boycott of drink, in spite of the picketing of liquor shops, was not always very effective. But even a partial adherence to the scheme has brought about wonderful results, and British Imperialism has been obliged to come to terms with the Congress and co-operate with it for the better governance of India and for the hammering out of a better world. If the goal of complete independence is not yet within India's reach, it is because the country has not yet fully assimilated Mahatmaji's programme of developing the Divine force in man.

And now let me address myself to the last, the most important and the most practical question before us. To the regret of all of us, we know that Ceylon has recently become one of the most criminal countries in the world. Every day we are detecting criminals, hauling them up before courts of law and sending them to the gollows or to the treadmill. Nevertheless, crime is on the increase, and there are thousands of undetected crimes including murder. How are we going to deal with this situation? Do you not think that here, as elsewhere, prevention is always better than cure? And do you think there is any better way of preventing crime than following Mahatmaji's programme in so far as it relates to khaddar and drink? Ceylon, like India, is mainly an agricultural country. Agriculture keeps the people engaged only during part of the year even in India. Here, where people rely more upon rain than upon streams, reservoirs and channels, agriculture must give more leisure to the people. Why not spend that leisure in spinning and weaving? Why not bring more acres under cotton cultivation so that you may be independent of other countries in the matter of raw cotton? Above all, why should not people be dissuaded from drink? Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam all alike enjoin total abstinence from drink and the vast majority of us follow one or other of these persuasions. If we had the least regard for the dictates of our religion, would we not abhor drink as a thing accursed? Does not our indifference to this evil really show that we do not pay the least heed to the words of our prophets and seers? I tell you seriously, friends, that, if your societies are anything better than mere shows, you must at once set about propagating khaddar and prohibition. God bless you!

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

### The Need for a Public Hall

Sir,—The efforts of the Karainagar Saiva Maha Sabai to build a public hall in its grounds are indeed praiseworthy and deserving of the hearty support of all public spirited citizens. It is common knowledge with many that Karainagar is greatly handicapped by the want of a commodious and well-built hall.

A hall such as this, if built in the grounds of the Sabai, will undoubtedly satisfy a long felt want, and would commend itself to all sections of the people by reason of its central location and its easy accessibility.

Furthermore, the fact of the Sabai having served the public admirably during the last quarter of a century, despite its many vicissitudes, and the people's recognition of it as the foremost of its kind lends it an additional title to have the hall built in its grounds.

I am credibly informed that a portion of the requisite amount has already been collected and that plans to commence work are well on the way.

I would therefore appeal to all persons who have the welfare of Karainagar at heart to rise to the occasion and to give their unstinted support to an enterprise which is bound to benefit the public in no small measure.

Yours truly  
Pro Bono Publico

Karainagar

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 750

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnappu Thillaiampalam of Vannarponnai

Deceased.

Packiam widow of Sinnappu Thillaiampalam of Vannarponnai

Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Navamany Thillaiampalam
  2. Manonmany Thillaiampalam
  3. Puvaneswary Thillaiampalam all of Vannarponnai
  4. Veluppillai Veeravagu of Kokuvil Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem of the minors 1 to 3 Respondents and that Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esq. District Judge, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner.

And on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner it is hereby ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that the Petitioner who is the widow of the deceased be granted Letters of Administration of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 29th day of November 1939.

This 25th day of October 1939  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

Time to show cause extended for  
28th February 1940

Sgd. C. C.  
D. J.

(O. 79. 22 & 26-2-40)

## THE SIR BARON—I. G. P. CLASH

(Continued from page 1)

"Labour Minister assured Police instructed to agree postponement Elgin Estate cases stop defence unready in consequence stop application postponement refused stop trial proceeding against accused undefended stop kindly intervene urgent."

### Letter to Governor

Sir Baron then wrote to the Governor, sending him the Ministry's file relating to the Mooloya Estate affair, and calling his attention to his letter of the 25th January, 1940, to the Inspector-General of Police, requesting him, in view of the decision of the State Council, to instruct the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Province, not to oppose any application for the postponement of the cases connected with this incident which were pending at the time before the Magistrate's Court at Kandy.

