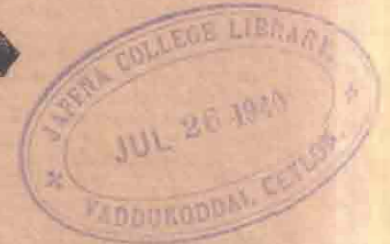


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BRITAIN AN IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS

Gen. Smuts on the Prospects of the War

THE PEACE THE ALLIES ENVISAGE AND HOPE TO ESTABLISH

Capetown, July 21.

GEN. Smuts, broadcasting in the Home service program of the B.B.C. to the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States, said that he wished briefly to discuss two questions, which, he was sure, were uppermost in the minds of millions of people in their free countries. Firstly, what were our prospects at this stage of the war as he viewed them? Secondly, what was the sort of peace they were striving to reach as a result of this mortal struggle?

Gen. Smuts emphasised that the views which he would express were his own personal views and must not be taken to have any official character.

With regard to our prospects he said that the Germans had so far had an uninterrupted series of the most spectacular successes — Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and, finally, the most colossal and most stunning of all — the sudden and unexpected collapse of France.

Everywhere the Germans had won not only by superior numbers but also by superior equipment, technique and strategy. Everywhere their opponents were forestalled, outwitted, surprised and appeared to have no chance.

These successes had created an air of invincibility which had been most effectively exploited by German propaganda, which claimed that the war was already won and only that the final coup de grace to Britain was awaited.

There were many people, who were either defeatist by temperament or who did not look below the surface of events, who had reluctantly come to accept the German view and to regard the chances of Britain in the light of what

happened to France and the other unfortunate countries.

Profound Mistake

"I think they make a profound mistake. The case of Britain is very different from that of other countries. I do not wish to minimise the danger of a German invasion of Britain and I do not wish to say anything which might tend to a relaxation of the preparations which are being taken for the defence of Britain. But to the faint-hearted I wish to point out that two considerations should be carefully borne in mind. In the first place an army is not defeated by mopping up its minor outlying units separated from the main force.

"The capture of those minor units is a mere incident of no special importance to the main issue of the battle and, if anyone regards these minor setbacks as pointing to a defeat of the main army, he makes a mistake, at variance with all military history.

"The over-running of the small neutral countries I mentioned, is in the nature of such a minor military incident. Of course, the downfall of France is no minor incident. It is indeed one of the most serious catastrophes of modern times. But it may be fairly and completely accounted for by the incredible mistakes of the French High Command, the deep internal fissures in French politics and the hopeless weakness of its political leadership at a most critical moment. France was a divided and sick soul before the end came and her case deserves our deepest sympathy.

"Inner Core"

"The British people, on the contrary, are today united as never before in their history, under a leadership of unrivalled

(Continued on page 4)

Co-operative Central Bank

Its Rapid Progress

What it has Contributed to Jaffna's Development

PRESIDING at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Central Bank, last week, Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam, said:—

It is really very gratifying to those who were associated with the establishment of this Bank to find that it has completed the eleventh year of its life with rapid progress from year to year. Personally I feel proud of my association with this concern from its very inception.

The most striking feature of this Bank is that the money invested in it is well used to contribute greatly to the economic development and advancement of the Jaffna Peninsula. This is an example of a record achievement of the Co-operative movement in Ceylon.

We are now trying to have a building of our own and have already an accumulated Building Fund of Rs. 11,000. The Assistant Registrar is exploring the possibility of securing a suitable site from the Government on a long lease. If this can be done, the amount of the Building Fund will be sufficient for the actual construction of a building for the Bank.

It will not be out of place to mention here about the honour conferred upon our friend Mr. C. Arulambalam, J. P. by His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Arulambalam is a very keen and enthusiastic co-operator and rightly deserves the honour. He was the Hon. Secretary of our Bank for eight years and took deep interest in its welfare.

