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THE STRATEGIC PROBLEM

Hitler's Plan to Invade Britain

IT MUST FAIL BECAUSE OF INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES

(By Major-General Sir Charles Gwyn)

HAVING occupied Poland and disposed of France, having overrun or otherwise secured control of over all the formerly neutral countries of Western Europe, Hitler is now free to concentrate the greater part of his immense military power against Britain.

He has announced that he intends to invade Great Britain and to enter London by August 15.

Britain accepts this challenge and prepares to meet it. But the form the challenge might take is a matter of conjecture.

How would Hitler employ his vast army and air force? To what extent does his inferiority in seapower affect the issue?

He possesses a fleet of merchant ships amply sufficient to transport a great army with its stores and it could be supplemented by immense numbers and large shallow-draft barges, either self-propelled or towable.

He controls also a great number of ports and inland canals in which vessels could be collected and embarkation carried out.

He does not, therefore, lack transport facilities. His chief difficulty is the protection of his armada during the process of embarkation, transit and disembarkation.

Air Attack

It would encounter air attack and the accurate and immensely destructive fire of the guns of warships. The danger from minefields and torpedo attack will also be present and opposition to disembarkation would be strong. Against air attack, he could pit his own air force and, no doubt, a great volume of anti-aircraft fire.

Against attack by powerful surface vessels he must, however, rely mainly on his aircraft and torpedo craft—either submarines or fast motor boats—neither of which have so far

proved very effective against all types of armed surface ships.

It must be remembered also that the process of disembarking large forces with adequate armaments takes days and that it would be opposed by powerful land forces. Moreover, the disembarkation of heavy stores and weapons necessitates harbour and port facilities. Landing on open beaches requires fine weather and even then landing heavy weights is impracticable.

It will be seen, therefore, what immense risks a large scale invasion entails as long as the powerful British navy and air force exist.

The Difficulties

Failure to effect a successful landing would spell a major disaster. Even if the landing is effected, it would still be necessary to maintain communications across the sea till the British land forces are overcome. It is hardly believable that a large scale invasion would be attempted until the British navy and air force have been made comparatively ineffective. How could this be done?

It would be consistent with precedent if the Germans attempted it step by step. The first step might be an effort to secure air supremacy by mass air attacks on British air bases and aircraft factories, with parachutists and air-borne troops co-operating. In furtherance of air attack, it is possible that sea-borne raids might also be attempted. It is admitted that comparatively small forces conveyed in fast ships might evade the observation of the navy or the air force and one or more which succeed in effecting a landing might co-operate with air borne detachments. They might, as in Holland, for a time secure possession of aerodromes which could then provide bases for close-range

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A FREE MAN TO FREE MEN

Roosevelt's Broadcast

NO POLICY OF APPEASEMENT

Chicago, July 19.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has accepted the Democratic nomination for re-election.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture, has been nominated Vice-President.

Broadcasting to the Convention from Washington, President Roosevelt said that he spoke with mixed feelings in the conflict between a deep personal desire for retirement and that quiet invisible thing called conscience. He emphasised that the swift pace of foreign events had influenced his decision to run for a third term and expressed gratitude to the Convention for the choice of Mr. Wallace as Vice-President.

Referring to the plans he had originally made to return to private life at the end of his present term of office, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Today all private plans have been repealed by the over-riding public danger. We are facing one of the greatest choices in history. It is the continuance of civilisation as we know it versus the ultimate destruction of all we have held dear—religion against godlessness; the ideal of practice against force; moral decency versus the firing squad; the courage to speak out and to act versus the false lullaby of appeasement."

Referring to the changing foreign events which have made necessary the extension and adjustment of American plans for national defence, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The national unity of the United States became a crying essential in the face of developments of unbelievable types of espionage and international treachery." He added that, thinking solely of the notional good and the international scene, he came to the "reluctant conclusion" that he should not make any statement declining nomination until the Convention met. "It was accordingly made to you within an hour of the organization of this Convention. The real decision to be made in the present circumstances is

not the acceptance of nomination, but rather the ultimate willingness to serve if chosen by the electorate of the United States. No call of Party alone would have prevailed upon me to accept re-election to the Presidency.

"Great Crisis"

"In times like the times of great crisis, the compass of the world narrows to a single fact—the fact which dominates our world, the fact of armed aggression, of successful armed aggression, aimed at the form of Government and the kind of society that we in the United States have chosen and established for ourselves. It is a fact which no one any longer doubts, which no one is any longer able to ignore.

"It is not an ordinary war. It is a revolution imposed by force of arms which threatens all men everywhere. It is a revolution which proposes not to set men free but to reduce them to slavery in the interests of a dictatorship, which has already shown the nature and extent of the advantage which it hopes to obtain and which dominates the lives of all of us.

In the face of the danger which confronts our time, no individual retains the right of personal choice, which free men enjoy in times of peace. He has a first obligation to serve his country in whatever capacity his country finds him useful."

Stating that only the people themselves can draft the President, Mr. Roosevelt said that, if such a draft should be made upon him he could only say in the utmost simplicity: "I will with God's help, continue to serve to the best of my ability and with the fullness of my strength."

In some respects the next few months would be different from the usual national campaign of recent years. Events move so fast in other parts of the world that it has become his duty to remain either at the White House itself or at some nearby point, where he

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1940.

