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PRISON LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES

Total Value About 2½ Lakhs

IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING MORE WORK

AS in the past, work in the prisons has proceeded along the three principal channels of industrial operations, public utility works and the domestic services of the prisons. Approximately one third of the convicted prison population is engaged in each class of labour, states the Inspector-General of Prisons, in his Report for 1939. He adds:

No noteworthy changes have occurred in public utility works (which consist mainly of stone quarrying at Mahara, land reclamation at Jaffna and anti-malarial measures, town scavenging and earth works at various places like Anuradhapura, Badulla and Batticaloa) and in domestic services but for reasons referred to below there has been a considerable reduction in the volume of industrial activity in the industrialized prisons. The main reason for this reduction, which amounts to a decrease of approximately 8 per cent. on the total output value of 1938, is of course the drastic curtailment of public expenditure imposed as a war economy measure and the consequential decrease in the spending powers of Departments on all classes of material and equipment since October 1939. In consequence of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission also retrenched stocks of furniture and other equipment became available and naturally contributed to the reduction of orders received by the prisons. Lastly the discovery of certain irregularities in the system of Prison industries in Welikada Prison and the necessity for a series of verifications of stock and material called for some reorganization and resulted in a slowing down of industrial operations in that prison. Generally speaking orders for manufacture were plentiful during the first nine months of the year under re-

view but since October, 1939, there has been a serious shortage of work and in consequence a great deal of idleness in the highly industrialized prisons, which, organized on the basis of industry and situated in the heart of populous towns as they are, cannot readily adapt themselves to other forms of employment. This position is likely to persist in 1940 and may have serious repercussions on the maintenance of prison discipline. The recommendations made in Sessional Paper II of 1938 have been under consideration by the Treasury and the Home Ministry during the year and with the prospect of a general shortage of work in all the public manufacturing institutions, including the Government Factory and the prisons, the creation of a Co-ordinating Committee of Government manufactures is proposed in order that the requirements of all consuming departments can be scrutinized and allocated in proportion to the needs of each of the manufacturing institutions. To what extent this proposal is likely to affect the prisons is difficult to visualize as the Committee has not yet begun to function but it seems to be clear that unless other markets for prison made goods are developed—such for example the commercialized Departments like the Railway and Electrical Undertakings—there is every prospect of a continued shortage of work in the prisons. Another question which has given cause for concern is that of delay in the execution of Prison manufactures. Here the Department is and has been for some time at a disadvantage by the triple handicaps of worn-out plant, the replacement of which is a matter of difficulty owing to lack of funds, inadequate expert supervision and co-ordination of industrial effort and lack of advanced

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THE CHURCHILL TEAM

A Diversified Crew

By H. G. Wells

Mr Winston Churchill is a man of great imagination, enterprise and resolution, and there can be no question of the invigorating effect his accession to the Premiership will have upon the whole nation. The lurking and demoralising dread of irresolution in high places is lifted.

He knows now that the war will be fought hard, obstinately and intelligently and that the British peoples need no longer glance apprehensively backward when they should be facing their enemies and the world with a single mind.

It not only displays the new Captain's inspiring persuasiveness, but also his courage that he has been able to assemble so diversified a crew to man the ship under his command. It is as extraordinary a mixture as anything the old press-gangs ever got together. All the new blood is fighting with the utmost vigour. Apart from that agreement, there is much that will have to be worked out in the breathing spaces between engagements.

Many Capable Men

Two things have been brought vividly before the public consciousness. One is that, outside the narrow circle of Mr. Chamberlain's friends, there is really a quite plentiful supply of capable men available for Government, and the other is the Jonah idea.

Before the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, the public criticised the whole Government. It will now criticise individuals. It is highly improbable that the captain will bring his ship into whatever port of victory may be attainable without very extensive changes indeed in his crew.

They may fight the war as one man, but wars are fought to gain a peace, and about the sort of peace we have to gain there seems to be a prospect of very bright and profitable discord aboard.

Even as a war leader, Churchill may be dangerous. He is the best war captain possible at the present time, but for all that he is dangerous. I have

watched his career with admiration, affection and occasional vivid disapproval for about 40 years. His outstanding qualities are imaginative vigour, uncritical loyalty to those about him, and an incapacity for understanding the limitations and meannesses of unimaginative people. I have never heard of him letting anyone down. But he has often been let down.

His 'Bold Failures'

His dangerousness lies in the fact that when he has conceived a plan, he may attempt to carry it out with associates and subordinates who cannot or will not grasp his conception, who will resist it secretly, and prove disingenuous and defective in its execution.

He has had his bold failures in the past because of this over confidence, and he may have them again. Still, I think it is better to take the risk of being shot in a Churchill adventure than face the certainty of national decay and disgrace under a Chamberlain regime.

His courage and personal loyalty are almost equally apparent in the new Cabinet. Who else could have imagined such a combination? His predecessor is not without honour in it, and he has tried to impose discretion on Mr. Duff-Cooper's explosive temperament by giving him, as Minister of Information, unlimited opportunity to be indiscreet.

