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CEYLON'S FOOD SUPPLY

POSITION OF RICE INDUSTRY

TWO ASPECTS OF PADDY CULTIVATION

BY J. C. DRIEBERG,

Dip. Agric., (Poona), in the Tropical Agriculturist.

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE position of the rice industry in Ceylon is such that it is necessary both to raise the average yield of paddy per acre and to bring about an extension of cultivation. Both aspects of the problem are being kept in view by the authorities and endeavour made to meet them, but can it be said that the response from the cultivating classes is satisfactory? The subject is a very complicated one with us and many points have to be dealt with. But when all is said and done the one main consideration is the price factor and it is this which weighs heaviest with the producer whether in Ceylon or elsewhere; whether with paddy or any other crop. Given a fair return, the cultivator who considers that he is worthy of his hire, will not be slow to drive his plough a little harder. "The price of paddy," wrote the Director of Agriculture in 1933, "is so low that there is in many parts little or no incentive to the village cultivator to produce more than he can most easily raise from his land in bare sufficiency for his own needs." The report of the Director for the previous year bears the following warning: "The present large population of town dwellers and estate-paid labourers live on imported rice. So long as tea and the coconut industries can supply this latter quatum of the population with the means with which to purchase foreign rice—all well and good, but the time may be when a balance will have to be struck and those in regular employment have to pay more for their rice whilst others return to their villages to aid in producing more paddy for themselves and those who can afford to pay for it at a better rate. The price at which imported rice has been sold in Ceylon during the past year prevents the possibility of any great

supply being raised in the villages (or the towns)." I am constrained to quote again from the report of the same Director, Dr. W. Youngman, for 1931, to obtain still another aspect of the problem involving the question of price: "Paddy production in Ceylon involves hard work and the condition of living of the labourers is higher than in other surrounding countries which produce therefore comparatively at a lower cost. The present population of Ceylon however has not yet found a means of selling its labour at a rate that makes the abolition of paddy cultivation and the purchase instead of cheap foreign rice possible economic propositions." This aspect of the matter comes within the purview of fiscal policy and is a matter for the politician to solve. Whether it be necessary to restrict imports or raise the tariff or take any other steps to safeguard the home industry, the first consideration from the producer's point of view is fair remuneration, and once the price of home grown paddy can be stabilized and the cultivator assured that he will receive this return for his labour, he will be heartened to redouble his efforts towards greater production. No discussion of this problem is necessary in view of the action now being taken to effect a compromise between the price of local paddy and imports.

There is yet another aspect of the situation which, while it does not involve the question of further production, calls for the more economical consumption of supplies which are already available. It may sound heretical to say that too much rice is eaten, but the fact should not be lost sight of that in addition to the two meals of rice which are general throughout the country, a large quantity of rice is turned into flour daily for the preparation of the early

VIVEKANANDA'S PROPHECY PROMISES TO COME OUT TRUE

INDIA AND ALL-DESTROYING EUROPEAN WAR

BY N. K. G.

WHAT is it that the Europeans are fighting for to-day? Germany says, "The present war has been forced upon us by England." France does not say much, but simply fights for Poland as if in duty bound. England says, "We fight to end Hitlerism." Now what is this Hitlerism?

Hitler says, "I want to undo the abominable Treaty of Versailles that imposed humiliating and even impossible conditions upon Germany, my fatherland." Even Lloyd George declared his opinion that the Danzig and Corridor clause was like "sowing seeds of a future world war." The Victorious Allies say, "The Treaty of Versailles is but Germany's own doing since Germany began the Great War of 1914—18 by violating the Neutrality of Belgium."

Germany Jealous of England

There is no end to such argumentations. The central truth is that Germany under the Kaiser was jealous of England, France and other European Powers for their possession of Colonies and dependencies in the tropics, i. e., an empire in the sun, and wished to be their equal in this as in all other respects. Germans say that, fortunately or unfortunately England has stolen a march over all other Euro-

pean nations in the race of Empire-building, and now, when her stomach is full, naturally wishes for and talks of peace and order and good government. But young and growing Germany cannot rest until she is an equal among all the great Powers of the world in the possessions of Colonies and Dependencies. Very recently Russia accused Britain by declaring that the combatants have now exchanged their war-cries. First of all Hitler demanded Danzig and the Corridor, a perfectly legitimate claim according to Lloyd George. But Poland at the instigation of Britain refused to yield and Hitler opened the war, punished Poland and took possession of Danzig and the Corridor. Now Germany having gained her object, is hankering after peace, while Britain, who first of all talked of peace, is now talking of war. The secret motive of the British in continuing the present war, according to Russia is not so much Poland and her freedom, as the preservation of her own Colonies and Dependencies i. e., her Empire over which the Sun is said never to set

Hitlerism is Imperialism

Now we come to understand what Hitlerism really means. Hitler without any colonies wants to have colonies, i. e., wants an Empire, while Britain, in actual possession of a world-wide Empire wants not only to check Germany and any other rising nation, but wants to perpetuate at any cost her already won Empire. Hitlerism in its naked form is nothing but Imperialism. It is a struggle for an Empire, commenced by young Germany against her old and powerful competitor or enemy, Britain. Is Britain then prepared to end this Hitlerism, which is but another name for Imperialism?

