

# THE Hindu Organ.

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NO. 9.

## THE NAVY OF TODAY

### A Description of the Various Types of Ships

By Commander J. Ryland, Royal Indian Navy

THE main types of ships in navy of today are battleships, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

I have given them in order of size and will take the largest, the battleship, first. The battleship is the most powerful type of warship and forms the nucleus of the main fleet. She carries very heavy guns and is heavily armoured. Although Britain has now a number of very powerful battleships under construction, the only two completed since the last war are the Nelson and Rodney (35,000 tons each). Each of these ships cost 10 crores of rupees and each carries a crew of some 1,400 men. Their engines, of 45,000 horsepower, can drive them through the water at over 25 miles per hour.

The battleship is extremely large, powerful and costly vessel and must, when at sea, be protected by a host of smaller vessels of varying sizes.

#### The Battle Cruiser

The battle cruiser is almost as powerful as the battleship as regards guns, but is not so heavily armoured and is, therefore, more vulnerable. What she lacks in armour, however, she makes up in speed, being much faster than her more powerful sisters.

A battle cruiser, by using her speed to maintain the desired distance from the enemy, has a sporting chance against a battleship, but her principal duty, when two fleets meet in action, is to attack and destroy the enemy's cruisers. These cruisers will be spread out ahead of the enemy's battle fleet and, having destroyed them, the battle cruiser can spy out the strength and disposition of the enemy fleet and can give this information to her own commander-in-chief.

Battle cruisers, as a type, are dying out and the British ships Hood, Renown and Repulse are the only three in existence today. Similar ships, recently

built by France and Germany, are so heavily armoured that, though fast, they are more properly considered as battleships.

#### Aircraft Carriers

Almost every battleship and cruiser carries one or more aircraft, which are catapulted off into the air and which alight on the sea when their work is finished. These aircrafts are fitted with floats and thus they can lie alongside their ships until hoisted in again with a crane.

The true aircraft carrier is a large ship, whose upper deck, known as the flight deck, is almost entirely free from obstruction. The funnel is at one side of this deck or comes out at the stern, so that aircraft can land and take off without hinderance. The aircrafts are stowed below in the ship in the hangars and are taken up to the flight deck by lifts, thus an aircraft carrier is really nothing more than a movable aerodrome.

An aircraft carrier is extremely vulnerable. Although she possesses speed, she is unarmoured and carries only light guns. She has, however, a good anti aircraft armament and, of course, she can also rely on the protection afforded her by her own aircraft.

Next in order, we come to the cruiser. These ships protect the trade routes of the empire.

The Washington Treaty laid down that cruisers must not exceed 10,000 tons and must not carry guns larger than eight inches. Britain has about a dozen types of these ships.

One particularly interesting development of the cruiser has been the conversion of two of the older British vessels into anti aircraft ships. All their original armament has been removed and replaced by a large number of anti-craft guns, both large and small. This has proved to be such a

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## COCONUT POONAC AS A FOOD FOR LIVESTOCK

### An Analysis of Its Food Value

M. Crawford, M. R. C. V. S.,

Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and Government Veterinary Surgeon

TO breeders of livestock in Ceylon coconut poonac is of special interest because it is produced locally and in large quantities. At a time such as the present when supplies of imported foodstuffs are precarious it becomes of even greater interest and importance. With shortage of supplies and rising prices of other foodstuffs coconut poonac will of necessity have to enter even more largely than in normal times into the rations fed to livestock.

It is of value at such a time to consider how best this foodstuff can be utilized for various classes of stock.

It is hardly necessary to state that there are two important types of coconut poonac available in Ceylon, namely, *chekku* poonac produced by crusing copra in the local type of press or *chekku* operated by bulls and mill poonac produced by crushing copra by various types of machinery in modern mills.

Analyses of both types are given below. It will be seen that the most important difference between the two types is that *chekku* poonac contains a very much higher percentage of oil than mill poonac. Indeed the proportion of oil is so high that it makes *chekku* poonac definitely unsuitable for feeding in any considerable amount to some classes of livestock.

This type of poonac is produced in small quantities as compared with mill poonac and finds its greatest use as a food for cart bulls engaged in heavy work. If used for dairy cattle the amount fed per day should be limited as large quantities are likely to depress the milk yield and lead to an overfat condition of the cows. It may be used more liberally for young growing cattle but any tendency of the cattle to become overfat, especially in the case of heifers, should be checked as soon as noticed by reducing the quantity. As a food for pigs, *chekku* poonac is definitely unsuitable for the production of the best quality pork as the carcass of pigs fed largely on it will be excessively fat. It is also unsuitable as a food for hens for the same reason.

With these few remarks about *chekku* poonac we will pass on to mill poonac which is available in

much larger quantities and is more generally used.