I presume that the Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the 11th year of Bank which were circulated among you have been in your hands for more than a week, and it is not therefore neces-

(Continued on page 6)

FARMING FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

SCHEME ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE

MACHINERY TO CLEAR LAND

A scheme of farming as a career for educated young-men, which has been accepted in principle by the Central Board of Agriculture, was again considered at the meeting of the Board held on Saturday at Peradeniya.

The Secretary, of the Board, Mr. Malcolm Park, announced that in the draft estimates for the next financial year provision had been included for the purchase of tractors with their accompanying agricultural implements by the use of which it would be possible to clear jungle and bring land into cultivable condition rapidly. "Since the possession of these implements would radically change the programme for a settlement of the type envisaged, further action had been deferred until decision on this has been reached by the State Council, the statement added.

Mudaliyar N. Wickremeratne, who moved the original resolution on the subject, said that he had read in the papers that a land settlement scheme was contemplated for students who passed out of the School of Agriculture who wished to set up as proprietary farmers. If a scheme could be devised which proposed the creation of farms of 50 to 100 acres, he could not understand why his scheme could not go through, he said.

High Cost of Clearing Land

The Chairman said that the project of settling educated youths on land was going to be rather expensive, one of the principal causes being the reclamation of land from the jungle. After the resolution was passed he had two experiences which were rather unsettling. One was the difficulty he had had of getting contractors to clear land in the Dry Zone at a reasonable cost. When he did clear the land he found that the cost in the Dry Zone of taking the roots up

(Continued on Page 4)

Arrack Rent Sale, 1940-41, Mannar District

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail in the Mannar Sanitary Board Tavern and Puliyadi Irakkam Tavern in the Mannar District during the period of October 1st, 1940, to 30th September, 1941. Tenders should reach the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, not later than 10 a. m. on Friday, 23rd August, 1940.

2. The conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

W. D. GUNARATNA,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 17th July, 1940.
[G. 19 25 7 40]

Sale of Foreign Liquor Taverns in Mannar Town for 1940-41

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling foreign liquor under a tavern licence within the Sanitary Board Town of Mannar, for a period of twelve months from 1st October, 1940, to 30th September, 1941, subject to the usual conditions on which the licences are issued under the Excise Ordinance.

2. Tenders close at 10 a. m. on Monday the 9th September, 1940.

3. Further information can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

W. D. GUNARATNA,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 17th July, 1940.
[G. 20, 25-7-40]



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1940.

MACHINERY TO AID AGRICULTURE

THOUGH THE MINISTER FOR Agriculture and Lands has brought into being several colonisation schemes for the benefit of the peasants as well as the middle classes, he himself will admit that these schemes have not succeeded to the extent they ought to have. Apart from other factors that have retarded the progress of these colonisation schemes, the one that has been found to be a serious obstacle is the task involved in clearing the jungle lands and making them fit for cultivation. This process, as intimated by the Director of Agriculture at the last meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture, takes time and entails heavy expenditure, an acre costing as high as about Rs. 200 to make it ready for cultivation. To solve this difficulty the Director of Agriculture has suggested and the Board of Ministers have recommended the use of machinery for clearing and rendering the land cultivable. Provision is being made accordingly in the next budget for the purchase of an outfit. If the State Council approves of this proposal, it will mean that the Council will increasingly allow the Department of Agriculture to use machinery for agricultural purposes.