The entry of Soviet Russia in the affairs between Nazi

(Continued on page 4)

Ceylon University College

ADMISSIONS, 1940-41

The new Academic Year 1940-41 begins on July 16, 1940.

Applications for admission (in the prescribed form available at the College Office) should reach the Registrar not later than April 13, 1940.

All candidates who passed the London Matriculation examination (or secured exemption from it) later than January 1939 will be required to pass an Entrance Examination. A candidate who passed the London Matriculation (or secured exemption from it) in January 1939 or at an earlier date must either (i) pass the Entrance Examination or (ii) produce a Headmaster's certificate that he has successfully completed at least one year's approved post-matriculation course in a Secondary School.

The Entrance Examination will be held at the University College and will begin on May 27, 1940.

S. A. PAKEMAN,

Actg. Principal,

Ceylon University College.

Colombo, 1st March, 1940.
[G. 42, 4-3 40]**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1940.

THE MINISTERS' RESIGNATION AND AFTER

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS that has been created by the resignation of the Ministers naturally absorbs the attention of the country today. We observed in our last issue that the Governor's ruling in regard to the conflict between the Home Minister and the Inspector-General of Police was not in keeping with the spirit of the Donoughmore Constitution which conferred upon the elected Ministers certain rights and powers which should not be whittled down by ingenious interpretations. The constitution has vested in the Home Minister the responsibility for law and order and placed the Police Department under his control. Any interpretation of the relevant section of the Police Ordinance cannot divest the Home Minister of his responsibility for law and order. By no stretch of imagination can we endorse the view that the Home Minister's "request" to the Inspector-General of Police in this instance is calculated to hamper the statutory duties of the Police. The attitude of the Police Chief towards the Minister in this matter is as much an act of insubordination as an insult to a competent authority. We cannot understand nor appreciate how the Governor has chosen to treat it as nothing more than a discourteous act. In these circumstances no self-respecting Minister could continue to function, suffering his orders to be flouted by a subordinate. The motive of the Ministers in resigning their portfolios is unexceptionable, and their action is indeed a vindication of the rights and powers of an elected Executive. We understand that at an informal conference of State

Councillors on Thursday it has been resolved to re-elect the same men as Chairmen of the Executive Committees on the definite understanding that they would refuse to function as Ministers and to condemn the Governor's interpretation and ruling in this connection. An appeal to the Secretary of State to over-rule the Governor's decision in accordance with the spirit of the constitution is a proper and legitimate step which the State Council should take before forcing the dissolution of the Council. The chances are that the Secretary of State will do the right thing in the right spirit, especially at a time like the present when the energies and attention of every unit of the Empire should be devoted to the successful prosecution of the War. Any attempt to paralyse the Government of the country by non-co-operation at this critical juncture is not the part of constructive statesmanship. For who does not know that in the event of such non-co-operation materialising the King's Government will be carried on by the Governor. Further non-co-operation can never be purposeful nor fruitful unless it has behind it the united support of the country.

It is the part of wisdom to reflect calmly and act wisely and patiently where vital issues are involved. It is worthwhile examining how far the proceedings of the informal conference of State Councillors favour the adoption of non-co-operation as the best possible remedy. An intelligent perusal of the different shades of opinion and of the conflicting views expressed therein points to the conclusion that non-co-operation, if resorted to without the essential unity and harmony in the country, is bound to miscarry. It appears that the representatives of the minority communities do not lend their whole-hearted support to the policy of non-co-operation decided upon at the Conference. In these circumstances the British Government cannot be prevailed upon to concede greater powers and responsibilities to the Board of Ministers. Inter-communal harmony and understanding is a necessary condition of the success of non-co-operation in any country. This fact is borne in upon us by the history of the India of today. That was why we referred to this crisis on a previous occasion as a test of the patriotism and statesmanship of our leaders.

The resolutions adopted at a special Committee meeting of the Jaffna Association call for comments in this connection. We regret to have to observe that this body which is heir to proud memories and achievements should have expressed itself on this crisis in a manner which reflects little credit on the patriotism and nationalism of its members.

What a pity that, with the voluntary resignation of its one-time active members such as MESSRS R. R. NALLIAH, SAM A. SABAPATHY, C. PONNAMPALAM, and a host of others too numerous to mention, the Association should have been translated into a one-man show which does not in any way reflect the views and opinions of the thinking section of the community. At this crisis on which depends the political future of this country the resolution on "balanced representation" is at once a sorry commentary on its patriotism and a clear expression of its political bankruptcy. Instead of seizing this God-sent occasion to come to a compromise and understanding with the majority community the members seek to make of it political capital, to serve ends which are questionable. We fear that amidst the currents and cross-currents of personal and communal politics, the Jaffna Association seems to have thrown overboard the best interests of the country. We daresay that Sinhalese nationalists who have watched the chequered and adventurous career of this Association in recent times will not take these resolutions as the considered opinion of Jaffna. The Jaffna Association is today the last ditch of political reactionaries and communal diehards. Progressive leaders of Jaffna owe a duty to themselves and to the community at this critical juncture to mobilise public opinion in favour of progressive and nationalist views and express them publicly undeterred by personal considerations or by threats of hooliganism or rowdiness. That is the one way of saving and even enhancing the fair name of Jaffna.