GOVERNOR ON AGRICULTURE

SIR ANDREW CALDECOTT'S exhortation to the pupils of the School of Agriculture, to "secure your heritage and pass it on to your children by keeping on the land," is as apt as it is timely. The cry of "back to the land", one might say, has now lost its point, for it has been repeated so often and so lightly by everybody. We do not share this cynical view. This slogan can never lose its appeal to the masses, for they have known from times immemorial that the land has been their mainstay and the only sure means of their sustenance. The Minister of Agriculture and Lands has given a realistic touch to this cry by means of the irrigation and colonisation schemes he has placed before the country. But the pity of it is that it has not helped substantially to solve the problem of unemployment which is so keenly felt by the middle classes. The reason for this is that having acquired a smattering of English at a cost much beyond their means, the educated youth feel it *infra dig* to handle the plough instead of the pen. The result has been tragic. They have lost their lands and also their tradition of apprenticeship in agricultural enterprise, as His Excellency so well observed in his speech at Peradeniya. His Excellency referred in that speech to the 'condition of things which had destroyed the tradition of apprenticeship in agricultural enterprise, accelerated by the premature superimposition on the countryside of compulsorily attended village schools turning out human reading, writing and adding machines.' "So long as the supply of such machines no more than equalled the demand," His Excellency correctly observed "so long did the Three R's qualify directly for employment. As long as the supply overtopped demand the problem of an unemployed, and in the true sense uneducated, literate class arose. We have it with us now." This is a correct diagnosis of the genesis of the unemployment problem among the literates. The Governor's solution to this problem is a certain amount of industrialisation and keeping on the land. We can think of no other. But there is the serious obstacle of an obsession among the literates of the superiority of quill-driving over the plough, which has got to be overcome before agriculture

could become an effective solution to the unemployment problem. To achieve this "an atmosphere of what is called 'respectability' about the land and the plough" should be created, to use the happy phrase of Mr. E. Rodrigo, the Director of Agriculture. There was this respectability attached to the plough up to a few years ago. We know of shining examples of men occupying high positions either in the professions or in Government Service, who in their school days helped their parents in their garden or fields in the mornings and evenings. These who had thus inherited the traditional apprenticeship in agriculture, unwisely denied this to their children. The result is the present helpless state in which the literate youth find themselves today. If agriculture is made remunerative and the system of education so devised as to place agriculture on a respectable pedestal, one can be certain that more and more literates will take to the land. That is the way to solve the problem of unemployment in Ceylon where the process of industrialisation has been so tardy.

CHINA MAKES UP WITH RUSSIA

Determination To Continue The Fight

Chungking, Saturday.

With the closing of the Burma route, which has shut Chungking off from all access to the sea, the Chinese authorities are now taking active steps to put their country's economy on a new basis.

To compensate for the loss of supplies from the Western countries Government officials are studying the question of obtaining supplies by land from Russia and from Szechwan, China's western most province.

China's determination to fight on is reiterated in the Press and by Government officials. Outstanding differences between Communists and the Government party are reliably reported to have been amicably settled.

PROBATIONARY REVENUE OFFICERS

22 Candidates Selected

Twenty two candidates have been selected for appointment as Probationers in the scheme of Divisional Revenue Officers in the specified administrative areas, on the results of the examination held in February last.

They comprise eight each for the Low-Country and Kandyan Sinhalese areas and six for the Tamil area.

The following are the selected candidates for the Tamil area: - Messrs. T. Balasanthiran, M. I. Mohideen, S. Pararasakerem, K. Ponnampalam, J. T. Sapapathypillai, N. Sivagnanasudaram.

All the appointments will be subject to the passing of a medical examination.

"MASTER-PIECE OF HYPOCRISY"

HITLER'S SPEECH DENOUNCED

LULL BEFORE ATTACK ON BRITISH ISLES

London, Saturday.

Tokyo cables that a lull is expected in European fighting during the next few days while Hitler watches the reaction of Britain to his last peace offer made in his Reichstag speech, says the Berlin correspondent of the Domei Agency. The correspondent continues: "A definite British refusal will launch a German attack on the British Isles with all its intensity. The general sentiment in Germany seems to be as follows:—

(1) Retirement of Mr. Churchill and his group from the British Government and replacement by a cabinet centred in Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Oswald Mosley.

(2) Reduction in British armaments and recognition of German domination of the Continent of Europe.

"That Britain will turn down Germany's terms is almost a foregone conclusion" the Domei correspondent concludes.

Hitler's speech is described as a "master-piece of hypocrisy and distortions" by the "New York Herald-Tribune," which adds "Not only is the war a struggle to death—it is a struggle in which Hitlerism must be destroyed if Britain is to live."

The "Next York Times" says: "In form and substance Hitler's ultimatum was the same mixture as before. It contained the same falsifications of history which have come from Hitler on past occasions."

According to the Swiss radio, Count Ciano was received by Hitler at noon today. Ciano had a talk with Hitler in the presence of von Ribbentrop.

Hitler Always Wanted Friendship With Britain

Overtures to End War

London, July 19.

"I wish to appeal once more and for the last time to commonsense," declared Herr Hitler addressing the Reichstag this evening.

Hitler added: "Ever since the commencement of the National Socialist regime, two points have been foremost in its foreign program: the achievement of a real understanding and friendship with Italy, and the establishment of similar relations with Britain. I am still sorry that in spite of all my efforts, I did not succeed in establishing a friendship with Britain which I think was desired by both peoples. I was not successful in spite of all my determination and honest effort in gaining friendship with England."