The State Council is here called upon to decide on the princi-

ple of the use of machinery for agriculture. This is a subject which deserves serious consideration. An off-hand acceptance or rejection of the principle will greatly affect not only the agricultural prospects of the country but also create a problem for the manual labourers. We are living in a machine age in which we cannot afford entirely to do away with the use of machinery, if we are to face the competition of other countries where machinery has almost entirely displaced manual labour. But we should be careful to see that in Ceylon where three-fourths of the population depend on manual labour either in agricultural occupations or in other forms of work, machine does not throw the labourer out of employment. The use of modern machinery has cheapened the cost of production, with the result that countries that have not yet taken to these methods are left far behind in the fields of commerce and industries. In the matter of rice production, Ceylon stands to lose heavily, for the cost of production here is comparatively higher than in those countries from where Ceylon imports rice. Imported rice sells cheaper in the Ceylon markets than the indigenous product. It is sometimes so very difficult in certain districts in Ceylon to sell a bushel of paddy at even a rupee. This greatly discourages the peasant from pursuing with any sense of security his ancestral calling in life. Paddy cultivation in Ceylon has thus become a precarious occupation. The cost of production cannot be reduced with the methods followed by the peasant, so as to compete with the imported article. The use of machinery to an extent that would reduce this cost and at the same time keep the peasant profitably employed on his land should be introduced and encouraged, if paddy cultivation is to be made at least to pay its way in Ceylon. For the most difficult and time-absorbing labours on the field, machinery can be used, and where this can be profitably dispensed with in the interests of the labourer, it should be discouraged.

We are certain we have on the staff of the Agricultural Department men with technical knowledge who are conversant with the peculiar conditions of this country. They should be able to mark the line up to which machinery can be allowed in agricultural operations without detriment to the peasant's occupation but helping him in the cheap production of the staple products. It is time the Government seriously thought of helping the peasants to reap some profit out of their hereditary calling. We hope a judicious use of machinery will be advantageous to agriculture in Ceylon.

Jaffna U.C. Chairman Summoned

Application for Writ of Mandamus

Petition by Five Councillors

THE five members of the Jaffna Urban Council who walked out of the Council meeting as a protest against the Chairman's conduct, applied to Mr. Justice Soerz for a writ of mandamus on the Chairman.

The five members are Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, S. M. Aboobucker, S. Patanjali, S. A. Sabapathy and M. Jacob.

The petitioners alleged that along with two other members of the Council they sent a requisition to the Chairman requesting him to convene a special meeting of the Council within five days for the purpose of considering the resignation of the Electricity Superintendent of the Council. While agreeing to call a special meeting the Chairman replied that he did not intend to allow the question of the Electricity Superintendent to be considered at the meeting.

The petitioners submitted that two motions notice of which was given were not included in the agenda and the respondent refused to allow the motions to be placed on the agenda.

The Petitioners submit that the Respondent was acting wrongfully, unlawfully, improperly and ultra vires in refusing to place the said two motions on the Agenda.

Under Bye-law 5 framed under section 56 (1) of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 which applies to the proceedings of meeting of the Urban Council, the 1st named Petitioner had the right to give notice of a motion in writing at least four days before the date of the meeting.

When such a notice is given the motion has to be brought up on the Agenda in the order of the notices thereof unless the Council decides otherwise.

The Petitioners submit that the Respondent has no power, authority or discretion to direct that a motion of which due notice had been given should not be brought up for consideration by the Council.

The Respondent refused to bring up the said motions for discussions on that date and was acting contrary to his duties.

The Respondent does not intend and refuses to bring up the said motions for discussion at the next meeting or any other meeting.

The Petitioners submit that they have a lawful right to give notice of a motion and to have the said motion brought up for consideration by the Council and the Council has an indisputable right to consider that motion and to be given an opportunity of so doing.

The Respondent is under a legal obligation to bring up a motion due notice of which has been given for consideration by the Council.

The Petitioners submit that all acts of the said Council should be decided upon or done by the majority of the members present and voting at any duly convened meeting.

It is necessary and expedient that the said Respondent should be directed to call a Special Meeting of the said Council in terms of Requisition referred to above and to

EVACUATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN

"Come and Get Them" Says Evacuation Committee

London, July 22.

"You want the children—come and get them." These words are contained in a cable from the American Committee in London for the evacuation of British children overseas addressed to the American Women's Committee in the United States. It is urgent that American ships should be sent to aid the removal of British children overseas, the cable declares, and the lack of safe ocean transportation is defeating a great humanitarian social programme. The cable adds that only the use of American ships will break the present jam and let the children through in relative safety.