#### Mill Poonac—Physical Characteristics

Coconut poonac differs from other poonacs such as gingelly, earth nut, linseed, &c., as it is much softer and absorbs water very readily. On account of this its keeping qualities are not so good as of other harder poonacs. Unless stored in a very dry atmosphere it is apt to become rancid and mouldy rather rapidly.

For this reason it is not wise to lay in large stocks unless a good dry store-room is available.

When soaked in water it swells very considerably. If fed dry in large quantities there is danger of the stomach becoming over distended. To avoid this it is the usual practice to soak it well before feeding.

Coconut poonac has a very distinct taste and smell of its own. Livestock which have not been accustomed to it often refuse to eat it at first, but they soon become used to it and eat it readily.

#### Chemical Composition

The composition of an average good sample is given in the table. This shows that coconut poonac falls into the class of foodstuffs moderately rich in protein such as palm nut cake or undecorticated cotton cake. It contains considerably less protein and more carbohydrate than such foods as gingelly, earth nut or linseed poonacs. The oil content is roughly the same as in linseed cake. The total mineral content is round about the same as in most other oil cakes or poonacs. A feature of the mineral content which requires to be borne in mind is that it is very poor in calcium. Coconut poonac is a good source of supply of phosphorous but a poor source of calcium.

The oil contained in this poonac is a "hard" oil. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on it will be firm in consistence as will the fat of pigs which have been fed largely on coconut poonac. This is a valuable pro-

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## PURE MUSK

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P-T.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1940.

### THE ALL-CEYLON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

THE ALL-CEYLON INDUSTRIAL Exhibition and Carnival which will be held for a week from Tuesday at the Jaffna Hindu College grounds is an important event in more ways than one. In the first place it is held in connexion with the Jaffna Hindu College Golden Jubilee Celebrations which in itself must have an interest all its own to the Hindu public of Ceylon, for by general consent the Hindu College represents the most notable achievement of the Hindus of Ceylon in the field of English education. Under a succession of notable principals the College has grown from strength to strength, so that today it is one of the leading colleges of Ceylon and can compare very favourably with any other College as regards the efficiency of its education, the quality of its staff and examination results. In its eyes the higher values of life rather than material success or advertisement have ever found primacy. It has sent forth into the world men of culture and character who have played their part nobly and with distinction in the professions, the public services and in politics and letters. The Industrial Rally offers to the Jaffna public an opportunity to assemble in their thousands, develop a sense of fellowship in a noble cause and share the joy and privilege of helping on a great endeavour.

But the Exhibition itself has a significance from other points of view which should not be lost to narrow-minded sectionalism. Its industrial and educational significance are even greater. It has to be viewed primarily as a contribution towards the industrial progress

of Jaffna. The Jubilee Committee had the vision that the occasion might be seized to give a vigorous drive to the industrial development of Ceylon and has organised the Industrial Rally and Carnival in no calculating or niggardly spirit. The present Rally must therefore be viewed as a continuation of and complement to the one held some years ago at St. Patrick's College. The organisers have spared no pains and no expense to make the Rally a success. In the large variety and quality of the exhibits to be presented or in the skill of its organisation it leaves nothing to be desired. The numerous stalls in which are assembled all the varieties of agricultural and industrial products of Ceylon should be an attraction to the visitors Jaffna which is industrially behind South Ceylon should take a leaf from the activities in the Sinhalese districts and start some new industries on a large scale. Government service can no more absorb the educated youth. Industries offer the best solution to our poverty and unemployment. We feel no doubt that the Industrial Rally will be a big step forward in the country's industrial progress.

The Rally is also of very great educational value. The industrial, educational and art sections of the Rally give a conspectus of the activities in these lines that obtain in Ceylon and must be of great interest both to the public and to the student population. No person interested in these subjects should miss this opportunity of witnessing the Exhibition and getting a first-hand acquaintance with the developments in industry, education and art. Besides the Carnival is of great value as a place of entertainment. One can see some of the best music and dance in Ceylon and India. The chief attraction of this section will of course be Mrs. Lalitha Venkataram, one of the most competent singers of South India, whose musical performance must be known to many in Ceylon through the radio. There are also other features like amateur acting by students which must interest the public.

The Jaffna Hindu College belongs to the public of Jaffna and not to any private individual or clique. In the years to come the Hindu College has to play an even greater part as a seat of learning and a powerhouse of ideas. We feel no doubt that the public and the old boys will assemble in their thousands and evince their interest in the welfare of the College and contribute their mite to the One Lac Rupee Fund so that the College may be in a position to meet the ever increasing demands on its efficiency and equipment which the growth in numbers and the rise of educational standards make upon the College.

## THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

### THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT

### MR. CHURCHILL TO SUPERVISE MILITARY OPERATIONS

London, May 7.