"No Reason why War must Go On"

Hitler continued: "Mr. Churchill ought for once to believe me, when I say that the great British Empire will be destroyed—an Empire which it was never my intention to destroy or harm. I do realise that if this struggle continues it can only end in the annihilation of one of us."

He proceeded "I can see no rea-

"KEEP ON THE LAND"

GOVERNOR SUPPORTS MINISTER'S SLOGAN

RESPECTABILITY ABOUT THE PLOUGH

Kandy, Saturday.

A New orientation to the importance of agriculture was given at Peradeniya today by Sir Andrew Caldecott when he opened the magnificent set of buildings which constitute Ceylon's School of Agriculture.

After referring to the condition of things which had destroyed the tradition of apprenticeship in agricultural enterprise, accelerated by the premature superimposition on the countryside of compulsorily attended village schools turning out human reading, writing and adding machines, the Governor said:—

"So long as the supply of such machines no more than equalled the demand so long did the Three R's qualify directly for employment. As long as the supply overtopped demand the problem of an unemployed and in the true sense uneducated, literate class arose. We have it with us now.

"I am not, however, one of those who cry out 'back to the land'. The land will never take back to its bosom those who have lost its spirit and its discipline—the pride of the peasant and the frugality of the farmer.

"I think that the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce is probably right in looking to a certain amount of industrialisation for a solution of the problem of urban unemployment.

"But what I do cry, and I know it to be the constant clarion call of the Minister for Agriculture and Lands is "keep on the land".

Ancestral Brithright

"It is the villager's ancestral birthright, and the irrigation schemes and colonisation policy of the Ministry make it possible for the boy of today, if there is no room for him in his native village, to take part in the reconstruction of Ceylon's great agricultural past by becoming a pioneer in Minneriya or Minipe or elsewhere."

"Husbandry is a hard life", concluded the Governor. "We all admire hardy men, but the only thing that can produce hardiness is a hard life, whether on land or on the sea. To all pupils, present, past or future, of the school, I say, therefore, this: Serve your country, secure your heritage and pass it on to your children by keeping on the land."

"We want to create an atmosphere of what is locally called 'respectability' about the land and the plough," said Mr. E. Rodrigo, Director of Agriculture, in inviting the Governor to open the new buildings.

Lady Caldecott distributed the prizes and certificates. Mr. C. N. E. J. de Mel, Principal, read the school report.

son why this war must go on. We should like to avert the sacrifices which must claim millions."

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, occupied a seat in the front row of the Reichstag and was personally greeted by Herr Von Ribbentrop as the latter appeared on the platform.

WEEK BY WEEK

WHITHER JAPAN?

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

JAPAN today is on a definite policy of expansion. Recently Mr. Arita propounded a Monroe Doctrine for East Asia and the South Seas and justified Japan's efforts at establishing a new order in those parts. The new order has for its slogan 'Asia for the Asiatics' with Japan as the dominant partner both politically and economically. Japan's policy for the last 25 years has been working on the assumption that it is her destiny to play a supreme role in the Orient. And Japan has timed her declaration of the policy of "hands off in the East" at a time when European powers are deeply engrossed in a life and death struggle. From 1934 onwards Japan has been gradually getting away from the influence of England and America. And the subsequent war with China has definitely set Japan on a plan to drag the independent East Asia countries under her influence. Now Japan is preparing to segregate a vast area from arbitrary changes which might result from the European war. This area consists of the mainland of China and the islands dotted in the Pacific probably including everything between Java and Tahiti. The new Cabinet under Prince Konoye is definitely pro Axis and may even conclude a military pact with Germany and Italy. England and America in the Far East are not out to seek new possessions but will not tolerate Japan interfering with their positions and their vast financial commitments. The coming months will be very critical from the point of view of Anglo-Japanese relations and will the new government in Japan involve their country in a war with England and America?

England will Fight on

Hitler has offered England to stop the war. But on what terms? He has not in his speech indicated the terms under which the war should stop. Any terms he may propose now will be like one from a victor to a vanquished foe. But the flea in the ointment is that England has not been yet defeated by the Nazis. Hitler may have for the time being over-run Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, but Great Britain and her Empire stand undefeated, determined to wage war with Hitler until this curse of Nazi villainy is wiped out of existence. England has a great mission in this war to free the countries over-run by Germany, and this sacred trust Great Britain must perform in spite of any hardships she may undergo. One can easily understand the great anxiety of Hitler to liquidate this war before the winter. In spite of his protestations to the contrary, Germany cannot stand a long war. Nor can Hitler deceive the world by his words. A fight with England means a long war and as the war proceeds every hour, England gains strength and to that extent Germany becomes weaker. Even the Kaiser after defeating Russia and Belgium and when his army was within the gates of Paris, offered peace to the world. England on the other hand has with characteristic determination and courage ex-

pressed herself to fight to the end. Englishmen would sooner see London in ashes than yield. And as Browning said:—

"Here and here did England help me,
How can I help England now?"

every Englishman is anxious to do his bit.