The special trains took 2,700 children from Eastbourne today under the voluntary evacuation scheme, representing half the child population of the town.

The children will be distributed over six towns in Essex and Hertfordshire.

LAND IN LATVIA IS NATION'S PROPERTY

Each Peasant Given A Holding

Berlin, July 22.

All land in Latvia has become the property of the nation by a decision of the Parliament, according to a Riga despatch to the German News Agency.

Each peasant is limited to a holding of thirty hectares and any land held in excess must be surrendered to the State for redistribution to those holding less.

The Latvian Parliament also decided to nationalise the banks and large commercial and industrial undertakings.

U. S. AND FRANCE

Relationship Continues

Hyde Park (New York),

July 22.

The relationship of the United States Government with the Petain Government is "exactly the same" as with the former French regime, Mr. William Bullitt, the United States' Ambassador in France, who is visiting Mr. Roosevelt to report on recent events in France, told reporters today.

He said that no question of the recognition of the Petain Government had arisen because "we have never broken off relations."

place the said two motions before a duly convened meeting of the Council for consideration and decision."

The petitioners asked that the Chairman be directed to call a special meeting in terms of the requisition and that he be directed to place the two motions before the meeting in due course of business for the consideration of and decision of the Council.

His Lordship ordered notice to issue on the Chairman returnable on 2nd August.

Mr. N. Nadarajah with Mr. N. Nadarasa appeared in support of the application.

Our Indian Letter.

'ET TU BRUTE?'

JINNAH'S CROWNING DISGRACE

(By Lanka)

Madras,
July 20th 1940.

WHO would have thought that after the enthusiastic welcome that Ceylon offered to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last year on the occasion of his visit in connection with the Indo-Ceylon tension, an official report in the Island would attribute the "signs of growing discontent amongst the labourers employed on up-country estates" to the Pandit's visit? In days of scare some sinister hand seeks to stab an Indian leader behind his back. But Panditji is too much pre-occupied with the international situation to mind this pin-prick.

Jinnah's Crowning Disgrace:

NEITHER giving quarter nor asking for any Mr. Jinnah has held Congress and nationalist India at bay, thanks to the secret Jinnah-Simla axis. He has now crowned his career with a particularly vile attack on the president of Congress, a Muslim of much renown. In this it has been made clear, if it had not already been clear before, that as long as there is breath in Jinnah's thin frame Congress shall not come into power, except on Jinnah's own terms. Not that Jinnah has the power to do anything of the kind, but he has so wonderfully and skillfully played up to the needs of Imperialism. What has struck many in India as strange is that throughout his recent career Jinnah has always sought to belittle Congress, Gandhiji and Hindus, by shafts of sarcasm, abuse and impolite references. Those who know the real inwardness of the trouble with Jinnah do not care about this manifestation of a one-time nationalist.

Violence rules?

TO A world that had been told that non-violence was the panacea for all its ills the recent break between Gandhiji and the Working Committee of the Congress must have come as a sort of surprise, but argue however he might Gandhiji could not convince the leaders of Congress that have to lead the people in government, that they could govern without resort to physical force. The strange thing is that almost everyone still swears by non-violence who dare not adopt it in government in the country or in the settlement of international disputes.

The Wet Season in Bombay

TORPEDOED by a High Court judgement Prohibition in Bombay has ceased to exist after a brief life. Vested interests mostly in the hands of Europeans and Paris had violently opposed Prohibition from the start, and a government by the governor with Civilian Advisers, mindful of the revenue lost by Prohibition, was not over-enthusiastic about the benefits of Prohibition. The High Court ruling has come to them as a Godsend. And they continue to retain the revenue from a tax that the Congress government had devised to set off the loss from excise, even though the reason for it has ceased to exist.

Campaign Against Malaria

Health Week In Manipay

"I feel that in schools there is not sufficient instruction given to children on Malaria. There must be a primer on Malaria taught in all the classes, and there must be at least one question on Malaria set in some paper at the public examinations in Ceylon, such as the J.S.C. and the S. S. C.," said the Rev. Father Mathews, O. M. I., Rector, St. Henry's College, Illavallai, in his address while opening the Malaria Week at Manipay under the auspices of the Manipay Parish Social Service League on Saturday last.