Lord Halifax

Lord Halifax, with his blinkered mind, that peculiar vein of snobbish piety, which barred him from saving a crisis by going in person to "Bolshe" Russia and yet allowed him to be the guest and intimate of Goering, will still be aboard the ship as Foreign Minister, rubbing shoulders with the intelligent liberalism of Sir Archibald Sinclair and the leading minds of the Labour Party.

Another tribute our new captain has paid to friendship is the creation of a Ministry of Aircraft Production for Lord Beaverbrook. Lord Beaverbrook is a conspicuous figure in

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Resale of Toddy Taverns for Non-Payment of Instalments

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy in the undermentioned taverns for the period July 1, 1940 to September 30, 1940 on Saturday, June 29, 1940, at the Residency, Mullaitivu.

2. Particulars as to the conditions etc can be obtained on application at the Vavuniya Kachcheri.

S. S. NAVARATNAM,
Assistant Government Agent,

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, June 17, 1940.

Taverns referred to:—

No.	Local Area.	Division.	Closing time for tenders.
2	Valayanmadam	Maritime Pattus	9.30 a.m.
9	Kurisuddakulam	Vavuniya North	9.40 a.m.

[G 12, 24-6-40]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1940.

THE FRENCH SURRENDER

FRANCE HAS CONCLUDED AN armistice with Germany which will come into operation after a similar agreement has been signed with Italy. French plenipotentiaries have met HITLER at the historic Forest of Compiègne, on the very spot where twenty-two years ago MARSHAL FOCH dictated the terms of the armistice to a vanquished Germany under almost similar circumstances. Seated in the same saloon to make the scene as spectacular, HITLER rubbed in the contrast in the situation between then and now. With the resignation of M. REYNAUD, the party in favour of standing up to the aggressor suffered eclipse and the party for peace gained the ascendancy. We cannot blame France for desiring to put an end to the unavailing destruction of life and property, though we should wish that she had continued the resistance to the bitter end or at least made the capitulation of the army without asking for any conditions from HITLER. If the suddenness of the overthrow of France has been unparalleled, her sacrifice has also been no less unparalleled. The flower of the army and most of her military equipment have either been destroyed or gone into the hands of the enemy. The Battle of Flanders fought under the most unequal conditions undamned French morale which the subsequent Somme-Aisne Battle weakened still further, by the repetition of the staggering onslaught on a vaster scale. No wonder the finest army in Europe reeled under the blow and collapsed after two major battles. The army had shown wonderful courage and endurance and

went under after the most stubborn resistance. France has made all the sacrifice one could expect her to make in defence of democracy. If she now feels compelled to submit to the aggressor, the world must not blame her, but must feel thankful to her for the supreme sacrifice she has made.

The overthrow of France is ascribed to the out-of-date strategy of her generals and to political differences. The French general staff expected a war of sieges and trench actions as in 1914. The decisive part which tanks and aeroplanes was to play in the present war never entered into their immobile calculation. In the engagements before the gates of Paris the German air strength outnumbered the French by six to one. Because of the growth of Communism and Fascism the French people could not present a united front. Besides, as Marshal Petain justly observes, luxury and the growth of colonial wealth have made the nation soft and induced a disposition to take things easy and avoid the responsibilities of the family and the State. Perhaps this war has shown the correctness of Sir A. Kieth's view that a nation which does not keep alive its spirit of competition and pugnacity has to go under in the struggle.

The precise terms of the armistice are kept a secret, but its main principles are mentioned in the preamble. Germany will demand guarantees for preventing France's further participation in this war and means for the effective prosecution of the fight against Britain. Reparations also are hinted at as a likely demand. Hitler has not forgotten the Versailles Peace and seems bent on repeating its unhappy legacy. France now goes out of the picture as a belligerent till the termination of the present conflict. To Britain it is a serious blow. French ports, resources and factories may be utilised by Germany for its attacks on Britain. We do not think that the French fleet and air force will be surrendered to Hitler. By now they may be out of reach of Hitler and the French Government at Bordeaux. The surrender of these, if it comes to pass, will make British resistance more difficult than it is now. But however hard the struggle, we feel no doubt that Britain will prove equal to the task and that British doggedness will ultimately carry the day. The cabinet changes in U. S. A are pointers to the early entry of that democracy on the side of Britain. The speedy mobilisation of their resources by the two democracies will enable Britain not merely to repel the attacks of the enemy, but ere long to assume the offensive and save the world from the German menace.

Arrests Under Emergency Powers

Police Officers Detailed for Special Duty

Colombo, Saturday

A Squad of officers and men of the Crime Police have been detailed for special duty in connection with the action to be taken under the regulations of the Emergency Powers Order-in-Council.

This squad will be entrusted with the duty of arresting persons against whom warrants are issued by the Governor and also of watching the activities of organisations which might create unrest in the country. No further arrests have been made by the Police, but a member of the Sama Samaj Party is said to be evading arrest.

The Lanka Sama Samaj Party's printing shop at Kolonnawa is still held by the Police.

Intimation to Ministers

It is understood that at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Ministers, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, in his capacity as Minister of Home Affairs, informed the other members of the Board of the circumstances which led to the arrest and detention of certain members of the Lanka Sama Samaj Party, including two members of the State Council, under the Emergency Powers of the Governor.