Charge of Dumping

Not long ago a request was made by Ceylon for the reduction of the freight rates on coconuts on the South Indian Railway. The South Indian Railway authorities have declined the request on the grounds that there is an agitation by South Indian coconut growers against 'dumping' of coconuts by Ceylon in the Indian markets. This charge of 'dumping' is the usual bluff resorted to by Travancore in order to get the Indian Raj to impose a prohibitive tariff on Ceylon copra. The Government of India knows that Ceylon does not dump her coconuts in India, yet Travancore persists in riding her hobby horse in regard to the charge of dumping. The Kerala Coconut Growers Association are the type of people who plan sins even in penance. The cry that Ceylon is dumping her coconuts in India ignores not only existing economic conditions and the resultant low commodity prices, but is blind to India's requirements of raw materials for her expanding industries and the existing excessive duties. Dr. Patel who was appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to report on the Indian coconut industry and Imperial preference says in his report, page 146, "There is no evidence to show that the fall in the prices of coconut oil and copra is due to the increased imports of foreign oil and copra into India." Nor can these agitators ignore the elementary doctrine in inter-state trade that exports must pay for imports and equate the payments, as no country settles its foreign debt by payment of gold. Either through triangular or quadrangular exchanges, every bit of exports should be married to every bit of imports of equal value and payments ought to be equated. The recurring adverse balance against Ceylon during the past few decades lays a duty on India to take all available exportable surplus from Ceylon.

Grow More Food

It is high time that the State and the people seriously thought of tackling the question of food supply. It is a standing disgrace on the Government for not taking up this matter in all seriousness. The public are also equally to share in this disgrace. Their indifference to the extreme over this question shows at once a serious irresponsibility to themselves and to the country. With the advent of post-war ministries, the State today is becoming more aware of this sore. To Mr. Senanayake as Minister concerned in this, goes the full credit for at least making a beginning. But more will have to be done. The ideal would be a self-sufficient Ceylon in the matter of her food supplies. The immediate

ENEMY RAIDER IN THE ATLANTIC

Believed To Be Armed Merchant Vessel

London, Friday

An Admiralty communique states with reference to the press report that two British merchant ships, the King John and the Davisian, have been sunk by the enemy in the region of the West Indies, it is confirmed that these ships have been sunk by an enemy raider known to be at large in the Atlantic. All British merchant ships have been warned. The raider is believed to be a converted merchant vessel.

Tokyo Alliance With Axis Hinted

Tokyo, Friday.

A Statement issued by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Premier of Japan, declares: "At Today's" Cabinet meeting, the discussions touched on questions pertaining to the disposal of the China affair, strengthening of the axis between Japan, Germany and Italy and relations with Britain.

The elimination of Anglo-French influence in East Asia and the conclusion of an alliance with Germany and Italy are two objectives of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, according to the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun", a generally well-informed. Tokyo daily—(Reuter).

task should be an island wide campaign to cultivate more paddy. In this, the people should cooperate, failing, the State must conscript labour for food production. Equally the duty of the Government should be to give every facility to the people in this matter. The Government also must if there is the necessity, raise the price of imported food. The State Council has a unique record for legislations, perhaps the most important one is the Agricultural Quota Bill. This ordinance is now in force and fixes a quota for agricultural products like onions, chillies etc. The Financial Secretary supporting this Bill said that this legislation was bound to make Ceylon self-sufficient in certain agricultural products in the course of time

The Shops Act

Sometime ago the Shops Ordinance was proclaimed in the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle. Jaffna in point of business importance, size and population is no second to Kandy and Galle. But Jaffna shop employees do not enjoy the benefits of this ordinance because Jaffna happens to be an Urban Council area. If we are to wait for a municipality, it may be that Jaffna may never enjoy the benefits of this Act. Jaffna is a big town and there are thousands of shop assistants. The Hon. Minister for Labour should see that he creates the necessary machinery to enforce this law in Jaffna. I understand the shop assistants are meeting soon to appeal to the authorities to enforce the Act in Jaffna also. By the way I hear a lot of complaint about the way this act is administered in Colombo and other places. I understand that there is no proper supervision for want of an adequate staff and that Mr. Corea has sent an S. O. S. to the Board of Ministers for more staff.

Contribution To War Funds

Malayan Ceylonese Meet in Jaffna

"A PART from our loyalty to the British Crown we must contribute our mite so that we might continue to exist as free citizens. History tells us what amount of hardships and sufferings our forefathers had undergone under the Portuguese and other rulers in Ceylon in those olden days: whereas we have now all freedom and liberty under the British flag. British Justice is always considered to be the foremost among all nations in the world."

Thus observed Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam presiding over a public meeting of Malayan Ceylonese held yesterday morning at the Jaffna Hindu College. The meeting decided to contribute liberally to the war funds.

"One important thing we ought to remember" said Mudaliyar Ponnambalam "is that if anything is to be done, it must be done as quickly as possible."

"Our contribution would only be a drop in the ocean compared even with one day's cost of prosecuting the war. Whatever it might be, we loyal subjects should make every effort to help England to overcome the German tyranny or that of Hitler."

"It is therefore I appeal to you all to contribute liberally to help the great cause and it is left to you to devise ways and means of starting the collection."

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting.

1. The Malayan Ceylonese assembled at this meeting express their sincere loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor and resolve to render every assistance for the prosecution of the war to a victorious end by contributing liberally to the war funds and by any other means possible.

2. That a committee in each division of Jaffna be appointed who will get the consent in writing from the pensioners in their division authorising the Government Agent to deduct from their pension a sum not less than 5 per cent. of their pension and pay same to the Treasurer, Jaffna War Fund.

The following committees have been appointed.

Jaffna Town: E. Tiruchelvam, T. Kanapathypillai, V. Thamby Ayah and A. Tamby Rajah.