The Donoughmore constitution has been worked all these years and found unworkable. All are agreed that the constitution ought to be scrapped. This can be effected only if the majority community as well as the minorities can come to a fair agreement in regard to the question of constitutional reforms. It is up to our leaders to explore all possible means and methods of arriving at an agreed scheme of reforms. Only so can the country hope to realise real responsible Government. So long as this necessary condition is lacking the British Government will refuse to concede the country's political demand. Non-co-operation divorced from constructive statesmanship cannot be expected to lead this Island to its destined goal.

Jaffna Maritime Association

A Special General Meeting of the Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association will be held at Valvettiturai on Saturday the 9th inst to consider the political situation caused by the resignation of the Ministers.

Nothing Short of Independence**Indian Congress Demand**

Patna, Saturday.

A declaration that nothing short of complete independence would be accepted by the people of India has been made in a 700-word resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee which has just concluded a three day session here. This is the only resolution for the Ramgarh session of the Congress.

The resolution, among other things says: "Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of British Imperialism and Dominion Status or any other status within the Imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India. It is not in keeping with the dignity of a great nation and will bind India on many ways to British economic structure. The people of India alone can properly shape their own constitution and determine their relations with other countries through a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage".

Proceeding, the resolution says: "The Congress withdrew the Ministers from the Provinces where Congress had a majority in order to dissociate India from the War and to enforce the determination of the Congress to free India from foreign domination.

"This preliminary step must naturally be followed by civil disobedience to which the Congress will unhesitatingly resort as soon as the Congress organisation is considered fit enough for the purpose or in case circumstances so shape themselves as to precipitate a crisis.

"Congress desires to draw the attention of congressmen to Mr. Gandhi's declaration that he can only undertake responsibility for declaring civil disobedience when he is satisfied that they are strictly observing discipline and carrying out the constructive programme prescribed in the Independence Day pledge."

Concluding, the resolution asks the Congress to authorise the All-India Congress Committee and, in the event of this being necessary, the Working Committee to take all such steps to implement the foregoing resolution as the Committee concerned may deem necessary.

TREATMENT AT GOVT. HOSPITALS**Free for Those Under Rs. 600 Income**

A Government notification in last Friday's "Government Gazette" states that the under-mentioned scale of charges will be levied for outdoor treatment of patients at Government Hospitals and Dispensaries with effect from March 15, 1940. These charges include cost of medicine and attention only. Persons suffering from venereal diseases, Tuberculosis or Leprosy will be treated free of charge in all cases.

A person whose income during the last complete year was—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Under Rs. 600 | Free |
| 2. From Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,199 | 50 cents per visit |
| 3. From Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,400 | Re. 1 per visit |
| 4. Over Rs. 2,400 | Rs. 2 per visit |

WHY THE BOARD OF MINISTERS RESIGNED

"Useless Carrying on any Longer,"
Says Sir Baron

CEYLON CONGRESS EXECUTIVE CONDEMNS GOVERNOR'S ACTION

Colombo, March 2.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka alleged at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress yesterday night that the Governor at an interview with the Ministers had said that if he was wrong he would ask the Secretary of State to amend the Constitution so that it might be in keeping with his view. "That was why we resigned," said Sir Baron, "for it was useless carrying on any longer."

"The country has now to get ready for a struggle to preserve the principles of democratic Government," said Mr. D. S. Senanayake. "At the public meeting organised by the Congress for next Monday at the Galle Face Green, there will be an all parties rally to press our demands and to take steps to prevent any further attempts at undermining the foundations of democracy in Ceylon."

Congress Resolution

Mr. Senanayake moved the following resolution: "Whereas the recent interpretation given to the Constitution by the Governor is an infringement of the rights conferred on the elected Ministers by the Order-in-Council 1931, and whereas his further ruling prevents the Minister for Home Affairs from exercising effective control over the police and safeguarding the life and liberty of the subject, the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress resolves that the elected representatives of the people should not cooperate in working the present Constitution until the said interpretations of the Governor are withdrawn and the powers of the Ministers under the Constitution are restored."

He remarked that Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council on Tuesday, a motion containing the substance of the Congress resolution, namely to non-co-operate in the working of the Constitution until the rights of the Ministers under the Constitution were restored.

Most Risky

"On this occasion I wish to reply to the comment made by some that the Ministers should not have resigned but should have remained in office and appealed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies against the ruling of the Governor," he added.

"When the Governor has definitely ruled that the Minister for Home Affairs cannot issue directions to the Head of Police Department without the prior ratification of the Governor even to implement a unanimous decision of the State Council, the Minister for Home Affairs cannot thereafter be responsible for the conduct of the Police Department, although, under the Constitution, it

has been placed under his charge.