It is learned that Sir Baron Jayatilaka expressed the opinion that the publications issued by the Sama Samaj printers could not be tolerated by any Government.

GOVT CLERICAL SERVICE

Successes from Jaffna Hindu College

The following students from the Jaffna Hindu College have passed the Government Clerical Service Examination held in March this year:—

G. Durainayagam, V. Kanagasabapathy, V. Ponnampalam, R. ShanmugaRatnam, V. Sakkalingam, S. Kumarakulasingam, K. Thangarajah, S. Suppiramaniam, N. Navaratnam and S. Subramaniam.

The Windsors in Spain

London, June 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in Barcelona today.

It was authoritatively stated in London last night that there is no truth in the ridiculous suggestion, on German and Italian radio reports, that an order has been made or contemplated for the arrest of the Duke of Windsor.

All possible steps are being taken for his safety and convenience.

Accountant, Dept of Commerce & Industries

Mr. K. Satchithananda, B. Sc. (Lond), A. C. A., has been appointed Accountant of the Department of Commerce and Industries. He assumes work today.

Mr. Satchithananda is the eldest son of Mr. V. S. S. Kumara-swamy, Practor, Kandermedam, Jaffna.

FRANCE SIGNS ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY

SIMILAR ARMISTICE WITH ITALY TO BE SIGNED

"CEASE FIRE" ORDER SIX HOURS AFTER ARMISTICE WITH ITALY

New York, Saturday.

THE National Broadcasting Company says the French signed an armistice with Germany at 4.50 p.m. G. M. T. The Columbia broadcasting company says the armistice does not take effect until a similar agreement is reached with Italy.

According to the Broadcasting Companies no details of terms are yet revealed. The plenipotentiaries are now en route to Italy. No confirmation has been received in London of the above reports.

The Broadcasting Companies state that General Huntzeiger signed for France and General Von Keitel for Germany.

After signature Keitel in a speech paid a tribute to both the French and the German dead. The speech moved the French and, it is interpreted as the first act of appeasement.

It is added that "cease fire" order won't be given until six hours after Germany has been informed that Italy and France had signed an armistice. Apparently there was no animosity between the German and the French negotiators during the conversations.

JAPAN MASSES TROOPS

On Border of Hong Kong

Hong Kong, Saturday.

Several thousand Japanese troops lined up on the border of the colony. The move is believed to presage an attempt by Japan to stop the alleged passage of supplies to the Chinese Government through Burma. Refugees are pouring into the colony from adjoining Chinese territory.

India to Train 300 Pilots More

Simla, June 21.

In connection with the expansion of the Indian Air Force, the Government of India is creating a reserve of trained pilots and skilled mechanics to be drawn on as required.

Plans for training three hundred additional pilots and two thousand mechanics as the first step in the creation of the reserve will be put into operation forthwith.

Over 10,000 'planes Bought in U. S.

New York, Friday.

The Anglo-French Purchasing Board has announced that new contracts for purchase of over 1,500 American planes were placed last week, bringing the number of planes purchased by the Board in the United States to over 10,000 with nearly 2,500 already delivered.

WEEK BY WEEK

BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO WIN THE WAR

BY MAN ABOUT TOWN

OF Britain's determination to continue the struggle to a finish, there is no doubt. This determination is going to pull the world from the Nazi menace. The deathless spirit of confidence in her ability and the righteousness of her cause will be deciding factors in Britain's ultimate triumph. The bull dog tenacity of purpose, and the characteristic of never owning a defeat made England face similar situation in the past. I think it was Napoleon who said that England loses every battle but not the last. The last battle in this war will be won by England to redeem an already lost Europe. France's armistice with the Axis partners came as a shock to the civilized world. If Mr. Reynaud described Leopold's act as a treachery, civilization can well call Marshal Petain's act as double treachery to Britain and the ideal of Democracy. When the history of this war is written, historians will no doubt pay much attention to this surrender of France. England may be bombed, Westminster may be in flames, Royal Oaks may sink to the bottom, but England will never lower her flag. On this sure foundation, victory will be won.

The Empire Effort

Just as the poet sang "I live for the cause that needs assistance", England is today fighting for a cause that needs all possible help from her Empire. The Dominions are in it in right earnest. I am glad at last our Ministers are going to do something in this direction. Tomorrow, most probably the Leader of the House will move a Supplementary vote for Rs. 5 millions as a part of Ceylon's share in the Empire effort. They also have other plans which Sir Baron Jayatilake will place before the State Council. One thing ought to be remembered and that is if anything is to be done, it ought to be done as early as possible.

What of India? The present political impasse is unfortunate. In this England and equally India are to blame. A new world order is being created by this war and can India with her past civilisation and visions of a golden future drift aimlessly? Should the Indian National Congress content itself with mere passive sympathy? India's future is being decided elsewhere mere declarations of sympathy and abhorrence for Nazi rule at this stage will do no good. Therefore this passive sympathy for freedom, democracy and international decency is ineffective, if not perilous. Congress must give its complete support to Britain.

What Next?