Valigamam North: R. Mailvaganam, K. Vyrakapillai, V. Chellappah and T. N. Appathurai.

Valigamam West: S. Karthigasoo, S. Thamboo, R. Saravananu too, M. Chelliah, S. Annanalai, V. Kandiah, N. Sivanthamby and A. K. Navaratnam.

Islands: N. Chelliah, P. Phillingu, S. Vytlingam, C. Saravananu too, T. T. Nathan, M. Thamboo and S. Nalathambiy.

Valigamam East: J. B. Sabaretnam, V. Nalliah, P. Sivanivasagam, S. Karthigasoo and A. P. Jeyudasan.

Temmarachy: K. A. Thamboo, K. Vixvelingam and N. Manaar.

Vadamarachy: K. Swaminathan, V. Sappiah, G. Vytlingam, P. Krishnapillai, N. Akvapillai and K. Sivanthurai.

ATHLETIC MEET IN JAFFNA

St. Patrick's As Champions

The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports Meet under the auspices of the Jaffna Schools Sports Association which commenced on Thursday was concluded on Saturday.

Mr. Justice Cannon and Mrs. Cannon were among the large gathering present.

St. Patrick's College won the Championship scoring 132 points. St. John's College came second with 44 points, and Jaffna College third with 40 points.

Maha Aykia Sabha, Araly North

The Annual Meeting of the Maha Aykia Sabha, Araly North, was held on Wednesday at the Kling House. After the usual preliminaries were gone through, Mr. J. M. Ayathurai moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary Mr. S. Solo on Arulampalam, the founder and first Secretary of this Sabha for the invaluable service rendered to this Society for the last ten years to maintain in a very high standard the spirit of Sabha's Motto, "Service above self".

Dr. C. Somasundaram deprecated the lack of co-operation between the various departments concerned for the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene.

Mr. J. M. Ayathurai moved that a Sub-committee with Messrs V. Sabapathy and S. Sivaramalingam be authorised to collect subscription to the War fund as a token of our loyalty to and sympathy with the British Empire under whose flag we do feel safe and sound.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—

Patron:—Sir. W. Duraiswamy.
President:—Dr. C. Somasundaram.
Vice President:—Mr. S. Solomon Arulampalam, and V. Sabapathy.
Chairman, Conciliation Board:—J. P. Kandia C. C. S.
Advisor-Health:—Dr. C. Somasundaram.

Legal Advisor:—Mr. J. F. Pornamalam, Proctor.

Secretary:—Mr J. M. Ayathurai. (Cor.)

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

A FREE MAN TO FREE MEN

(Continued from page 1)

could reach Washington and even Europe and Asia by direct telephone and where he could be back at his desk in the space of a very few hours. He added: "I shall not have the time nor the inclination to engage in purely political debates."

Mr. Roosevelt said that they must safeguard their institutions, if it became necessary, by the armed defence forces of the nations.

Domestic Affairs

Dealing with domestic affairs, Mr. Roosevelt said that they had covered much of the road of the needs of human security but much remained to be done.

He did not think that people wanted the gains made during the last seven years to be repealed or even placed in charge of those who would give them mere lip service. He thought that voters wanted the task of the future entrusted to those who believe that the words "human betterment" applied to poor and rich alike.

Mr. Roosevelt said: "I have a sneaking suspicion, too, that voters will smile at the charges of inefficiency against the Government, which has boldly met the enormous problem of banking, finance and industry, which the great and efficient bankers and industrialists of the Republican Party left in such a hopeless chaos in the famous year of 1933."

"Discredited Rule"

They all knew that progress along free lines was gravely endangered by what is happening on other Continents. In Europe many nations, through dictatorship or invasion, had been compelled to adopt forms of government which some call new and efficient: "They are not new; they are only a relapse into ancient history."

"The omnipotent rules of the greater part of modern Europe have guaranteed efficiency and work on the basis of security. But the slaves, who built the Pyramids for the glory of the Dictator Pharaohs of Egypt, had

that kind of efficiency and security in that kind of corporative state. Whatever its new trappings and slogans, tyranny is the oldest and most discredited rule known to history and, whenever tyranny has replaced a more human form of government, it has been due more to internal causes than external."

Democracy can thrive only when it is left to the vote of those whom Abraham Lincoln called "the common people."

Vital Liberties

"We, in our democracy, and those, who are still in unconquered democracies, will never willingly descend to any form of this so-called security or efficiency, which calls for the abandonment of other securities more vital to the dignity of man. We must live under the liberties, which were first heralded by the Magna Carta.

"The Government of the United States for the past seven years had the courage openly to oppose by every peaceful means the spread of the Dictator form of Government. If the Government should pass to other hands next January, we merely hope and pray that they will not substitute appeasement and compromise with those, who seek to control all democracy everywhere, including here.

"I would not undo, if I could, the efforts which I made to prevent war from the moment it was threatened and to restrict the area of carnage, down to the last minute. I do not now soften the condemnation, expressed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and myself, from time to time, for the acts of aggression that have wiped out ancient, liberty-loving and peace-pursuing countries, which have scrupulously maintained neutrality.

"I do not recant the sentiments of sympathy with all free peoples resisting such aggression or begrudge the material aid that we have given them."

Mr. Roosevelt said that he did not regret his persistent endeavour to awaken his fellow-countrymen to the menace for them all

The Strategic Problem

(Continued from page 4)

air action or might effect demolitions.