"While I think that the implications of the Norwegian campaign have been seriously exaggerated, and while I retain complete confidence in our ultimate victory, I am bound to say that I do not think that the people of this country yet realise the extent or the imminence of the threat impending against us" declared Mr. Chamberlain in a statement in the House of Commons today dealing with events in Norway.

"If we are wise" he continued, "we shall learn many useful lessons from Norway. I am not going to say how our strategic plans for the future may be affected, but the experience of Norway shows how swiftly the scene alters. Therefore let us beware of being lamed into such a dispersal of our forces as may suit the enemy's purpose."

#### Mr. Churchill's New Duties

Mr. Chamberlain said that in that debate they were giving hostages to fortune, because their military advisers had advised them in the most solemn terms against the advisability of such a debate. Such a proposition was not possible in a democratic country. There was no division in the Cabinet. The suggested smaller Cabinet, he said, would not save time or lead to quicker decisions.

Mr. Churchill, the Premier announced, would henceforth have the special responsibility in addition to his own duties, of the supervision of military operations from day to day. He had been authorised to give guidance and directions to the Chiefs of Staffs Committee, who had to prepare plans to carry out the objectives given by them to him. Mr. Churchill would have a small personal staff and the senior staff officer, Major-General H. L. Ismay, who had been appointed an additional member of the Chief of Staffs, Command.

As regards any other possible change, whether in or outside the Government, the Premier said that he would endeavour to keep his mind open to any further consideration or take any steps that may be called for. Mr. Chamberlain spoke for less than one hour.

The withdrawal from Southern Norway, the Premier said, was not comparable with the withdrawal from Gallipoli. There was not more than a single division involved and the losses, therefore, were not really great in numbers nor was any considerable or valuable amount of stores left behind.

Mr. Chamberlain re-emphasised that if the Allies had losses the Germans had far heavier losses in warships, planes, transports and men.

"Some discouragement," he said "had been caused to our friends and our enemies are crowing. We

## THE INDIAN IMPASSE

### Question in Commons

London, May 2.

Sir Stanley Reed asked Sir Hugh O'Neill, Under-Secretary for India, in the Commons to-day, whether he had official information that the Indian National Congress might be prepared to accept a smaller body than a Constituent Assembly representing all parties and communities and interests to frame principles for the development of the Indian Constitution and whether His Majesty's Government were prepared to encourage the convening of such a body with the least possible delay.

Mr. Sorensen asked Sir H. O'Neill whether he had any statement to make respecting political developments in India, particularly with regard to Mr. Gandhi's observations on the recent debate on India in the Commons.

Sir Hugh O'Neill, replying to both the questions, said that he had no statement to make in respect of the political developments in India. He presumed that the last part of Mr. Sorensen's question referred to Mr. Gandhi's telegram to an English newspaper in which he gave his personal opinion that the suggestion made in the course of a debate in this House that a committee might reach a preliminary agreement was attractive, provided that persons were elected according to acceptable procedure. "I do not think I can usefully comment beyond saying that the Governor-General and the Secretary of State would welcome the coming together for discussion of such persons as are capable of leading public opinion of the various sections in India. They are convinced that the chances of producing results would diminish proportionately to the increase in its numbers. The method of convening the members of such a body is obviously a matter for the parties they represent."

Mr. Sorensen asked Sir Hugh O'Neill whether he would say this suggestion by Mr. Gandhi could be further explored through the appointment of a small body on the lines he suggested.

Sir Hugh O'Neill replied that if the idea of a conference was likely to be acceptable to the different parties in India, he was quite sure the Viceroy would do everything he could to help towards such a result.

must accept that position for the moment, but need not help our enemies in making it worse."

#### Position of Sweden

Referring to Sweden, Mr. Chamberlain said that he regretted certain comments of a polemical character which appeared in the Swedish Press, because although expression of Swedish disappointment may be very natural, it did not help Sweden nor the Allied cause.

What they were concerned with now was not recriminations, which could equally well be made by either side (Cries of Hear, Hear), but rather measures to be taken in the future and if the Swedish Government and its people decide for a policy of neutrality in face of pressure, be trusted that at least that neutrality would be strictly impartial.

## EXCISE STORY OF AMBUSH

### 'Hitler's' Threat To Shoot

Information has been received by the Jaffna police regarding the alleged daring obstruction of an Excise party lying in ambush in the village of Mirusuvil, waiting to seize contraband which, it was reported was being conveyed by lorry.

Mr. N. Thuraiatnam, officer-in-charge of the Excise Station at Changkanai, acting on information that a lorry was about to leave along the Jaffna-Kandy road with contraband set out with Inspector Bernard de Silva and Excise guards by car and halted at 10-30 p.m. at Mirusuvil, where the party divided themselves into three sections.