The supreme question of the hour is will Hitler risk an invasion? There are indications that he is about to launch in this gamble. First he must destroy British sea power and wrest the trident of Neptune from England. He is now in full command of the French Channel Ports. However Hitler knows that his navy is either scuttled or captured. Thus to achieve an invasion, he will have to solely depend on his air arms and his submarines. But England is

fully conscious that she has a navy and an equally superior air force. And fortified with the spirit of Jellicoe and the traditions of Jutland, England is ready for the challenge when it comes. Yet today is of supreme importance to England and the world. Since the French capitulation England stands alone in defence of democracy. The French action has created new problems both military and political.

The Scene Shifts

The spot-lights to watch during the next few days are General Franco, Comrade Stalin and President Roosevelt. Stalin has no love for both Hitler and England. He hopes that Britain and Germany will soon get tired of war; they will become exhausted and helpless. Then he will get an opportunity of proclaiming a proletarian revolution in the two countries. But will he succeed? General Franco may insist on his having Gibraltar and may even get the active help of the Axis by giving passage to German troops through Spain for the attack of the Port. America is fast getting into the war. Daily measures are taken there bringing the U. S. nearer war. The appointment of Col. Stimpson and Mr. Knox is very significant. Who knows within the next few days America may be a belligerent.

A Great Event

Last week saw the end of a great job begun some sixty seven years ago by the Buddhists. The climax reached last Monday when the jewelled crown for the pinnacle of the Ruanweliseya Dagoba was crowned. This is a great achievement for Ceylon, Anuradhapura drew crowds of thousands from all parts of the island. The cries of 'Sadhū' 'Sadhū' were heard everywhere and this is in contrast to the booms of cannons and ariel bombardments in the west. Ceylon can well be proud of this event.

New Policy of Indian Congress

Wardha, June 21.

The Working Committee of the National Congress passed a resolution renouncing the principle of non-violence in opposing external aggression.

At the same time the path of Congress to secure its internal political aims will continue to be strictly non-violent.

Mr. Gandhi, whose ideal is complete non-violence even as a weapon against aggression, is free from responsibility for the party's new policy.

French Vessels fly the Union Jack

Istanbul Saturday.

Six French tankers, anchored here, have been transferred to British ownership and have hoisted the British flag.

ARMISTICE CONDITIONS WITH GERMANY

"Atonement For 1918 Injustice"

FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES MEET HITLER

London, Friday.

THE only news so far received in London of the progress of the efforts initiated by Marshal Petain for the termination of hostilities in France has been derived from German news agency messages describing the scene staged by the Nazis at Compiègne where, in the same railway carriage in which the Armistice of November 11th, 1918, was signed, General Keitel, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the German Army, in the presence of Hitler, Goering and other Nazi leaders, is reported to have read to the French delegates a declaratory preamble to the armistice terms. The terms are not disclosed.

The preamble recapitulated the familiar Nazi thesis of the events of November, 1918, and after, and went on to declare that the choice of the venue for today's ceremony had the object of "serving for all time to wipe out a remembrance which was not to the glory of France and for Germany was the deepest shame of all time."

It proceeded to assert that Germany had no intention, in framing armistice terms, of abusing the character of so brave an enemy as France which, after a strong defence, had been completely defeated. There has been no indication so far of the reply tendered by the French delegates who are stated to have been General Huntzinger, General Bergeret, Rear-Admiral Leluc and M. Leon Noel.

Greeted with Upraised Hand

Berlin, Friday.

Hitler arrived at 3.15 in the afternoon and was received by Hermann Goering, Admiral Raeder, General von Brauchitsch General Keitel, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Rudolf. The French delegation appeared at 3.30 each delegate being greeted by Hitler with upraised hand. After General Keitel read the preamble and the official interpreter had translated it all stood. Hitler left the dining car accompanied by his suite at 3.42 p. m.

Shortly after Hitler left, the French withdrew to their tents to discuss the terms. They had at their disposal direct telephonic communication with their Government. They returned to resume contact with General Keitel shortly after six in the evening.

The German news agency declares, "The Fuehrer performed the action of handing over the armistice conditions in the Forest of Compiègne in the same dining car as that in which Marshal Foch, on November 11th, 1918 in shameful circumstances, dictated the armistice to the German intermediaries." It adds: "Today's proceedings in the Forest of Compiègne have atoned for the injustice committed against Germany. The dignified treatment of an honourably-defeated enemy contrasted with the Memorial in

this place testifying to the eternal hatred with which Gallic contempt scorned the undefeated German army. At the Fuehrer's order General Keitel read the following preamble to the armistice conditions:

"Trusting to the assurance given to the German Reich by President Wilson and confirmed by the Allied Powers, the German defence forces, in November, 1918, laid down their arms. Thus ended a war which the German people and its Government did not want and in which, despite vastly superior forces, the enemy did not succeed in defeating our army, navy or air forces.

"Breach of Promise"

"At the moment of the arrival of the German Armistice Commission, there began a breach of the promise solemnly given. On November 11th, 1918, there began in this very train a period of suffering for the German people. Whatever could be done to a nation in the way of dishonour, humiliation and human and material suffering began at this point. Broken promises and perjury were used against a nation which, after over four years of heroic resistance, had shown only one weakness—namely that of believing the promises of Democratic statesmen.