"Reduced to such an impotent position by the Governor it would have been most risky, in view of the existing conflict between labourers and employers on some of the estates, for the Minister of Home Affairs to have remained in office until an appeal was made to, and a decision thereon given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Mudaliyar N. Wickremaratne seconded and the motion was passed unanimously.

Cable to British Labour Party

A cablegram to the British Labour Party requesting immediate intervention in the present political crisis was sent by the Chairman of the Ceylon Labour Party. Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, after a meeting of the National Executive of the Party yesterday evening.

The following resolution was passed:—

"The Ceylon Labour Party views with consternation the attempt of the Governor to curtail the powers of the Ministers and the State Council, and condemns the action the Governor has taken in upholding gross insubordination on the part of the Inspector-General of Police and reducing the powers of the Minister of Home Affairs to a nullity."

A European Police Inspector who came in to the meeting and said he had been instructed to be present, was asked to withdraw as that was not a public meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTES FOR ROADS

Urban Council's Sanction

At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 6,932/- under head "B 2" and to request the Chairman to submit a list of roads that required immediate attention.

The Chairman's memorandum re New Works was then considered and it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 1,750/- under head "B 12" in addition to Rs. 1,500/- already provided for the following roads to be expended as follows:—

Koiyathoddam Road	Rs. 900/-
Attikadu	Rs. 750/-
Pandarakulam	Rs. 750/-
Kaladdy Amman	Rs. 600/-
Konanthoddam	Rs. 250/-

WEEK BY WEEK Jaffna and the Crisis

BY MAN ABOUT TOWN

JAFFNA was humming with activity last week as a result of the political crisis. *Kusu-kusu-kootams* were the order of the day. The presence of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, the Member for Pt. Pedro in the State Council, in Jaffna last week led one to think that some mischief was afoot regarding the future of the Tamils.

The rump of the Jaffna Association Executive Committee met last Saturday at the residence of its President. They discussed the crisis and passed resolutions. Mr. Ponnambalam in fact was the author of the resolutions. The meeting was stampeded into passing rather unanimously these resolutions. Messrs. Mahadeva, R. Sri Pathmanathan, and Natesan were also present. Each of them gave out his views on the crisis. Mr. Mahadeva alone was insistent on demonstrating to the public in Ceylon and England that Jaffna does not want to make capital of the crisis for communal ends. But this view beyond finding a mild echo from Mr. Sri Pathmanathan, was fully drowned in the noise created by Mr. Ponnambalam and his henchmen. Mr. Natesan was rather sorry that our constitution does not contain the clauses which enabled the Governors in the Congress Provinces in India to have puppet Ministers, when at the outset the Congress declined to accept office. Lest he be found fault with an itching to be come a Minister, he qualified his statement by stating that paralyzing the Government at the time of a world war was dangerous to the country. Ultimately the rump passed three resolutions calling upon the Tamil representatives not to participate in any non-co-operation stunts and calling upon the authorities to revise the constitution without delay, and also to revise the constitution in such a way as to include balanced representation, which in turn would be conducive to the formation of alternative Governments in the event of a deadlock. After these resolutions were passed these self-constituted representatives of the Tamils dispersed.

Whether these resolutions are worthy of the Jaffna Association, it is for posterity to decide. The earliest agitation for reforms in Ceylon was started by the Jaffna Association. Such a body to have reduced itself to a position of a tool in the hands of a politician is really an irony of fate. No wonder, for the Jaffna Association is constituted of coterie of mutual admirers whose representative character is a matter of problem. As a matter of fact the entire body is composed of a few lawyers, a few retired Government Servants and a few teachers. It is this body which arrogates to itself the function of an Oracle and tries to decide the future of the Tamil race. Those were good old days when this body was Jaffna opinion. Then there was a Sabapathy, a Canagaratnam and an Ambalavanar Kanagasabai to guide its destinies without hobnobbing with self-seekers and imperialists. They were pukka Tamils and pukka Ceylonese.

The Executive Committee of the Youth Congress met last Saturday at the Kala Nilayam. It discussed

(Continued on Page 4)

Divided Views Over Minister's Action

A SPECIAL committee meeting of the Jaffna Association was held on Saturday at the residence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai to consider the political crisis. Mr. Kanagasabai presided. Four M. S. Cs., Messrs. A. Mahadeva, R. Sri Pathmanathan, G. G. Ponnambalam and S. Natesan were present at the meeting and explained their points of view.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Mr. N. Chelvadurai moved and Mr. A. R. Subramaniam seconded, that "this Association condemns the present movement for Non-co-operation initiated by the ex-Ministers as being detrimental to the best interests of the country."

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu moved and Mr. J. T. Solomons seconded that "this Association records its opinion that the absence of a scheme of balanced representation in the Donoughmore Constitution has rendered the formation of an alternative Government impossible in the present circumstances."