After our hours they saw a lorry coming along piloted by a c. r. Mr. de Silva signalled to the car to stop, but it went on. Mr. Thuraiatnam, moving to the middle of the road, raised his hand and the car pulled up.

A man in national costume seated with the driver jumped out and, it is reported, whipping out a revolver, told Mr. Thuraiatnam, 'I am Hitler Kandasamy: If you move I will shoot you.'

The suspected lorry dashed past and the Excise car pursued it and overtook it at Kuthumadduval, when the lorry turned and disappeared.

Later sub-Inspector Ramnathan and an Excise party found the lorry on V rani Road with two rear wheels missing. There was no contraband in it.

Mr. Ramnathan later arrested Kandasamy.

## ANOTHER STRIKE

News has reached Badulla that the labourers in the upper division of Oodoowera Estate, Demodara, went on strike this morning.

About a hundred of them, it is stated, collected together in groups armed with clubs, sticks and other weapons with the intention of preventing the estate lorry from taking green leaf to the factory.

Armed Police from Bandara-wala and Badulla, in the charge of Inspector W. B. Perkins, rushed to the scene by car at once, preceded by Sub-Inspector T. J. Doll.

The trouble arose over a dispute between one section of labourers who are members of the All Ceylon Estate Worker's Union, and another section who are not members. The immediate cause, it would appear, is that the assistant conductor had struck a boy for unsatisfactory work.

A number of notices prohibiting the holding of a meeting and addressing of gatherings have been obliterated.

## New Phase in China Conflict

Chungking, Tuesday

The fighting in China is growing steadily sharper on an ill-defined front stretching from the Yangtse northwards almost to the boundary of Inner Mongolia.

The Japanese thrust to the northwest from Hankow, it is reported, is meeting with severe resistance and the Chinese troops are counter-driving in the Hankow area in order to relieve the pressure.

## To Improve Prospects of Head Teachers

### Department Devising Measures

Certain measures are being devised by the Education Department to prevent the head-teachers of schools, appointed on assistant teachers' salary scales, from stagnating without a chance of promotion.

The recent changes in the Education Code, it is stated, have made necessary some arrangements for avoiding such stagnation.

The head teachers of what are termed small schools, with staffs of fewer than six teachers, are allotted salaries according to the assistant teachers' salary scale.

It is proposed by the Education Department in fairness to these head-teachers, so that it may be conducive to their greater efficiency, that vacancies in large schools should be filled by the transfer of head-teachers from the small schools. A head-teacher, it is stated, should serve for some time in a small school before being appointed to a larger school with a head-teacher's scale of salary.

Large schools are advised by the Director of Education to advertise such vacancies for head-teachers, if suitable transfers cannot be arranged.

## JEWELLERS TO MEET MINISTER

### Difficulties Caused by Shops Act

A meeting of the Colombo Fort Jewellers was held at the Colombo Jewellery Stores, Queen Street, yesterday, regarding difficulties caused by the Shop Act, and, after considering the letter from the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, the following were selected to form the deputation to meet the Minister tomorrow at 10.30 a. m. Muhandiram H. V. Panchi Singho Ratnaweera, and Messrs. N. D. H. Abdul Carzem, M. Thaha Cassim, M. A. C. M. Saleh, A. S. Maccan Markar, P. A. Keerthiratne, M. Hanifa Ismail, E. A. Fernando and W. F. de Silva.

The meeting further discussed the point of view of the Colombo Fort Jewellers, and agreed to present their case upon the basis that nothing short of an exemption would give them relief. They also decided that the facilities contemplated in the Ordinance with regard to shop assistants should not be interfered with in any case.

## Destroyer Afridi Lost

### Covered Withdrawal at Namsos

London, Monday.

An Admiralty communique states that the destroyer Afridi has been sunk. Following the withdrawal of our troops from Namsos, His Majesty's ships, of which the destroyer Afridi (Captain P. L. Vian) was one, provided the defence for the troop convoy against aircraft and submarine attack.

With the arrival of daylight, repeated waves of enemy aircraft kept up an incessant attack upon the convoy, but the barrage maintained by the anti-aircraft guns of the escort was so effective that the troop transports were untouched.

It was in the course of this operation that the Afridi was struck by bombs and subsequently sank.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down. The next of kin in the Afridi have been informed. Captain Vian received the D. S. O. in April for his part in rescuing the Altmark prisoners.

### French Ship Too

A French Admiralty communique announces that the French destroyer Bison was sunk during an attack by a German plane on an Allied troop convoy last Friday. A large number of the crew were saved. The convoy was attacked in the North Sea. None of the ships in the Allied convoy was hit, but the Bison (2,435 tons), which formed part of the escort, was sunk.