The Inspector-General of Police's reply in which while expressing at length the view that the postponement of these cases in favour of an inquiry by the Commission will have a disastrous effect on the maintenance of law and order in the country, he gave reasons why the cases which stand postponed for February 2nd, 1940, should be proceeded with and adds that he is instructing the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Province, to proceed with them.

"Such instructions can, I think, be safely presumed to imply a direction to the Assistant Superintendent of Police to oppose any application for postponement, contrary to the orders issued by me to the Inspector General of Police, vide (100) of the file," wrote Sir Baron.

"I need hardly assure Your Excellency that it is my earnest desire to do everything possible to secure the maintenance of law and order in the country. At the same time, I am also most anxious to avoid, especially at this particular juncture, any kind of crisis developing over a matter which, if viewed in the proper perspective, could, I feel, be easily adjusted.

### "Denial of Right"

"It is needless to point out to Your Excellency that the Inspector-General of Police's letter, dated the 20th January, 1940, amounts to a denial of Your Excellency's right to appoint this Commission and questions the propriety of appointing such a Commission, and of the advice tendered by me to Your Excellency in the discharge of my duties as Minister of Home Affairs."

His Excellency on January 31st, wrote to Sir Baron: "I conferred with you, L. S. and (later) I. G. P. and D. I. G. P. this morning. The instruction by the I. G. P. to A. S. P. will now be as follows:—

"You should say that you are ready with your evidence and that the Police view is that in the interests of law and order, especially in times of unrest, criminal proceedings should be pressed to finality with the utmost dispatch.

"You should also add that in this case any request for postponement based on the imminence of a Commission of Inquiry is outside the purview of the Police and a decision on it must necessarily rest with the discretion of the Court alone."

### Orders to A. S. P.

Mr. Banks wrote to Mr. G. H. Robins the A. S. P., Central Pro-

vince on February 1st, instructing him to oppose any further postponement of the cases, and that the Police view was that criminal proceedings should be pressed to finality with the utmost dispatch.

On February 16th, the Governor sent a long reply to Sir Baron, in which he stated:

"I cannot therefore find in the documents before me any ground for imputation of mala fides to Mr. Robins or for your fear that 'the misstatement that the Attorney-General would conduct the prosecution in these' (summary) 'cases through the Crown Proctor must naturally have influenced the Court in coming to a decision' (next day, February 3rd) 'on the application for a postponement.'"

Sir Baron replied on February 21st: "I have read Your Excellency's minute of the 16th instant in reply to my minute of the 13th instant with deep regret and concern. If Your Excellency's decision in regard to the important constitutional issue raised in my minute is maintained, it seems to me that it will result in withdrawing the measure of responsibility that has been accorded to the Ministries set up under the present Constitution.

"I beg to submit that it is not permissible to the Head of a Department who finds that he is unable for whatever reason to comply with any instructions issued to him by the Minister concerned, to disobey and over-ride such instructions without reference to the Governor. It is inconceivable how the work of the various Departments of Government can be carried on smoothly if Heads of Departments are permitted to disobey their respective Ministers at their discretion.

"Your Excellency holds that in your judgement there has been in this transaction no act of indiscipline on the part of the Inspector-General of Police. I beg to differ profoundly.

"I do not, however, propose, on this occasion, to dwell further upon that aspect of the question beyond observing that Your Excellency has apparently overlooked the fact that, whilst the Police were willing, at the request of the Controller of Labour, to consent to the postponement of the Elgin Estate cases, they refused not to oppose the postponement of the Mooloya Estate cases on the instructions of this Ministry."

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### When will Turkey Enter the War?

#### If the Balkans are Attacked

Rome, Friday.

The newspapers devote columns to despatches from all over Europe about what their head-lines describe as the "Threat of war from the Black Sea to the Arctic."

While all refrain from comment, the impression is created that hostilities may break out at any moment in the Caucasus as well as in Northern Europe.

Some newspapers prominently display Berlin reports about General Weygand's army in Syria and emphasise the vulnerability of the Soviet oil bearing districts.