Muhandiram S. Kandiah proposed and Mr. A. S. Vanigasooriar seconded that "the need for a revision of a Constitution acceptable to all communities is urgent and should not be delayed."

It was resolved to forward copies of the resolutions to the Governor and the Secretary of State.

Youth Congress Supports Ministers

The Executive Committee of the Jaffna Youth Congress met at Kala Nilayam, Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam presiding; and the following resolution was passed:—"While reiterating its conviction of the utter inadequacy of the present Constitution the Youth Congress view with alarm the encroachment made by the Governor on the meagre responsibility given to the Ministers under the present Constitution and express its whole-hearted appreciation of the action taken by the Ministers in resigning office and calls upon all the elected members of the State Council to refuse to co-operate in working the Constitution till the rights in question are restored." The resolution was carried.

Another resolution was also passed namely, that the secretaries should be authorised to enter into communication with the North Ceylon Indian Association and other public bodies to secure their co-operation for organising public meetings in the Peninsula to protest against the action of the Governor.

Hartley College Passes

Point, Pedro, Saturday.

Hartley College, Point Pedro, has had the following Cambridge Senior successes, according to a cable received today:—K. Irathinasabapathy, U. Kanapathipillai, T. Kandasamy, N. Kandiah, K. Kathirgamathamby, K. Ramalingam, P. Thevapalan, S. Thirunathan, K. Vaiyiravipillai and A. Velautham.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

All Ceylon Saiva Youths' Central Maha Sabai

Sir,—Pursuant to the resolution brought forward by Mr. V. Veerasingam, Principal Manipay Hindu College at the All-Ceylon Saiva Conference which was held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School on the 4th, the 5th and the 6th of January, 1940, a meeting of the representatives of the Saiva Young Men's Associations was held at about 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 25th instant at the Jaffna Hindu College. The following associations sent their representatives:

Saiva Youth's Association, Iddaikkadu, Velanai Young Men's Saiva Association, Young Men's Hindu Association Kokuvil, Saiva Young Men's Association Valvai, Saiva Young Men's Association Sangana, & Young Men's Hindu Association, Urumpirai Hindu Tamil School, Saiva Young Men's Association Analaitivu, Young Men's Literary Association Tholpuram, Young Men's Hindu Association Sangathanai, Hindu English School and Hindu Tamil School, Velanai thivu Saiva Young Men's Association, Young Men's Hindu Association Neerveli, Young Men's Hindu Association Jaffna Hindu College.

Young Men's Hindu Association Hindu English School Vaddukodai, Saiva Young Men's Association Chivathernu.

Mr. V. Veerasingam, Principal Manipay Hindu College, Mr. A. Coomaraswamy Principal Jaffna Hindu College and Mr. R. Sivagurunathar, President Central Y. M. H. A. (the Jaffna Hindu College and the branch schools) were also present. Mr. R. Sivagurunathar was elected as pro-tem president. Mr. M. Mylvaganam, all Ceylon Saiva Conference Secretary, functioned as the Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed.

(a) That in accordance with the resolution passed at the All Ceylon Saiva Conference held on January 4th and 6th, 1940 at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School, this meeting of the representatives of Saiva Young Men's Associations resolves that an all Ceylon Saiva Youths' Central Maha Sabai be established.

(b) That these associations which are represented at this meeting be considered as the original members of this association.

(c) That a committee of five members, consisting of Messrs K. Arulampalam, V. Veerasingam, A. Nagalingam, S. Suppiah and M. Mylvaganam with power to coopt be constituted for framing the constitution and rules of the Maha Sabai; it was further resolved that copies of the draft rules be sent before the next meeting to the different associations for their information and consideration.

(d) It was resolved to hold a meeting of the original members present at this meeting on Sunday, March 24 in order to adopt the rules and constitution and to elect the office bearers and the committee in accordance with the constitution.

Yours truly,
M. MYLVAGANAM,
Secretary,
All Ceylon Saiva
Conference.

Hindu College, Jaffna,
(28-2-40).

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from page 3)

the crisis and decided to support the ex-ministers. It must be heartening to these young men to see that their policy placed before the country as early as 1931, has been at last accepted by a large section of the country.

Why are members of the State Council paid a monthly salary? Obviously to devote their whole time to the affairs of the State. Last week was a critical period in the history of Ceylon. There was an important Conference of the people's representatives in Colombo last Thursday. Even members on leave were present except the solitary instance of the member for Point Pedro. By his presence, he would have presented his point of view and who knows might have influenced the decisions of the Conference. But he preferred to be in Jaffna.

The fair name of Jaffna was tarred beyond redemption by the conduct of some hooligans at an esplanade meeting last Saturday. It appears the local Sama Samajists wanted to have a meeting in support of the Ministers' action in resigning their offices and to condemn the Governor's interpretation of the Constitution. A perfectly legitimate thing in a country under the British Empire. But our local Hitlers would have nothing of it. According to plan, a large number of rowdies appeared on the scene and assaulted the speakers. The meeting thus ended in disorder and chaos. This incident marks a danger signal to the purity of public life and to the privilege of public meetings in Jaffna.