## DOCTORATE FOR TAGORE

### Oxford University Honours Poet

Calcutta, April 30.

It is understood that the Syndicate of the Oxford University have commissioned Sir Maurice Gwyer and Sir S. Radhakrishnan to confer on its behalf, the degree of Doctor of Literature on Rabindranath Tagore.

It is expected that the ceremony of the conferment of the Doctorate will be held sometime in July in Calcutta, when the Poet returns here from Kalimpong.

## Boy Prodigy of Konkani

Bombay, May 4.

The amazing news of a boy, hardly six years old, reciting by heart chapter and verses from all the plays of Shakespeare, quickly giving out the year of almost every important event in history from 55 B. C. down to the end of Great War and discussing international situation like a Professor of Politics comes from a village in Karwar, North Kanara district.

The boy, whose name is Venkappa Burud, also talks a number of languages including French, Hindi, Marathi, Tu'u and his own mother-tongue. Konkani people who have visited him say that the boy's intellect is colossal. Burud himself is quite indifferent about his marvelous powers. He nonchalantly says that he has passed his M. A. examination long ago and now wants to try for a nice job!

REMEMBER THAT  
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR  
STARTS ON MAY 14th.

## JAFFNA CELEBRATES THE GOLDEN JUBILEE

OF HER

## NATIONAL INSTITUTION

AT

## THE ALL-CEYLON INDUSTRIAL RALLY AND CARNIVAL

FROM

MAY 14<sup>TH</sup> ——— 21<sup>ST</sup>

\*

## A GRAND OPPORTUNITY

TO

## HOIST YOUR BUSINESS FLAG IN JAFFNA

ENJOY YOURSELVES TO THE FULL

COME ALL, YOUNG AND OLD

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL

## Coconut Poonac As A Food For Livestock

(Continued from page 1)

erty especially in a warm climate.

An interesting fact about the composition of coconut poonac is that its nutritive ratio, that is the proportion of protein to carbohydrate and fat, is 1 to 4. This one to four ratio is the generally accepted correct ratio for a balanced ration for milk production in cattle, for young growing pigs, and for egg production in poultry. In other words coconut poonac is in itself a balanced ration and can be added to any balanced mixture of foodstuffs without altering the nutritive ratio. Any livestock owner who is using a mixture of foodstuffs which has been compounded so as to form a balanced ration can add coconut poonac to the mixture in any quantity required without the necessity of working out rather complicated calculations.

The points to be observed when feeding coconut poonac to various classes of livestock are summarized below.

### For Cattle

It has been stated above that coconut poonac is in itself a balanced ration for milk production. That means that it contains protein in the correct proportion to carbohydrate and fat. It is not, however, safe to assume that coconut poonac alone as the concentrate ration will be ideal for dairy cattle. For instance such a ration would certainly contain too little calcium to supply the needs of a milking cow.

There are many cows in Ceylon which receive little else than coconut poonac as a concentrate ration. Such cows may milk well as a rule but it is not uncommon to hear their owners complain that they experience difficulty in getting such cows to calve regularly. The cause of this difficulty is most likely the deficiency of calcium and possibly in addition an overfat condition of the cows as a result of depending too much on coconut poonac alone. The deficiency in calcium can be corrected by adding a simple mineral mixture such as 2 parts of ground limestone or coral and 1 part of common salt to the poonac and it is strongly recommended that in all cases where coconut poonac forms a large part of the ration such a mineral mixture should be used. Three pounds of the mixture of limestone and salt should be added to each 100 lb. of poonac.

The deficiency of calcium in coconut poonac can also be corrected by including in the diet some foodstuff which is rich in calcium. Prominent among foods which can be added to coconut poonac for this purpose are gingelly poonac, any of the pulses such as dal, husk, and gram.

This method of correcting the deficiency of calcium in coconut poonac is better than the addition of a mineral mixture because the calcium as contained in such foods as gingelly is more readily assimilated by the cattle than when it is in the mineral or inorganic form. The obvious drawback, of course,

is the higher price of gingelly poonac as compared with the cost of a mineral mixture and in war time the fact that the bulk of our supplies of gingelly poonac have to be imported.

### For Feeding of Pigs

Coconut poonac is very largely used as a pig food in Ceylon. Pigs are often reared on a diet which consists largely of coconut poonac and water grass.

Such a diet may give satisfactory results if the pigs are allowed free range and so enabled to supplement the diet by other foods which they root up when foraging. For pigs which are kept confined in styes this diet is not quite adequate. It supplies all the protein, fat and carbohydrates required, indeed rather too much fat, but it does not supply sufficient calcium and iron. The rate of growth of young pigs on such a diet is often slow and older pigs often develop stiffness of the joints which is usually attributed to rheumatism. This slow growth rate and stiffness are both symptoms of calcium deficiency and indicate the desirability of supplementing the diet with calcium. This can be done by adding the mixture of salt and limestone mentioned above at the rate of 3 lb. of the mixture to each 100 lb. of poonac.