Why it will Fail

If superiority in the air is established, it would greatly facilitate the landing of further raiding parties, for the difficulty of keeping a hostile coast and the intervening sea under observation would be increased and naval bases might be made untenable.

It might thus be possible for the enemy to secure a port and bridgehead which would make the despatch of a large invading army formidable, if risky. Risky because it is hard to conceive that either the British navy or air force could be entirely eliminated; equally it is inconceivable that Britain could be conquered unless an invasion on a scale sufficient to defeat her army was effected.

Raiding parties, however numerous and formidable, could in time be wiped out unless they are strongly reinforced and their communications kept open.

And this is why the invasion will fail. In an attempted forecast of the steps by which Germany might prepare the way for invasion, I have presented the dark side of the picture.

It must be realised, however, what difficulties each step would encounter.

Mass air attack would be met by powerful ground defences and an air force, incomparable in quality. Raiding parties, air borne or sea-borne, would meet with strenuous resistance and be subject to counter-attack by superior landing forces.

Yet my argument is that unless these preliminary steps secure a measure of success, which is highly improbable, attempts at a large scale invasion, by which alone the prize of success could be secured, can lead only to disaster.

Even allowing for a large measure of success in preliminary operations, a greater invading army would still be confronted with immense difficulties and dangers and would still have to meet and defeat the British army.

The conclusion I reach is that mass air attack and sea-borne raids will be carried out or attempted but that Hitler's mass invasion like that of Napoleon will prove a still-born project.

Counter-offensive action of the British fighting forces may well have a bearing on this result.

—(Roy's Weekly.)

and all they held dear, which he had carried out in the face of appeasor Fifth Columnists, but so long as he was President, he would do all he could to ensure that that foreign policy remained their foreign policy. The choice they faced was the continuance of civilisation as they knew it, vs. the ultimate destruction of all that they held dear. "The American people will sustain representative democracy, asking for Divine blessings, as they face the future with courage and with faith."

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GREATNESS OF PERIA PURANAM

Mr. S. Natesan's Speech

(A Summary of Mr. S. Natesan's Speech delivered at Ramanathan College)

THE recitation of and the commentaries on the verses of Peria Puranam constitute an important feature of worship in the temple. Even today, the biographies of the Saivite Saints are read out in the sacred shrines at Madura, Chidambaram, Thiruvannamalai and other Temples. This leads to the easy acquisition of religious knowledge which ultimately paves the way to salvation.

Puranam-reading attained the height of popularity in Jaffna, during the time of Sri Arumuganavalar, who dedicated himself heart and soul to the resuscitation of Saivism.

In compliance with my request Sri Tiru Somasundaram, with the help of a devotee, read the Peria Puranam at the shrine of Ramanathaswarar. Then I desired him to do likewise at the College Temple in the holy presence of our Lord Nadarajah. The reading of this Puranam has taken us three full years, and today we are celebrating the closing ceremony of 'Purana Padanam.'

In days of old, pious people went to the sacred shrines, feasted their eyes on the beautiful image, saw the glory of the holy lamps, the smoke of the frankincense, tears of exquisite joy trickled in profusion from their eyes. Their heart obtained solace and peace. They retired to a hall of the Temple where a devotee recited the verses in suitable ragas. A scholar well versed in grammar and literature offered copious commentaries on the verses. Tears of Divine Joy flowed in abundance from the listeners' eyes. They would be spellbound, benumbed, and motionless like statues. The listeners obtained peace of mind. The uneducated acquired religious lore.

In olden days, ladies did not take part in the reading of Puranas, but the acquired knowledge of these scriptures, and the tunes in which the verses were sung, by listening. Peria Puranam is the mainstay and the backbone for Saivites.

We could model our life after the fashion of these illustrious Saints. Eyangudi Maraimyanar made a vow to eat his food only after a devotee had been fed by him. Poverty could not distract him from his vow. He was a man of implacable determination. It was a dark night, the rain was falling in heavy torrents, it was the dead of night; thunder rumbled and lightning flashed. No guest had visited him that day. He and his family had no food to eat. So poverty stricken was he! The last few paddy seeds that he had were already sown that day. They had just then retired to bed; at that moment, our Lord in the guise of a devotee knocked at the door. With a smiling countenance Nayanar received the guest. The untimeliness of the hour, the heavy rain, the darkness of the night and the depth of poverty

could not break the determined spirit of our Nayanar. Alone he rushed out into the darkness of the night, gathered the sprouting seeds and some green leaves. The seeds were quickly husked and cooked by his ideal and chaste wife, and Nayanar went out to call the guest to dine. Lo! the Devotee had disappeared. Instead there shone a glory. Our Lord, with his consort mounted on His white bull and blessed the Nayanar.

There was another Saint who worshipped our Lord by throwing frankincense into the fire and burning it at the Temple. In course of time, he became poor. One day his children were starving. His devoted wife handed him her matrimonial string, so that he could sell it and buy some food for the children. On the way to the bazaar, he saw a frankincense dealer and quietly exchanged the jewelled string for the frankincense and took it to Temple. On returning home, he found his house full of wealth and paddy.