Hats off to Mr. C. Ponnambalam. He has started his job as Chairman of the Urban Council very well. He is out for drastic changes in the office and urban administration. Yes there is much room for all that. The rate-payers are with him in his task. There is a general opinion that there is room for retrenchment and savings should be used for utility and social services. The town is lucky that the Chairman has the support of the members. The Council is a happy family of members. No petty rivalries, no illfeelings, no personal vendetta against each other.

A fuss was made over the little hitch over the labourers working under Council. It was magnified into a strike by some Colombo dailies. But everything seems to be normal and the Secretary of the Council assures me that all is O. K. So taxpayers need not be afraid of scavenging troubles.

Personal

Mr. A. Muttutambay, Chief Clerk Kacheheri, Galle, has been appointed to act as Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Southern Province, with effect from 28th March, 1940, in place of Mr. D. Wanasundera transferred to the Matara Kacheheri as Office Assistant.

Mr. T. Kumarasamy, has been appointed to be Additional Magistrate, Mallakam, on March 15, 1940, to try M. C. Mallakam case No. 19,600.

VIVEKANANDA'S PROPHECY PROMISES TO COME OUT TRUE

(Continued from page 1)

Germany and Imperial Britain and Republican France is a very complicating factor. Their interests are so conflicting and even contradictory that for all except Russia, it is now a struggle for dear life. All these things thus point to a long and all-destroying European war; not only that but a world-war with Russia, China, Japan, America, Turkey and any other powers as combatants.

Gandhiji's Self-Contradiction

The prospect is thus a harrowing one, when all these materially civilised powers are likely to cut each others' throats and make poor Gandhi not only disconsolate, but ready enough to help England against Germany. But we see that this attitude of Gandhiji's involves a great self-contradiction. How can a Pacifist help in the prosecution of a war? Would he establish the truth of his dear principle of Ahimsa, by co-operating with Himusa involved in the bloody wars of today?

But Spiritually-minded India sees in the present European struggle, in the present all-destroying world war the very fulfilment of an old prophesy by an Indian Saint, the Prophet of Modern times, we mean the great Swami Vivekananda. It was in 1897 that the Swami, after returning from Europe and America made the great prophesy before an audience of Paramkudi in Southern India. We quote his very words:—

Vivekananda's Prophecy

"The whole of Western Civilisation will crumble to pieces in the next fifty years if there is no spiritual foundation. It is too useless and hopeless to attempt to govern mankind with a sword. You will find that the very centres from which such ideas spring up, Government by force, are the first centres to degrade and degenerate and crumble to pieces. Europe, the centre of the manifestation of material energy, will crumble to dust within fifty years if she is not mindful to change her position, to shift her ground and take in spirituality as the basis of mankind. And what will save Europe is the Religion of the Upanishads."

This old prophesy promises to come out true, whether the West likes it or not. Providence has offered to the materially civilised West a choice between rank materialism, based on selfishness and a grand Spiritual Civilisation based on the Vedant, i. e., Spirituality and the Philosophy of the Upanishads. For Europe now, it is a choice between Life and Death. If Europe spurns the advice of the Indian Prophet and goes on fighting for their own selfish ends all the fighting nations will lie prostrate at the gates of Death completely exhausted by the all-destroying scientific wars of to-day. If they accept the Vedant and live it, they will help

in creating a new spiritual civilisation far grander than any previous ones.

How to Prevent the Catastrophe?

The Western Powers who are warring, will fight and die fighting and annihilate each other, and with them their much-vaunted material civilisation may disappear. The spiritually-minded among them will turn to India, and learn Vedant at her feet, and practise it and thus help India in the creation of a new Spiritual Civilisation. To that end India must first be emancipated and made an equal among the self-governing nations of the world. (The Mahratta).

MULLAITIVU

READING ROOM AND RECREATION CLUB

Annual General Meeting

At the annual general meeting of the Mullaitivu Reading Room and Recreation Club held at the Library Building the following office bearers were elected for the year 1940.

President:—Mr. S. S. Navaratnam C. C. S., Asst. Govt. Agent, Mullaitivu.

Vice-Presidents:—1. Mudaliyar C. Chelliah, Retired President Village Tribunal, Mullaitivu. 2. Mr. A. M. Kanagasabapathy, J. P. O. M., District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattu, Mullaitivu.

Hony. Secretary:—Mr. C. Thambiah, Notary Public, Mullaitivu.

Hony. Treasurer and Hony. Sports Secretary:—Mr. N. Kailasasundaram, Sanitary Assistant, Mullaitivu.

Committee Members:—1. Rev. Fr. V. S. Soosainather, O. M. I. Parish Priest, Mullaitivu. 2. Dr. A. Sinnathamby, District Medical Officer, Mullaitivu. 3. Mr. C. Sinnathamby, Postmaster, Mullaitivu.

Hony. Auditor:—Mr. R. Sivaguru, Teacher, Saiva Vidhiyasalai Mullaitivu. (Cor.)