### For Horses

Coconut poonac is seldom or never fed to horses in Ceylon but it has been used in other countries with satisfactory results. It may be substituted for oats in approximately equal quantities.

It is not likely to prove a good food for race horses but could safely be used for hacks and polo ponies.

### For Poultry

Coconut poonac is not suitable to form any considerable proportion

(Continued on page 6)

## Village Education Council, Karainagar

The Village Education Council, Karainagar, which was formed on 11-2-40, has had its rules framed.

The "Object" of the Council shall be to promote education in Karainagar in any or all of the following ways:—

(a) By offering prizes for special subjects to be competed for by students in Karainagar.

(b) By paying in whole or in part. The school fees of deserving students of Karainagar.

(c) By making grants towards the funds of any school situated in Karainagar or paying the salary of any special teacher in any school.

(d) By endowing a school or schools in Karainagar.

(e) By taking over and managing any or all of the existing public schools in Karainagar.

(f) By organising and starting a new school or schools in Karainagar under its management.

(g) By carrying on educational work among the masses.

## The Navy of Today

(Continued from Page 1)

success that more of the older ships are now being converted on similar lines.

### Destroyer

Next in size to the cruiser and the smallest of the surface vessels comes the destroyer. Towards the end of the last century, naval circles became greatly disturbed over the advent of the torpedo. This weapon was carried in very small craft, known as torpedo boats. Large ships were built to sink the torpedo boat, and these were called torpedo boat destroyers. This name has now been shortened to destroyer.

The typical destroyer of to-day is of about 1,300 tons with a speed of between 40 and 50 miles per hour. She carries 4-7 guns, eight or ten torpedoes and has no armour protection. The destroyer's duties are very varied. They act as screens and advance guards to the battle fleet at sea. When with the fleet, they may be ordered to deliver torpedo attacks on the enemy ships by day or night, to attack and destroy submarines in the vicinity of the fleet, and to make smoke screens, behind which the fleet, as a whole, may hide its movements.

They are the greatest enemy the submarine possesses. With their great speed, they can very quickly reach the spot where a submarine has been seen and, with their depth charges, destroy or at least damage it.

### The Submarine

The submarine may be described as resembling an enormous steel cigar, with propellers and rudders at its tail, and one pair of fins or horizontal rudders at each end. Standing up on top, somewhere near the middle of the vessel, is a small round steel tower, known as the conning tower, which can be closed when the submarine dives. The periscope, which enables her to see, when submerged, comes up through the conning tower.

She possesses two separate kinds of engines. One for use on the surface when she steams along like any other vessel, and the other for use when submerged. The former are diesels, internal combustion engines, which require air as well as fuel for their operation. When the submarine has dived, she cannot, of course, obtain air and has to use electric motors, current for which is supplied from large storage batteries.

A submarine is fitted with large ballast tanks which, when filled with sea water, cause her to sink. She is then driven ahead by the motors and dives or surfaces according to the way in which her hydroplanes or fins are used. Compressed air is carried in large steel bottles and when it is desired to bring the submarine up again, this air is admitted to the ballast tanks, expelling the water and allowing the vessel to come to the surface.

The length of time for which a submarine can stay below is determined by the electricity supply. When this is exhausted, she must come up and use her Diesel engines to re-charge the batteries. No extra air is carried inside the vessel for breathing purposes, as

## THE LATE MR. V. SATHASIVAMPILLAI

### Largely Attended Funeral

The remains of Mr. V. Sathasivampillai Retd. Station Master, Ceylon Government Railways and the President of the C. G. R. Clerical Association were taken for cremation on Friday last at 4 p. m. to the Chemani crematorium.

The last rites were performed according to Hindu rites in the presence of a large gathering at his residence and the funeral pyre was lit by his only son Mr. S. Vijayaratham Headmaster, Iddaikkadu Bilingual School, Jaffna. The family mourners besides his widow are Mr. & Mrs. S. Vijayaratham (son and daughter in law) Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Nadrajah (son in law and daughter) Miss. K. Sathasivampillai (daughter, Miss. Kohini Nadarajah and Miss. Jayadevi Vijayaratham (grand daughters).