Mubandram S. K. Swaminathan, the President of the League, who presided, welcomed the large audience and the Rev. Father Mathews. He said that the Rev. Father Mathews had faithfully served Jaffna for the past 37 years, and the whole of Jaffna was greatly indebted to him. The speaker himself was a student under the Father 37 years ago and still remembered what a kind teacher and father he was to all the boys who were his students. Although the Father was ripe in years, he was still in active service, and that showed how deeply interested he was in the educational and social advancement of the people. The League therefore could not find a better person to open the Health Week and guide them in the proper way.

A Primer on Malaria

The Rev. Father Mathews said that he was very thankful to the League and its President for the kind invitation. Four years ago after his retirement from St. Patrick's College, he went to Illavallai and desired to live in quiet, sparing himself the trouble of taking part in public meetings. But he found that that was not to be, when the members of the League so kindly insisted on his coming to open that Health Week. The President of the League was a student of his, and his father, the late Mr. S. K. Lawton, was a great friend of the speaker to whom he had a high regard and respect. Mr. Lawton was the first person in the East and second in the world to develop colour printing in the photography. He was a great friend of the Catholic community, and the speaker desired to associate himself with the Social Service League in Mr. Lawton's village, and was pleased to open the Health Week in the school founded by Mr. Lawton. Mr. Lawton's son Mubandram Swaminathan was doing very useful work to his village having founded a splendid library and the League of which he was President was doing very useful work. They called such associations in Europe: Friend-in-need Societies, in Catholic countries, St. Vincent Paul Societies and in America, Brotherhoods. Whatever they called it, it was an altruistic association i.e., associations of people who banded themselves to do good for the people and to help the poor. Whatever religion one belonged to, one's love to one's neighbour, and the service rendered to humanity was the essence of all religions. Giving a little happiness to those around one was true religion.

The speaker said further that he fully realised that the League was

doing very good work, and hoped that he could take the liberty of giving a few words of advice since he was older than all those present at the meeting. Malaria was the worst scourge in this country as it sapped the people's vitality by more than fifty per cent. People felt tired and were often unfit for work. He had heard it said by a person that most children in the country were tired when they were born. Though it was a bit of wit, there was much truth in that. It was either some ceremony at home or a festival in the Temple or fever. He felt that sufficient instruction was not given in their schools on such an important subject as Malaria. A primer on Malaria must be taught in all the classes and the subject of Malaria must be made a compulsory one for all public examinations in Ceylon such as the J. S. C. and the S. S. C. He had just bought for his college a drum of Chloride of Lime which would last for 400 boys in a school for 6 months. He would appeal to the people to learn to chlorinate their wells and keep a good stock of disinfectants at home which were far more important than jewels or powders and scents.

He would again urge the importance of the use of mosquito nets. If anybody could not afford to buy those nets, they would certainly buy cheap Japanese muslin cloth and make nets costing under 2 or 3 rupees. One more point he would urge was that the Social Service League should carry on a campaign against houses which had not sufficient ventilation. He would not poach into the subject better he was going to address them that evening. The speaker wished full success to the Health Week and hoped that the people would continue to act according to the advice that was going to be given by experts during the week.

Mr. A. Sellamuttu, M. B. E., a member of the League, speaking next, said that he was very pleased to associate himself with the Malaria Week in Manipay. There was much need for such propaganda in the parish, and was pleased that the Social Service League was endeavouring to educate the masses on health matters. They in Colombo had watched the activities of the League, and were glad that very useful work was being done. On behalf of the people of Manipay resident in Colombo, he wished to say that any necessary help and encouragement would be given by them to the League. He appealed to the audience to promote co-operation, sink personal differences and jealousies and put in their united efforts for the benefit of the poor in the parish.