"On September 3rd, 1939, twenty five years after the outbreak of the world war, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany without any reason. Now, the war has been decided by arms. France is defeated and the French Government has asked the German Government to make known the German conditions for an armistice. If the historic Forest of Compiègne has been chosen for the handing over of these terms, this is done in order, by this act of atoning justice, to wipe out once and for all a memory which for France was not a glorious one in its history and which was felt by the German nation as the deepest shame of all times.

German Aims

"After a heroic resistance, France has been defeated in a single bloody battle and has collapsed. Germany does not, therefore, intend to give to the armistice negotiations with such a brave opponent, a shameful character. The purpose of the German demands is:

(1) "To prevent the resumption of the fight.

(2) "To give Germany all safeguards for the continuation of the war against Great Britain which has been forced upon her, as well as to create preliminaries for the construction of a new peace, the essential conditions of which will be the restoration of the wrong done with violence to the German nation."

The news agency concludes: "After reading the preamble, the Fuehrer left the scene of the negotiations to the strains of the German national anthem."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHY BUS FARES ARE INCREASED

Sir,—I read in the recent issues of the local press that a largely attended meeting of residents of a certain area resolved to protest against the increase in bus fares, and that, failing redress, they would revert to the old mode of travelling by cart.

I hold no brief for the Government or the Transport owners but as one who knows the elements of road transport economics, I must express surprise at the utter lack of knowledge displayed by those who took the above decision. It is obvious to all concerned that the bus services, except a few substantial concerns operated without any semblance of co-ordination of control imposed over them, until the beginning of this year. The result was that they charged rates well below economic levels without putting anything by for overheads and renewals, quite apart from any remuneration on capital employed. The evils which have followed from wasteful and unbridled competition has resulted in the passing of the new Motor Ordinance. In the interest of the public, apart from the transport owners themselves, the bus owners are under statutory obligation to have:—

- (a) Compulsory third party insurance.
- (b) Limitation of the hours of work of the drivers.
- (c) Payment of minimum wages for drivers and conductors.
- (d) Omnibuses run to a specified time-table and on specified routes.

(e) Stringent control of defective vehicles and overloading. Having regard to the above factors, the Government prescribes the fares to be charged. Knowing as I do transport conditions in other countries, my opinion is that the fares authorised do not permit of any good margin for depreciation, interest on money invested, or even proper maintenance. It will therefore be seen that the bus owners did not increase the fares of their own free will.

Under modern conditions travel between home and office is as much a necessary part of a man's expenses as the rent of a house. It would seem that a man's wages should be such as to enable him to meet the fair cost of both necessities. No one has ever proposed that house owners should be required to let their houses at less than commercial rents. Why then should road transport owners be required to carry passengers at less than economic fares?

The hot-headed feeling of the people is that they were accustomed to travel at less than economic fares and that these should not under any circumstances be increased. Having regard to their economic future—not because of the increase in bus fares—I would very much like them to revert to the old mode of transport—the bullock cart.

The largely attended meeting also resolved to request the Commissioner of Motor Transport to permit buses going to and from the garage to pick up and set down passengers. If permission is granted, this will very definitely defeat the object of co-ordina-

tion and control aimed under the provisions of the Moto Ordinance, as the buses will charge all sorts of fares and thus reduce the legitimate earnings of the buses which are definitely licensed to ply in that area. It is unfortunate that garages are situated outside the area of their activities. This gives rise to these ridiculous demands.

Before the fixing of time tables and routes and fares, certain bus owners were fortunate enough, but they have now to be content with a very diminished earning if their business is to last. To quote an instance, there were two rival companies in a section in Jaffna. Before fixing time-tables etc, the Commissioner of Motor Transport explained that as there were more buses than are required on the route, each bus would probably have only a trip a day and that some would be lucky to have their turn during the peak hours of the business and others at slack moments. One section was earning about Rs. 300 a month and the other about Rs. 75/. The bus owners, after a good deal of persuasion in which the Assistant Commissioner of Motor Transport, a leading lawyer and the undersigned took part for two days, have merged themselves into a company and are operating their service to the satisfaction of all concerned. As a result of merging, they have laid up half the buses and save a good deal in insurance, maintenance, renewals etc.

Once the travelling public grasp these fundamental facts, they will promptly get rid of not a few popular fallacies as to the equitable basis of bus fares. The public may keep on imploring the authorities to compel the road transport owners to charge on this or that basis but it is impossible as no one knows what the cost of carriage is. Even the C. of M. T., who has access to all the accounts and returns he chooses to call for can only arbitrarily estimate a fare that can only be roughly ascertained. The question of fixing bus fares in this country definitely involves social, economical and political considerations and I believe the C. M. T. is following a very equitable course.

Yours Etc.
Colombo. S. VYDIALINGAM.

Sea-Bathe

Sir,—The Church Missionary Society in particular and Educationalists in general are pooter today by the unimely passing away of the Revd: Henry Peto, M. A., who held the Principalship of St. John's College, Jaffna, since 20th May 1920 till his end on 14th June 1940 for an unbroken period of more than 20 years. To perpetuate his dear memory combined with the connected tragic circumstances, the desirability of establishing a suitable public bathing place in or about Jaffna with life saving apparatus should suggest itself to us.