### Alteration of Train Arrangements on Jaffna Line

Mr. R. K. Kuruswamy Kurukkal, Manager of Schools, Kaitady has written to the General Manager of Railways as follows on the subject of alteration of train arrangements on Jaffna line:—

I have the honour to inform you that an agitation is being made by the Urban District Council and others of Jaffna to have the train arrangements altered in the Jaffna Line. I understand that a resolution of the committee was forwarded to the effect that the Down Night train should start at 8 p.m. from Jaffna and the up night mail should reach Jaffna at 7 a.m. These arrangements do not suit the public at all. It would only suit the U. D. C. officers to receive people in the morning conveniently having finished their morning duties and also during nights to send their friends after dinner to take train. If this is approved the public would stand to lose and I therefore request you not to have any alteration made in the present arrangements except that the up day train from Colombo should be made to reach Jaffna at 5.30 p. m. instead of 6.30 p. m. I should also suggest that another rail car should be made to run from Jaffna towards Palfai between 12.30 and 5 p. m.

These are the only arrangements you should make in the Jaffna Line and all the present arrangements are perfect and they may not be altered at all.

I wrote a letter about the delay to up night mail trains in Jaffna Line and I have not received any reply nor any action taken so far. My letter No. 2674 of 23 April 1940 refers.

the batteries are always exhausted before the air supply.

### Torpedo Tubes

The torpedo tubes are fixed in the hull and are mainly in the bows, though some submarines have tubes in the stern as well. When aiming a torpedo, the vessel herself is pointed at the target, the direction being obtained by the use of the periscope. This is, briefly, a rather elaborate mirror at the end of a long tube, which is raised up when the vessel is submerged, and which enables her to see even when she is 40 feet below the surface of the sea. At a greater depth than this she is, of course completely blind. (A Talk from the Delhi Station of the A.I.R.)

## NON - CEYLONESE FRANCHISE

SERIOUS SITUATION

### STATE COUNCIL TO DEBATE THE QUESTION

A motion by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, demanding the enforcement of the conditions relating to the franchise as laid down in the despatches of Lord Passfield and Sir Herbert Stanley has, it is understood, been given priority in the agenda for next week's meeting of the State Council.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Ministers this was discussed, and some members felt that it should be a motion sponsored by the Ministers and as such should be given pride of place in the agenda.

It was then found that if it was an official motion of the Board, it should be moved by the Leader, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, but the majority of the Board decided that Mr. Bandaranaike should introduce it as a private motion, and that it should be given priority over all other business.

The question will, however, arise whether a private motion can be so placed on the agenda by the Board of Ministers, but the subject being one in which the great majority of members are keenly interested, it is possible that, if the need arises for the moving of the suspension of Standing Orders to enable Mr. Bandaranaike to move his motion on Tuesday, there will be little or no opposition.

#### To Force Debate

The introduction of this motion by Mr. Bandaranaike, it is understood, is to force a debate on the situation that has arisen owing to the hanging of the electoral registers in certain constituencies by the registering officers, and the subsequent discovery by the Legal Secretary of a letter by Lord Passfield to Mr. L. X. Pereira giving an assurance that no stamp fee was necessary for applications for domicile by non-Ceylonese, in spite of such a stipulation being made in the despatches from Lord Passfield to Sir Herbert Stanley.

After the Ministers met the Governor on Saturday at Nuwara Eliya and discussed this subject, Sir Andrew Cadogan, it is gathered, undertook to represent matters to the Secretary of State.

Later, however, the Ministers were not satisfied with the manner

## KEEN INTEREST IN INDIA

### Americans Disappointed with British Policy

London, Monday.

Americans, says the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, read with keen regret the news of the British decision about India under which the Governors of Seven Provinces will continue to hold the powers they assumed when the Congress Ministers resigned. If it be said that India is not this country's business, the answer is that the people of the United States have always been inclined to give their judgement upon events in the rest of the world, and their interest in India has been particularly keen in recent years.

Although Britain's difficulties are realised, there has been a persistent hope that some solution might be found. It is taken for granted that German propaganda in this country will now be redoubled in the effort to show that British policy in India proves that the Allies are not fighting for democracy, as Americans have been told.

in which the Governor proposed to place the matter before the Secretary of State, and decided on debating the issue in the State Council so as to be in a position to acquaint the Secretary of State with the views of the Council.

The Governor, it is understood, desired to inform the Secretary of State of what had taken place and why sympathising with the position in which the indigenous population had been placed, expressed the opinion that nothing could be done by him in the circumstances to give them relief and leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State.

It is expected that the debate will occupy at least two days.

Mr. Bandaranaike's motion is as follows:—

"That in view of the serious situation that has arisen in connexion with the registration of non-Ceylonese voters for State Council elections this Council demands that immediate steps be taken to give effect to the proposals contained in paragraph 35 of Governor Stanley's Despatch dated June 2nd, 1929, and approved by the Secretary of State in paragraph 10 of his despatch dated October 16th, 1929."

## Germans Planning Fresh Action

### Army and Navy Leave Cancelled

The Hague, Tuesday.