Rural Sanitation

Dr S. C. Thurairajah, the M. O. H., speaking on "Rural Sanitation", thanked Father Mathews for coming to Manipay and giving his words of advice and encouragement to the people. The speaker was grateful to the Manipay Social Service League for having started in doing positive and active work such as securing the establishment of a Dispensary, a Maternity Home and for organizing Health Weeks, Malaria Weeks and for publishing Pamphlets on Health Topics for the education of the masses. The speaker stressed the importance of Latrines in private houses and how essential they were for preserving good health and for avoiding diseases like typhoid, dysentery etc. He would therefore like to impress on them five chief points that evening, viz (1) Latrines (2) drinking water that

(Continued on Page 5)

THE NEXT BUDGET

A DEFICIT OF 9½ MILLIONS

INCREASE IN INCOME TAX EXPECTED

Colombo, Tuesday.

Just a little under Rs. 9,500,000 will be the deficit between estimated expenditure and revenue for the next financial year which will be shown when the Leader of the House introduces the Budget tomorrow afternoon in the State Council.

It is understood that in regard to the proposals of the Board of Ministers, Sir Baron Jayatilaka will announce, besides the increase of the duty on petrol which has already been brought into force, an increase in the Income Tax.

It is also likely that certain other increases of Customs duties will be announced.

The revised estimate of the Financial Secretary of the yield from Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps for the current year is Rs. 19,085,000 as against the original estimate of Rs. 20,085,000.

It is learned that with the proposed increase of Income Tax the Board of Ministers calculates a yield in 1940-41, from this Head of Revenue, of a sum of Rs. 22,385,000.

Meeting the Deficit

Thus, the Board will receive from this particular measure an estimated sum of Rs. 3,300,000 towards meeting the Budget deficit.

The increased duty on petrol is expected to provide an additional revenue of slightly under Rs. 1,500,000.

Roughly, therefore, a gap of Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 millions will remain to be provided for; and part of this, it is anticipated will be met from other increase of taxation.

The total amount of Revenue estimated for 1940-41 is Rs. 117,900,260 as against a total estimated expenditure from General Revenue of Rs. 127,364,897.

Detailed Estimates

The details of the estimates of Revenue for the next financial year are as follows:—

- Customs:—Rs. 56,000,000.
- Port, Harbour, Wharf, Warehouse, and other dues:—Rs. 6,000,700.
- Excise and Salt:—Rs. 9,660,700.
- Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps:—Rs. 22,375,000.
- Licences and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified:—Rs. 1,672,060.
- Fees of Court or Office and payment for specific services:—Rs. 2,031,560.
- Medical Services:—Rs. 2,497,400.
- Reimbursements:—Rs. 3,267,420.
- Postal and Telecommunication Services:—Rs. 6,055,000.
- Interest, Annuities, etc.:—Rs. 4,250,890.
- Miscellaneous Receipts:—Rs. 2,772,380.
- Land Revenue:—Rs. 1,117,220.
- Land Sales:—Rs. 165,000.
- Colonial Development Fund:—Rs. 30,030.

Britain an Impregnable Fortress

(Continued from page 1)

led brilliance, courage and competence. Their military command is not questioned among those who know. Here then is the crux of the war situation. Britain remains the inner core of the Allied cause."

"It is futile to talk of defeat until a mortal blow is struck at this heart of the Allied defence. The affairs of outposts do not affect this main battle-front and the Germans have not won the war until they have overcome the main Allied force entrenched in the Island fortress of Britain.

"Astounding Incident"

"How different the case of Britain is to that of other countries, which have been overrun, is illustrated by the most astounding incident of the whole war in France. I refer to the escape of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk, the significance of which memorable event, for the real inwardness of the war, has not been sufficiently noted.

"Consider it for a moment. If ever a force was trapped and doomed it was the B. E. F. at Dunkirk. The German Government announced that it was trapped and the High Command concentrated the bulk of its vast bombing air force in an effort to achieve this crowning victory. They realised that on the fate of the B. E. F. might depend the fate of Britain itself.