A Cairo despatch stresses the collaboration in the Near East between Britain, France and Egypt. The "Tribune" quotes a statement in an Istanbul newspaper that Turkey will enter the war on the side of the Allies on the day any Power marches against the Balkans.

#### Irrigation Facilities for Thirunelveli

The Director of Food Production inspected the area behind the Thirunelveli Experimental Station in pursuance to a memorial sent by the V. C. Chairman Nallur for irrigation facilities for the area mentioned.

The Director visited the area at 8.30 a. m. in the company of Madaliar C. Kanapathipillai, Mr. Thuraisingam Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officer was also present. Messrs V. V. Karunanithi (V. C. Chairman), S. Thambydurai and K. S. Subramaniam waited on a deputation stressing the need for irrigation facilities. There was a vast acreage of fertile land. The peasants are ready to cultivate it. They want water. The Director greatly impressed

### SUGARCANE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

#### A Peculiar type Grown in Bhopal

Bhopal.

A type of sugar-cane, which will be a cure for tuberculosis is being grown experimentally by an amateur gardener in Bhopal. The peculiarity of this sugar-cane is that it is manured by dead bodies of cobras.

The use of this cane it is gathered, was first experimented upon by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and the present experimenter in Bhopal obtained a few of the plants from a sugar-cane cultivator in Meerut, who had been growing this type of cane.

#### The Altmark Issue

Copenhagen, Feb. 24.

In an interview dealing with the Altmark incident M. Khot stated "There seems to be no great difference between us.

"We both agree that the Altmark should be considered as a warship but for that reason she has the right to refuse a search. We also agree that a warship can pass through neutral waters without being stopped."

M. Khot added: "If Norway and Britain cannot reach an agreement, Norway is willing to place the whole matter before any court of mediation, not necessarily the Hague Court.

expressed that he would do his best to see that water is supplied on the lines just now in operation at the Experimental Station (with engine and pump.)

He enquired whether the people were willing to pay irrigation rates.

The people said that they were ready to pay irrigation rates.

After inspecting the agricultural station the Director left.

### Mahadeva Health Shield

#### Kamalasani Vidyasalai Wins Coveted Trophy

The Mahadeva health shield offered for annual challenge competition among Tamil schools in Thenmaradehy and Pachchillipali, was presented to the winners, by Dr. S. F. Chellappah, O. B. E., Assistant Director of Sanitary Services, in the absence of A. Mahadeva Esq. M. S. C. the donor, on Wednesday the 14th.

A very large gathering was present and on the platform were accommodated, Mr. J. C. Amerasingham B. A. President of the Thenmaradehy teachers association presided. Others accommodated on the platform were Dr. S. F. Chellappah A. D. S. S., Mr. C. T. Lorange M. A. Divisional Inspector of Schools N. D., Dr. N. Kelart D. M. O. H. and Dr. S. Thuraiajah M. O. H. Jaffna, and K. Ramalingam Vidwan, the founder of the winning school.

Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, Chairman V. C. Chavakachcheri, welcomed the visitors who had been conducted in procession from Sarasalai Junction, to the school hall.

Mr. Lorange speaking, regretted the unavoidable absence that day of Mr. Mahadeva the donor, owing to urgent business in Colombo. Had he been present he would certainly explain to the gathering why he had chosen to promote school health work in his constituency by offering the beautiful shield that stood before him, for challenge competition. He was sure that it was because Mr. Mahadeva had realised the importance of health education in building the nation of to-morrow. He was also very glad to note the close corporation between the Medical and Education department.

All the four schools that competed had reached a high standard of work. Kamalasani Vidyasalai the winning school was easily first and had achieved a lot from a practical point

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 111/P. In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Kathirasi-pillai wife of Velapper Kathirkamu of Puloly West Deceased. Velapper Arumugam of Puloly West Petitioner.