Chandeswarar was a cowherd whose devotion to the Lord was boundless. He fashioned a Siva Lingam out of sand and used to pour cow's milk over it every day. His father was greatly incensed at this apparently meaningless act, and one day while his son was deeply wrapt in meditation, he kicked the milk pots through sheer blasphemy. Unable to bear this heinous crime on the part of his father, he cut his father's feet with an axe in a fit of righteous anger. The Lord appeared on the scene and showered His blessings on him. Another Saint decapitated the trunk of a King's elephant when it seized and spoiled a garland of flowers offered for our Lord's grace. Yet another Saint cut off a Queen's hand when she smelt the flower intended for our Lord. The Queen complained to the King, but the King approved of the Saint's act, and cut off the Queen's nose too. We find that all these Saints loved our Lord intensely and carried out their ideal with implacable determination regardless of obstacles. Historical evidence, copper plates and inscriptions on rocks prove that our Nayanars were historical characters. The inscriptions on the rocks at "Vathapti" corroborate the story of "Sivathondar."

There have also been Saints nailing iron from the low castes. A fisherman dedicated the first catch to our Lord. One day he was able to obtain only one fish. That fish was luminous with golden scales. Its inside was studded with gems and pearls. He could have become a millionaire by selling it to the King of the land. But true to his vow, he set it free in the ocean, and obtained the grace of our Lord. Another Saint ground one of his hands till it was worn out to the elbow, when sandal wood was not available in the country for worship.

Sambandar was a brahmin and when he was married at the Nallur Perumaram Temple, there appeared a dazzling effulgence in the sanctum sanctorum into which Sambandar escorted the whole assembly and all disappeared. Sambandar was an Adhi Saivite. Appar belonged to the Velala Caste. Besides, there are many world famous, pious women like Thilagavathias, Karaikalamaiyar, who dedicated their lives to

Titanic Struggle A Matter Of Days, Perhaps Hours

Washington, Friday.

The First impressions of Hitler's speech are that he was speaking chiefly for domestic consumption. The marked absence of naval officers in the list of awards is regarded as an indication that the navy has hardly covered itself with glory.

Huller's recognition that either Britain or Germany must be annihilated is taken as showing the enormity of the struggle he is now contemplating.

Nobody here believes that Britain will entertain for a moment his indirect peace offer and all expect the mammoth struggle to begin within days, or even hours

the Holy feet of Shiva and attained eternal Bliss.

Thus all the Saints of Peria Puranam sacrificed everything they had to the Lord. Nothing in the world could make them swerve from their ideals. Their strength of mind and limitless love for God rank above all the rest. By reading their lives we are gradually made to try and lead such sanctified lives, and make them pure and sublime. This Purana-reading is the seed which will later on bloom, and blossom into a great Katpaga Viruksa giving you all the sweet fruits of inestimable value. The motto of our College is part of a holy hymn. It is an invocation to our Lord to grant us purity in thought, word and deed, and success in the attainment of ideals. Puranam reading is the medium through which we can attain such purity. It grants you peace of mind and paves your future. After many weary hours of school work, you come here for a few minutes to seek peace, silence and tranquility. You listen to the lives of these great Saints with piety, admiration and adoration. You train yourself to control the five organs of sense to meditate, to lose yourself into His spirit and dedicate yourself heart and soul unto Shiva. You will thus obtain the ever abundant grace, and acquire holiness, and ultimately liberation from bondage. (Cor.)

"Manavalakolam" Day at Ramanathan College

On the occasion of the festival of Manavalakolam day at Ramanathan College, the completion of the Peria Puranam reading was celebrated by the students in the Sri Nadarajah Swami Temple upstairs by an inspiring ceremony of thanksgiving with offerings and the chanting of the last verse of the Puranam, after which the sacred books and class were closed. Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., B. L., M. S. C. was requested to speak to the students on the greatness of Peria Puranam which he kindly consented to do. A summary of his lecture was narrated from memory by Miss S. Nageswari. Owing to her great interest and hard work, the summary of the lecture has been preserved for the old girls and others to read. She has made her report in excellent Tamil, and her summary in English, so that all may have the benefit of this soul-stirring lecture on the Peria Puranam. (Cor.)

Factories and Oil Refineries Bombed

R. A. F. Raid Germany

London, Friday.

Kuruppu's works at Essen were attacked during widespread operations last night over Northwest Germany and the Rhineland, says the Air Ministry news service. Parts of the works were hit by high-explosives and explosions followed.

The Fockewulf aircraft factory at Bremen was bombed again. Much damage was caused at the Paderborn aircraft supply factory and aerodrome. Bombs on a fuel depot at Emden started a fire and oil-refineries at Bremen and Hanover were again hit.

R. A. F. bombers also attacked aircraft factories and depots at Bremen, Paderborn and Rotenburg, oil depots at Bremen and Hanover, munition factories at Essen, goods-yards at Hamm, an aerodrome near Cassel and ammunition trains east of Bremen. One of our aircraft taking part in this attack is missing.

"One raider sighted two supply trains in a siding south of Soitan. Coming down to 3,500 feet he dropped incendiary as well as high-explosive bombs along the line which was loaded with trucks and the explosions which followed lasted for nearly an hour.

"Yesterday, our bomber aircraft, attacked in daylight barge concentrations near Rotterdam, Boulogne harbour, Warehouses at Le Havre and the aerodrome at St. Omer. Bombs fell among shipping in Boulogne harbour and on the quayside. The mole also received several hits. Three of our aircraft are missing.

"During the night, Coastal Command aircraft bombed the naval base at Emden, the harbours at Harlingen and Willemsoord and a supply depot at Ghent. All these aircraft returned safely.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK

London, Friday.