Thanking you for a small space in a corner of your next issue.

Yours faithfully,
Seewawasa, S. R. SATHASEEVAN
Kaithady
18th June 1940.

THE CHURCHILL TEAM

(Continued from Page 1)

British public affairs. He has an attractive, entertaining and slightly impish personality and he is as enthusiastic and understanding aviator, but as an energising industrial force, he is practically an untried man.

His new job is a vital one; it calls for a peculiar combination of ruthless drive, grim integrity and perspicacity.

He may have all this in reserve. I am disposed to believe he has, and that he may yet unmask a new and better Beaverbrook, but his burlesque policy of isolation and the astrological section of the "Express" give, I admit, no great promise of anything of the sort.

Labour Members

Turn now to another section of the new crew, the group of Labour members. How will the new captain work with them? They are quite unlike their worthy predecessors, who came almost deferentially and apologetically into the last war Coalition.

They are men of a later generation and a better training, men of sound and tried administrative ability, and with a breadth of outlook and a capacity for understanding the smothered popular desires and resentments abroad that must certainly be of the utmost value in the days ahead. Years ago, writing from a different standpoint, the new captain asked, "Can Labour govern?" Now I think he will get a fresh answer to his question.

The new men are all open and declared Socialists; and quite alive, as their prototypes were not, to the dangers of a looting of nationalised resources by a restoration of private ownership as the struggle passes its urgent climax and wears down towards the ideas of peace. And I do not see any great incompatibility between their conception of the days to come and those of Sir Archibald Sinclair, who is a Liberal but not an individualist.

Attitude Towards Russia

They understand their Russia far better than the ill-educated public school-boys who have hitherto dominated our foreign affairs, and for them a "Bolshie" is neither an unspeakable terror nor an impeccable angel.

They know how to keep to a steady, constructive line between that frantic terror of dispossession which animates our rich and rentier Conservatives and the mere nuisance activities of the Communists.

Their influence upon the still open and active mind of Mr. Churchill may be very considerable.

Because it is an open secret that the new captain is not a rich man and has never displayed the slightest disposition to become a rich man. It is no secret from the public that for him money is something with which you get things. His abilities give him considerable earning power, and his habits of mind are very much those of all of us more or less able workers who live mainly on earned income. Not much more than a year ago he was, I know, thinking of selling his house and going on a lecturing

tour in America to restore the balance of his affairs.

"He Hates Cruelty"

He at least does not go through life with a list of investments clutched like a sacred talisman to his bosom. His attitude towards Russia was never the attitude of the sacred property owner. It was his humanity and not his pocket that was hurt.

He hates cruelty, and in the days of the ill-fated Archangel expedition, he considered that any dealings with any elements of the Russian Revolution was "shaking hands with murder." That was an excessive reaction to specific outrages for which it is impossible to indict a whole people. To-day, he has moved far towards the Labour interpretation of that vast and complex upheaval.

"An Old Fabian"

In Mr. Amery, again, the Labour contingent of the crew will find an old Fabian, with the fullest ability to understand a constructive policy at home as well as in India and abroad.

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[Mis. 242. 10 6-40 to 1-7-40] [M]

Prize Distribution

The Prize Distribution of the Hindu English School, Sandilipay, took place on Friday the 14th inst., at 7.30 p. m. in the school hall with Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C. C. S. in the chair. After an interesting programme had been gone through a satisfactory school report was read by the Headmaster, Mr. K. Thillampalam, B. A. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Coomaraswamy. Mr. S. J. Gunasegaran, Inspector of Schools commented eloquently on the success of the Co-education at Sandilipay. Mr. Jegarajasingham thanked all the people for the encouragement they had given the school by their presence that evening. The function terminated with a drama by the students of the school.

PRISON LABOUR & INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 1)

knowledge of the probable requirements of the consuming departments. The second handicap is fortunately to be remedied shortly by the appointment of a Superintendent of Prison Industries but inefficient plant apart from involving heavy repair bills cannot but result in delay in the execution of orders due to increasingly frequent breakdown and necessity for overhaul. With regard to the third difficulty mentioned the inconvenience caused to indenting Departments can be greatly reduced if they furnish this Department with a list of their annual requirements of manufactured articles for the coming financial year in June of each year. This could be done in the same manner as when they, complying with the requirements of financial regulation 690, send in a list of their annual requirements of stores to the Government Storekeeper. If this information is available in advance it will be possible to anticipate what demands are shortly to be made on Prison industries and to turn out for stock articles which can later be issued to Government Departments as and when their indents arrive. This is a matter worthy of careful consideration by all indenting Departments as it will help to save them the inconvenience, necessarily experienced, when the goods they require are delayed. The following is a summary of the principal industrial operations carried out in the prisons (mostly in the Welikada and Bogambara Prisons) and of the output value of each.

Carpentry

The Carpentry Workshops, which provide work for a daily average of about 350 prisoners and in which some 19,346 cubic feet of timber were used, experienced some shortage of work. In consequence the output value fell from Rs. 94,617 in 1938 to Rs. 76,968—a decrease of Rs. 17,649 in 1938-39. At one stage of the year work was so slack that the workshop strength had to be cut down to less than 50.