1. Kathirkamu Murugesu of Puloly West
2. Visuvanather Sabapathipillai of do
3. and wife Wallipillai of do
4. Sinnamma daughter of Kathirkamu of do
5. Kathirkamu Velupillai of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 4th and 5th Respondents and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the deceased Kathirasi-pillai be issued to the Petitioner coming for disposal before N. Ponniah Esqr. Additional District Judge on the 29th day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition dated 29th day of January 1940 having been read

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th respondents for the purpose of representing and defending them in this case and that the petitioner in brother of the deceased executor of the said Last will be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 1st March 1940 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,  
Additional District Judge.  
15th February 1940.  
(O. 80. 26 & 29-2-40)

of view. He congratulated the Field Medical Officer on the good work he had done in this area, and hoped that he would soon extend the activity to all the schools in the area.

He was so struck by the high standard reached, that he had decided to offer a cup to the runners up Viz Allalai Government School.

Dr. S. F. Chellappah A. D. S. S. speaking next said that Jaffna was as a rule reluctant to take anything new, but that the Jaffna man once convinced of the benefits of a thing he would excel all others in carrying it out. He was very glad indeed to note the high standard reached by the four competing schools. He congratulated the staff and students of Kamalasani Vidyasalai on the excellent work that they had done during the year. He hoped that all the Schools in the Jaffna Peninsula would soon adopt the methods adopted by Kamalasani Vidyasalai. He then called upon Mr. V. Subbiah the Head Teacher to accept the trophy and the replica presented by Dr. Thuraiajah M. O. H. Jaffna.

Mr. V. Subbiah then thanked the A. D. S. S. and all others concerned. Mr. Amerasingham speaking next said that competitions and examinations were likely to bring about both good and bad results; but they were indispensable. If taken in the proper spirit they could certainly promote progress. Many may compete but only one could win. Losers should take it in good spirit and continue to work for the betterment of the health of school children and the nation.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the judges and all those present at the meeting.

(Cor.)

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## INDIA, AFRICA AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 1)

evidence of much general sympathy and goodwill among the great mass of the population.

If that feeling is in the main instinctive, it is not on that account negligible. We hear much of the feelings of estrangement and antagonism against British rule which are entertained in some quarter in India. The growth of a nationalistic spirit has inevitably produced some alienation in the minds of the more politically advanced classes, but the great mass of the population still bases its judgement of the British people on its experience of the past achievements of the British Administration in India and its personal contacts with the British officers.

It would be a mistake to overrate the impressions thus created, or to expect too much in the way of active appreciation of demonstration of regard.

## Basis of British Rule

But no one who has had personal knowledge of the mass of the Indian population, and in particular of its great rural communities, can doubt that among them there is a genuine recognition of the honesty of purpose, fairmindedness and respect for the feelings of other people which have characterised the representatives of Great Britain in India.

It is interesting to take, as an illustration of a different type, the situation in some of the African Colonies. Save in a few centres, there does not as yet exist a large educated public, nor are the organised means of expressing African public opinion comparable with those of India. The attitude of Africans is much less influenced by nationalistic ideas than that of Indians on public affairs and their standards of judgment are apt to be simpler than those of more politically advanced communities.

There is again this difference, that there are many Africans who have come into contact with other systems of rule than those of the

British; there are some territories which have within living memory had actual experience of German administration.

## They Remember

As a rule the British administrator has met his greatest success in dealing with less educated people in his charge. It is not too much to say that this characteristic British feeling is largely responsible for the wide adoption of the system of Native administration known as indirect rule, which bases itself on the maintenance of the customary institutions of Africans and utilises traditional Native authorities as agencies of Government.

The widespread expressions of sympathy with Great Britain which the war has evoked are a tribute not only to the contacts which British officers have established with the African people, but to a system of rule which is deliberately conservative of African institutions.

There are parts of Africa, such as the mandated South-West, where the memory of German rule must be chiefly one of inhumanity and repression. That is not necessarily the case throughout the mandated territories but if any positive regard for German rule remains in those areas it must be chiefly among the small and highly favoured class recruited for military service.

There can be little desire in the general population to return to a regime which, whether in establishing order, or in obtaining labour for public works or for employment in private enterprise gave evidence of a far less liberal and considerate view of human relations than that which has become the tradition of British administration in Africa.

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