IT is officially announced that army and navy leave have been cancelled. The cancellation of leave also applies to workers in war industry and to the anti-aircraft, artillery, air force and searchlight sections. A further order recalls two classes of marines specially concerned with coastguard duties who have been ordered to report to headquarters at Rotterdam. Soldiers, sailors and airmen are already hurrying to rejoin their units and men arriving at various stations to start their leave are being ordered back to their posts.

Nothing is known definitely of the reasons which prompted today's order. While fears of a new Nazi coup had increased during the past few days the announcement took the Dutch people by surprise since they had believed that the danger to the Low Countries had somewhat receded.

It is understood that although anxiety had been felt on several occasions in the past, a more than usually serious view is being taken here of the present situation.

Today's German newspapers speak in huge headlines of the imminence of new events. The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says: "Great decisions are in sight", and the intensity of German propaganda seems clearly to indicate that the Germans are planning fresh action to "forestall" the Allies.

While the tension thus grows in all countries surrounding Germany, the Nazi Press also seems to hint tonight at the possibility of air raids on shipyards in Great Britain, perhaps with the deliberate intention of making British flesh creep.

### Was Provoked

Chavakachcheri, Wednesday.

Kanapathipillai, a man of Elathumadurai, 15 miles from Chavakachcheri, is remanded on a charge of having murdered Somanathan. It was alleged that he had fatally assaulted Somanathan, who he found with his wife in a patch of jungle.

### Peace Move Possible by U.S. and the Vatican

Washington, Wednesday

The belief is growing here that Mr. Roosevelt is planning some move connected with the war. Some observers express the opinion that a peace move may be made by the White House coincidentally with an appeal by the Vatican. Mr. Roosevelt today suddenly cancelled his usual Press conference on the plea that he was writing his speech for the Scientific Conference.

Today he lunched with Mr. Gerard, a former Ambassador in Berlin, and conferred with Mr. Summer Welles in the afternoon. He also recently conferred with Mr. Stimson. Circles close to the White House declare that the President is interested in preventing the spread of the war to Italy.

## HITLER TO ACHIEVE WHAT NAPOLEON FAILED?

AN INVASION OF ENGLAND

### ITALIAN PAPER'S VIEW

"Napoleon's attempt to invade England will certainly and soon be attempted by Germany in this war" declared Signor Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's paper *Il Telegrafo*, in a weekly broadcast to Italian troops.

Signor Ansaldo concluded, "We have already seen remarkable happenings. We shall see even more remarkable ones which will shake the pillars of the world".

Details have reached here of an organised anti-Allied demonstration in Milan in the week-end by about one hundred students who marched through the streets shouting, "Long live Germany" and "Death to Britain and France". They wrote on walls, "We want Hitler in London and Mussolini in Paris."

### Low Countries May be The Next

New York, Tuesday.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" tension in Berlin is more apparent than on the eve of the invasion of Denmark and Norway. The correspondent reports extraordinary delays in telephone conversations between Berlin and Holland and states that those Germans who are aware of this point to Holland and Belgium as the next scene of German action.

London, Tuesday.

Reuter reports the death of Mr. George Lansbury at the age of 81.

George Lansbury lived a long happy hardworking life. He was born of parents who ran away and got married when very young. His father came from Warwickshire and his mother from Radnorshire.

### Dutch Broadcasting Stations Silent

London, Wednesday.

None of the three Dutch radio stations was broadcasting this morning.

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## Coconut Poonac as a Food For Livestock

(Continued from page 4)

tion of the diet of laying hens because of its fattening properties. This applies especially to hens kept in confinement. It may be used to supplement other food-stuffs but should not form more than 10 per cent. of the mash.

For young growing cockerels it may be used more freely and for such birds it is a useful food.

Analysis of Mill and  
Chekku Poonac

	Mill Poonac. Per cent.	Chekku Poonac. Per cent.
Water	11.4	12.4
Oil	8.0	15.0
Protein	21.2	18.0
Carbohydrate	42.4	41.0
Fibre	11.5	5.6
Ash	5.5	8.0

### Summary

To sum up: we have in coconut poonac a very valuable foodstuff suitable for many classes of livestock. Although many other cattle foods may become scarce in Ceylon, as a result of war conditions, coconut poonac is most unlikely to be affected.

Livestock owners can use it more largely than in normal times and should bear in mind when doing so its special qualities as described above. The main points to bear in mind in order to get the best results from coconut poonac are as follows:—

(a) Do not store it in a place where it may become damp.

(b) Remember that while it is rich in other food constituents coconut poonac is not a good source of calcium. Therefore give along with it either some food which is rich in calcium, for example gingelly poonac, or dhal husk or add a mineral mixture containing calcium.

(c) Do not use coconut poonac too liberally for laying hens especially for laying hens which are confined to small runs.

(Tropical Agriculturist)

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