A good deal of work for the Railway, Medical and Postal Departments was done in the Tailoring Workshops where however the output of work can be considerably increased if other Government Departments follow the example set by the Postal Department and obtain their requirements of uniform from the prisons where the standard of tailoring is as good as the work done by any of the Government contractors who make uniforms for Government Departments. The output value of the Tailoring Workshops increased by Rs. 2,525 over the figures for the previous year to Rs. 37,627 during 1938-39.

The steam laundry at Welikada Prison is one of the few workshops that has remained unaffected by economy measures or shortage of work but was seriously affected during the early part of the year by shortage of water. Only 1,987,869 as against 2,335,432 pieces in the previous year were dealt with and for over three months during the severe

drought experienced during the early part of the year practically no work was possible and most of the Government hospitals and institutions in Colombo had to be served with notices to make private arrangements for getting their soiled linen washed elsewhere till the water situation improved. As may be expected, the value of laundry work dropped from Rs. 63,625 in 1937-38 to Rs. 49,707 in the year under report.

The output from the weaving and textile workshops amounted to Rs. 23,557, an increase of Rs. 3,275 over the figure for the previous year. In order to accelerate output two new weaving looms; a fern winder and a bobbin winder were procured through the Crown Agents. Workshop accommodation is however proving inadequate and further expansion will be difficult unless new buildings are provided.

The value of the shoe and leather work done in the prisons decreased by Rs. 1,181 to Rs. 7,025 during 1938-39. This decrease is due to the lack of orders and in particular to the economy measures introduced in respect of issues of boots to the prison staff. A number of shoes were made during the latter portion of the year for the Ceylon Naval Volunteer Reserve and it is hoped that more orders of this nature will be received from other units of the local Defence Forces.

Coir and fibre work is the only industry that is carried on extensively in almost all the small as well as the large industrialized prisons. The output value of this industry during the year was Rs. 18,608 an increase of Rs. 6,252 but a large proportion of this increase is due to the accumulation of stocks of fibre and string as this was the only type of work available for prisoners at times when there was a scarcity of other forms of industrial work.

Rattan articles of every description are manufactured at both Welikada and Kandy Prisons for Government Departments and, to a small extent, on private orders and the output of these workshops decreased by Rs. 554 to Rs. 9,030 in 1938-39.

Work in the blacksmith and tin-smith workshops was on the whole plentiful and the output increased by Rs. 730 to Rs. 10,378 in 1938-39.

Orders for prison made soap, principally from the Government Stores and the Railway showed a marked reduction and the output fell by Rs. 2,067 to only Rs. 6,564 during the year. In addition to meeting all prison requirements of soap this workshop also produces a satisfactory quality of furniture polish which has to a large extent replaced the more expensive maison polish. The brush making workshop produces brushes and brooms of various kinds made out of both imported and local raw materials. They compare favourably with imported articles and thanks to increased support from the Railway the output value increased by Rs. 518 to Rs. 6,117 in spite of reduced demands from other Departments.

A small painting and printing workshop at Welikada Prison did work to the value of Rs. 816 and

the transport facilities of the Industrial Branch earned Rs. 2,105 bringing the total value of prison industrial undertakings to Rs. 248,537.83 as against Rs. 270,785.45 in 1937-38—a reduction of Rs. 22,147.61 the reasons for which have been explained above. In view of the ever increasing volume of work and responsibility connected with Prison Industries it is satisfactory to record that provision has at long last been made in the 1939-40 Estimates for a special officer as Superintendent of Prison Industries. It is hoped that when this post is filled in 1940 it will be possible to reorganize and co-ordinate prison industrial undertakings in such a way as to provide for greater efficiency and service to the consuming Departments of State but it is of equal importance that, both in the interests of reducing public expenditure and maintaining prison discipline, a sufficiency of work to keep the prisoners continuously employed and to assist in their vocational training should be provided and maintained at a steady rate.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 801.

In the matter of the intestate estate and Effects of the late V. Arumugam Nadarajah of Vannarponnai East Deceased.
Annalechumy widow of V. Arumugam Nadarajah of Vannarponnai East: Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Nadarajah Mahesan
 2. Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam
 3. Nadarajah Pathmanathan
 4. Nadarajah Batnarahah all of Vannarponnai East

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of November 1939 in the presence of Messrs Aiyadurai and Thambirajah Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the 1st respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents to represent them in the testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of January 1940 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna the 1st day of December 1939
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

February 21, 1940.
Time to show cause is extended till April 17, 1940

Intld. C. C.
D. J.
April 17, 1940.

Time to show cause is extended till 22-5-40

Intld. S. R.
D. J.
May 22, 1940

Time to shew cause is extended till June 26, 1940

Intld. C. C.
D. J.
(O. 20. 20 & 24-6-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 863.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Manoranchitham wife of Nadarajah of Veemankamam late of Manippay Deceased.
Kanagar Nadarajah of Audit Office, K. Lumpur by his Attorney Sinnappu Mappanar of Myliddy South Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minor 1. Nadarajah Ganeshan of Veemankamam
2. Vallipuram Thambiah of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd April 1940 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as Attorney of her lawful husband, K. Nadarajah, and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interests and of representing him in this case unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 10th day of July 1940 and state objections to the contrary.