Jaffna College O. B. A. (Colomb Branch)

The Annual General Meeting and Dinner of the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association (Colomb Branch) will be held on Tuesday, March 5, 1940, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Fort.

The following will speak at the Dinner:

Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Mr. A. Gardiner, Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, Mr. A. M. A. Azecz, Rev. S. K. Bunker, Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Mr. S. Alalasundaram, Mr. C. C. Rasaratnam and Dr. A. W. Rasiah.

Asst. Controller of Establishments

Mr. S. Thiruvilangam has been appointed to be Assistant Controller of Establishments (Office Systems) with effect from January 12, 1940, until further orders.

JAFFNA LIKENED TO SCOTLAND

SIR JOHN TARBAT'S REGARD FOR JAFFNA

MR. G. C. S. COREA APPEALS FOR UNIFIED CEYLON

Colombo, February, 27.

Sir John Tarbat, speaking at the 3rd anniversary celebrations of the Slave Island Tamil Union on Saturday, said he was struck by the fact that they as a Union had been up against difficulties. He was glad to hear that. Difficulties were placed before them to be overcome and he was sure they could overcome them. They could do it by co-operation and, if any people could co-operate it was the Tamils.

He had a very great regard for Jaffna. It was no idle thing to say that he would be very honoured and privileged if he could retire there. Jaffna had been, he was told, likened to Scotland. He sometimes agreed, especially when it came to looking after money.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea congratulated the Union on another year of great usefulness and service. Those of them who had listened to the report which was read by their energetic Secretary, Mr. S. Velauthapillai would all agree that in that Union they had a body which found a very useful place in the civic life of that city, and he offered his heartiest good wishes for its further progress and prosperity.

Lesson in Unity

He hoped that that Union which had taken a very progressive step in admitting to its membership men and women of all communities and religions, and which placed before it the ideal of service to the country as a whole, would convey to all sections of the people living in this country the great lesson of unity. To his mind there was no more important matter that should occupy the attention of all the peoples in this country than the need for a unified Ceylon. The future of the country would not be successful if they were not prepared to consider themselves first and foremost as Ceylonese.

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, President of the Union, said that one of the main objects of their Association was to get away from the narrow sectionalism which unfortunately was a marked feature in our country today. They in that Association hoped that one of the ways they could gain that end was culture. They meant by that certain ideals that had sunk into the sub-soil of their consciousness and inspired all their thought.

The West had brought them the lesson of organization and action. They had to offer the West the lesson of contemplation and peace. It was by a combination of those two that they could save the world order from destruction.

Cancellation of Attorney Power

It is hereby notified that the Attorney Power granted to Kanapathippillay 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, 20-2-43-40)

Value of Social Service

League Formed for Vadamardchy

Many prominent ladies and gentlemen of the district attended the inaugural meeting of the Social Service and Health League at Hartley College, Point Pedro, on 1st, March 1940 at 4.30 p.m. in response to the invitation issued by the organisers, Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Pt. Pedro and Mr. S. A. Rasaretnam of Hartley College Pt. Pedro.

Mr. N. Ponniah, Advocate and Member Sanitary Board presided. The first speaker Mrs. Julius Philips, the Hony. Secretary of the Jaffna Ladies Health League, outlined the work done by the Jaffna Ladies Health League at Caiviatheru, Karaiyoor, Moor St. and other places and impressed on the audience that they were really launching out the best form of humanitarian service on earth. She said that in the Moor St. Clinic the Moor women who did not like to go to the hospital for treatment well patronized the Clinic.

The other speaker Dr. S. C. Thuraiajah, M. O. H., Jaffna briefly outlined the work done at the Clinics by the Medical Officers, Public Health Nurse, Trained Midwives and the Social workers like Sister Easter Hayden of Puttur. He said that mothers neglected themselves during pregnancy with the result that many infants died. The infantile and maternal mortality rate in Jaffna was very high owing to the ignorance of mothers regarding the rudimentary principles of hygiene and the neglect to adopt precautions necessary during pregnancy.

The last speaker was Sister Easter Hayden, Superintendent of Puttur Welfare Centre. She outlined the work done by her and her co-workers at the Health Clinic, Puttur. She said that by their enthusiastic and persuasive method they had broken the conservative ideas and habits of the village mothers and converted them into the modern and progressive mothers. The Health Clinics were well patronized by the village mothers and they followed the advice given at the clinics. She said that there were no welfare Clinic buildings in the village but they used the shade trees as Child welfare centres. She said that a ringing bell usually attracted all the children, mothers and toddlers to the spot. Health talks and hygiene lessons were given to them. She mentioned an instance where a toddler troubled his mother at home by trying to practise what they preached at the welfare centre.

The Rev. Mr. M. S. Chelliah proposed and Dr. R. Visuvaningham seconded that a Social Service and Health League be formed for Vadamardchy. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Office-bearers

Then the election of office-bearers took place which resulted as follows:

President: Mrs. W. Richard D. de Silva.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Kenneth de Silva, Mrs. K. Ponniah and Mrs. C. Thanabalasingam.