The Admiralty, in a communique, states: "The Commander-in-Chief, The Mediterranean, reports that H. M. A. S. Sydney (Captain J. A. Collins, R. A. N.) accompanied by a small destroyer force, became engaged with two Italian cruisers early this morning northwest of Crete.

"In the ensuing action the Italian cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni was sunk. The other Italian cruiser withdrew with the British forces in pursuit. A British destroyer has rescued 250 survivors from the sunken cruiser."

The Bartolomeo Colleoni was a light-cruiser of 5,000 tons with a complement of 500 and was armed with eight 6-inch guns, six 3.9-inch guns and 16 anti-aircraft guns. The Sydney is of 6,500 tons and has about the same armament as her opponent. She belongs to the Leader class of British cruisers.

The Bartolomeo Colleoni, during her trials developed a speed of over 40 knots, against the Sydney's 32 knots.

[In the war of 1914-1918, the Sydney earned well-merited fame by sinking the German raider, Emden, off the Torres Islands. The Emden, through smaller and out-gunned, however, put up a plucky fight.]

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 864.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Ratnammal wife of Aruna-
salam Kandiah of Mallakam.
Deceased.

Arunasalam Kandiah of Mallakam.
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kanagaledchumyammal daughter
of Kandiah.
2. Kanagambikaiammal daughter of
Kandiah.
3. Kandiah Manikkavasagar.
4. Sinnathamby Thambippillai Vija-
yaretnam all of Mallakam.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal
before S. Rodrigo, Esqr., District
Judge, Jaffna, on the 25th day of
April, 1940, in the presence of Mr.
S. T. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part
of the petitioner and on reading the
affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
4th respondent be appointed Guar-
dian-ad-litem over the minors the
abovenamed 2nd and 3rd respondents
for the purpose of representing them
in this action and that the petitioner
be declared entitled to Letters of
Administration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased and that the
same be issued to him accordingly
unless the abovenamed respondents
shall on or before the 5th day of
June, 1940, appear before this court
and show sufficient cause to the satis-
faction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of May, 1940.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

Extended for 12-7-40.

It'd. C. C.

D. J.

Extended for 2-8-40.

It'd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 26. 18 & 22-7-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.
(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 46 / PT.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Velupillai Thuraisingam of
Puloly East. Deceased.

Parupathy widow of Thuraisingam of
Puloly East. Petitioner.

1. Nagaratnam daughter of Thurai-
singam.
2. Sinnappillai widow of Chinniah
both of Puloly East.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before Simon Rodrigo, Esqr., addi-
tional District Judge, Jaffna, on the
15th day of June, 1940, in the pre-
sence of Mr. S. Mailvaganam, Proctor
on the part of the Petitioner and the
Petition and affidavit of the Petition
having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd
Respondent be and she is hereby
appointed guardian-ad-litem over the
minor the 1st Respondent to repre-
sent her in the Testamentary Pro-
ceedings to be instituted by the Peti-
tioner and that the Petitioner be and
she is hereby declared entitled to
take out Letters of Administration
to the above estate as widow of the
deceased and that Letters of Admini-
stration be issued to the Petitioner
accordingly unless the Respondents
abovenamed or any other persons
appear and shew cause to the con-
trary on or before the 4th day of
July, 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge.

The 25th day of June, 1940.

Extended and re-issued rible

25-7-40.

Sgd. S. B.

A. D. J.

O 27. 18 & 22-7-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 847.

In the matter of the estate of the
late Parupathapillai wife of
Sabapathippillai Vaithilingam of
Chulipuram. Deceased.

Sabapathippillai Vaithilingam of Chu-
lipuram presently of Singapore
by his attorney S. Ramanathar
Sinnappoo of Chulipuram.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vaithilingam Aruch-
chunan.
2. Vaithilingam Gnana-
kuru both of Chuli-
puram presently of
Singapore.

3. Arunasalam Kanapathippillai of
Chulipuram. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before S. Rodrigo, Esqr., District
Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of
February, 1940, in the presence of
Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor, on the part
of the petitioner and on reading the
affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
3rd Respondent be appointed Guar-
dian-ad-litem over the minors 1st
and 2nd Respondents for the purpose
of protecting their interest and re-
presenting them in this case and
Letters of Administration be granted
to the petitioner unless the respon-
dents or any other person shall on
or before the 15th day of May, 1940,
appear before this court and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of April, 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
District Judge.

Extended for 24-7-40.

It'd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 25. 18 & 22-7-40.)

No 000

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 848.

In the matter of the estate of the
late M. M. Kanagasingham,
Proctor, Chavakacheheri.

Deceased.
Kamalambikai widow of Kanagasing-
ham of Tinnavelly. Petitioner.

1. Kamaladevi
2. Gengadevi
3. Seethadevi, all daughters of
Kanagasingham and
4. Subramaniam Sabapathippillai all
of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before S. Rodrigo, Esqr., District
Judge on the day of March, 1940,
in the presence of Mr. N. Chelva-
durai, Proctor, on the part of the
petitioner, and her affidavit having
been read; It is ordered that the 4th
respondent be appointed guardian-
ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd
respondents and that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the said
intestate be issued to the petitioner,
unless the respondents shall appear
before this Court on the 22nd day
of May, 1940, and show cause to
the contrary.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
District Judge.

17-4-40.

Time to show cause

extended to 29-7-40.

Sgd. C. C.

D. J.

(G. 28. 18 & 22-7-40.)