The 5th day of June 1940.

Sd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 18. 20 & 24-6-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 856.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ambalavanar Ramanathan of Kaddudai Manipay

Deceased.
Annalechumy widow of A. Ramanathan of Chandilippay

- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Pathmavathy daughter of Ramanathan of Kaddudai
 2. Jayamaby daughter of Ramanathan of Chandiruppay
 3. Ramanathan Padmeswaran of do
 4. Ramanathan Pathmanathan of do
 5. Theivanaipillai widow of Ambalavanar of Kaddudai, Manipay

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner, coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of April 1940 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 28th day of May 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of April 1940.
Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 26th June 1940.

Intld. C. C.
District Judge.
(O. 19. 20 & 24-6-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 786.
In the matter of the estate of the
late Parupathapaththini wife of
Appacuddiapillai Nadarajah of
Coplay late of Kuala Lumpur
Deceased.

Mootatamby Senathirajah of Irupalai
attorney of Appacuddiapillai Nadarajah
of Kuala Lumpur.

And Petitioner.
Minor 1. Nadarajah Balasubramaniam and
2. Vaithilingam Subramaniam of Irupalai
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
petitioner praying that the abovenamed
2nd Respondent may be appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the
1st Respondent for the purpose of
watching the minor's interest in these
Testamentary proceedings and that
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the said deceased be granted to
him coming on for disposal before C.
Coomaraswamy, Esquire District
Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of
September 1939 in the presence of Mr.
M. Ratnasingam Proctor on the part
of the petitioner and his affidavit and
petitioner's petition having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
2nd Respondent may be appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st
Respondent who is a minor for the
purpose of these proceedings and that
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the said deceased be granted to
the Petitioner as Attorney of the
husband of the said deceased to wit—
Appacuddiapillai Nadarajah, unless the
Respondents shall appear before this
Court on the 22nd November 1939
and show cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

The 27th day of September 1939
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Ratnasingam
Proctor for Petitioner
22-11-39

Time to show cause extended to
20-12-39

Intd. C. C.
D. J.

20-12-39
Time to show cause extended to
17-1-40

Intd. C. C.
D. J.

17-1-40
Time to show cause extended to
21-2-40

Intd. C. C.
D. J.

21-2-40
Time to show cause extended to
17-4-40

Intd. S. R.
D. J.

17-4-40
Time to show cause extended to
22-5-40

Intd. S. R.
District Judge

22-5-40
Time to show cause extended to
26-6-40

Intd. C. C.
District Judge

(O. 16. 20 & 24-6-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 865.
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late M. Rasiyah of Vannarponnai
East in Jaffna

Deceased.
Mrs. Paekialexmi Rasiyah widow of
M. Rasiyah of Kammantharai Road,
Vannarponnai, in Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.
1. Vijayaleximi Rasiyah daughter
of Rasiyah
2. Rasiyah Srinivasan
3. Rasiyah Sivagurunathan all of
Vannarponnai East in Jaffna
4. Murugesu Kathiravelu Ponniah
of Wyman Road, Vannarponnai
East in Jaffna

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire
District Judge, on the 26th day of
April 1940 in the presence of Mr.
R. Shivapadhasundaram Proctor on

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 695
In the matter of the estate of the late
Namasivayam Vallipuram of Uduvil
Jaffna

Deceased.
Paruvathippillai widow of Namasivayam
Vallipuram of Uduvil
Petitioner.

1. Vallipuram Manonmany
2. Vallipuram Saraswathy
3. Kathirgamar Vairamuttu all of
Uduvil
4. Chellappah Parameswary of
Chunnakam
5. Kanmany wife of Thambipillai
of Chunnakam
6. Nagammah wife of Sinnanaiyinar
of Chunnakam presently
of Trincomalee
7. N. K. Ambalavanar of Uduvil
8. K. Saravanamuttu of Uduvil

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire,
District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day
of January 1939 in the presence of
Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and the affidavit
dated 13th December 1938 having been
read: It is ordered that the 3rd
respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-
litem over the 1st and 2nd
respondents and the 5th respondent be
appointed guardian-ad-litem over the
4th respondent for the purpose of this
action and that the petitioner being
the widow of the deceased is entitled
to have Letters of Administration to
the estate of the said intestate and
letters to be issued to her accordingly
unless the respondent or any other
person shall on or before the 5th day
of May 1939 shew cause to the
satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th day of March 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge

Extended for 28th June 1940.
Intd. C. C.

D. J.
(O. 21. 24 & 27-5-40)

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Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

the part of the Petitioner and the
petition and affidavit of the Petitioner
having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent
be appointed guardian-ad-litem
over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd
Respondents for the purpose of representing
and defending them in the
above testamentary proceedings; that
the Petitioner be declared entitled to
take out letters of administration as
the widow of the deceased and that
letters of administration be issued to
her accordingly unless the Respondents
or any other person shall appear
before this Court on or before the
10th day of July 1940 and shew
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

The 2nd day of May 1940.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 15. 20 & 24-6-40)

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[Mts. 3-2-40-]

[M]

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