Joint Secretaries: Mrs. L. W. A. Samuel and Miss J. T. Velu-

pillai.

Treasurer: Mrs. P. Nadesan. The following were appointed to serve on the committee.

Mrs. A. Nadarajahsundaram, Mrs. N. Velupillai, Mrs. S. V. Gunanayagam, Mrs. S. Mu tiah, Mrs. S. T. Solomons, Mrs. S. R. Muttuthamby, Mrs. F. C. Selvanayagam, Mrs. Jesuva, Miss. Sattiyanesan, Mrs. F. C. A. Splendwinde, Mrs. B. N. N. Niles, Mrs. H. A. Joseph, Mrs. A. Murugesapillai, Mr. C. P. Thamoatham, Mr. T. V. Kandiah, Mr. N. Sivagnasundaram and Mr. S. A. Rajaretnam.

Then Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector and one of the organisers of the meeting, while proposing a vote of thanks to the chair and to the speakers said that they were lucky to have the chairman and Mr. C. P. Thamoatham, the two Sanitary Board members, as supporters of the League and that they could expect a grant from the Sanitary Board for the League.

He thanked Mrs. Julius Philips for having come all the way from Jaffna and commended highly the noble work she was doing for the sake of the poor and down-trodden members of humanity. He said that her presence that evening would serve as an effective stimulus to the ladies of the area to throw their heart and soul into the work of the League.

While thanking the M. O. H. he said that Dr. Thuraiajah's technical and expert advice and experience as organiser and propaganda officer would always be available for guidance in the work.

He said that Sister Easter as one of the prime movers of this League would not expect to be thanked but all Jaffna people should be thankful to her for the valuable humanitarian work she was carrying on in Jaffna.

He appealed to the ladies present to work for the success of the league and impressed on them how "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

He made special reference to Mr. N. Velupillai, Maniagar of the area, for the kind donation he has made to get the pamphlets in Maternity and Child Welfare Work printed.

He appealed to all present to support the Social Service and Health League and protect the mothers and babies of the area from ill health and early death.

(con.)

Prize-Day at Jaffna College

Principal Exhorts Boys to Love the Land

"Jaffna is a much maligned place," said the Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal of Jaffna College, in the course of his report read at the prize-giving of the College last evening.

Mr. E. L. Bradby, Principal of Royal College, presided.

"Certainly life is not as easy here as in the south of the Island, but perhaps that is precisely why her sons have found a place in the life of the Island out of all proportion to their numbers," said Mr. Bunker.

"The needs of the future," he continued, "cannot be easily foreseen, nor, unfortunately, can those who at present officially control the destiny of education in Ceylon be wholly relied upon, to lend a sympathetic hand to the purpose of a denominational school such as this."

Speaking of the anomalies in the present system of education in the Island, Mr. Bunker said:

"We are skimming the cream off our rural population, preparing all the best boys from the land for occupations away from the land, and, despite ourselves, fostering a measure of scorn for the life of a farmer even though society seems to have no other life to offer to most of them."

Natural Interests

"Our approach will be through club—to encourage boys to follow up their natural interests, to learn better ways of raising paddy, vegetables, goats and cattle, and to show them the satisfactions in this kind of life."

"Granted that this is only scratching the surface of the problem, we yet hope that it will be of use to those who take part and will help us all to see even better ways of pressing on to the heart of the problem."

Referring to examination results Mr. Bunker said that the Intermediate-Arts results of the Jaffna College last year were the best the school had ever had.

Eight had appeared, five of whom had passed, while one of them was referred.

Mr. Bunker also announced that 5,000 dollars had been left by Mrs. Caroline Hastings Lawrence, of America, to establish a Hastings Scholarship Fund at the College.

Mrs. Lawrence was the daughter of the first Principal of Jaffna College, Dr. E. P. Hastings.

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th March, 1940.

(Mis. 288, 4-3-40).

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[Mis. 282, 4-1-40 to 31-5-40]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 834.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Kathiravelu Muttukumaru of Sandilipay
Deceased.
Rasammah widow of Kathiravelu
Muttukumaru of Sandilipay
Vs. Petitioner.
1. Wijayalechumy daughter
of Muttukumaru
2. Rajalechumy daughter
of Muttukumaru
3. Muttukumaru Sivagnasundram,
4. Muttukumaru Arumugasadas,
5. Muttukumaru Muttukumarasuric all of Sandilipay, and
6. Kathiravelu Ambalavanar of Kopay South
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of February 1940 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunather Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 5th day of February 1940 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 5th Respondents, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, be issued to the petitioner accordingly as she is the widow of the deceased, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear be-

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The Jaffna Saiva Training Institute
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Five Bilingual Schools and
Eighty-five Tamil Schools.
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Every Hindu who pays Rs. 10/-
becomes a Member for one year.
(Mis. 274, 12-2-40 to 12-3-40.)

No 379

fore this Court on or before the 13th day of March 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.
This 7th day of February 1940.
Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
District Judge.
(O. 81. 4 & 7-3-40)

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[Mis. 5-2-40-3]

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