"But the combined action of the Royal Navy and the R. A. F. succeeded in saving the entire B. E. F. and the major part of the associated French army as well. If the German army and air force together could not succeed in the supreme effort in their attack at a single point like Dunkirk, how can they fairly hope to succeed in an attack on such a huge area as Britain where, moreover every physical and moral factor will be vastly in favour of the defence.

Test Case

"Sea power and air power combined are the real keys to the problem of Britain's defences and Dunkirk was a test case, which showed how effective that defence is likely to be in the more favourable case of Britain itself. Not the cause of Britain is not lost until Britain itself is taken. If Dunkirk has any message for us, it is the heartening one that Britain will prove to be an impregnable fortress against which Germany's might will be launched in vain.

"If that attack fails Hitler is lost and all Europe, indeed the whole world, is saved. And if Hitler does not venture to attack Britain, he is equally lost, for the same combination of sea power and air power, which baffled him at Dunkirk and which would have saved Britain from invasion, would then be turned in a victorious offensive against Hitler—an offensive which finally would throttle, strangle and bring down in ruins his vast land Empire in Europe, for in a war of endurance

the time factor must prove fatal to Hitler's plans.

"Under an ever-tightening blockade his essential war supplies must rapidly dwindle, until he can no longer hold down the vast populations whom he has overrun, oppressed, starved, and sought to enslave.

Freedom of Europe

Dealing with the "kind of peace we envisage and hope to establish at the end of this titanic struggle," Gen. Smuts said: "Our vision still is the freedom and the liberation of Europe from the deadly Nazi thrall and its organisation in a new creative freedom."

"Perhaps the position could best be indicated by contrasting it with the sort of world order which Hitler is aiming at and which he will probably yet proclaim in his great peace offensive.

"Hitler today is in a very strong position. He is master of most of Europe and will probably succeed in putting the rest of it also in his power of his pocket. This is no longer the Kaiser's dream of "Mittel Europe." It is the whole of the Continent with Russia reduced to a subservient and acquiescent role. This Continent he will mould to his will. He will pose as a regenerator of old Europe.

"The old effete European order with its checker board of sovereign States he will sweep away.

"Mailed Fist"

"A new United States of Europe will be erected on the elastic Nazi model. Being master of Europe he can afford to restore a semblance of freedom to his victims and establish a system of so-called free States, which, however, will be held together in the bonds of Nazi order. Internal tariff walls and economic barriers will disappear and a large, closed Continental market will be established with Germany as its centre and as regulator, on economic lines which have already become manifest during the Nazi regime.

"It will be a new mechanised Europe with some of the forms but none of the substance of freedom—a Europe in which the units will be held together by central centres of Nazi and Nazi economics, with the mailed fist in the background. Real freedom, personal or national, will have perished. The principles of freedom of speech, of thought, of religion and of the Press, which have been guiding ideals of the West, will have been effectively suppressed.

Travesty of Monroe Doctrine

"The name of the Monroe Doctrine for this Europe will be invoked but it will be a mere mockery and travesty of the Monroe Doctrine of America which is the bulwark of free national development for the American Continent. This, in essence, will be the Hitler plan.

"It will, doubtless, be dressed up in attractive forms and will make its appeal to a certain order of minds everywhere. A tired and war-sick Europe, racked with suffering and appalled by the spectre of coming starvation, may even accept it as an escape from greater miseries but it will be a negation of what the human spirit and the free human soul has stood for through the long ages and has looked forward to

Farming for Educated Youths

(Continued from Page 1)

and making the land ploughable was most exorbitant.

He was ashamed to say the cost of clearing slumps in Minneriya came to about Rs. 200 an acre.

With that experience he found it very difficult to put up proposals to the Minister on the lines suggested by Mudaliyar Wickremeratne without further consultation as to whether the estimates did not need modification.

In the meantime, on the instructions of the Minister, he had sought to get from the State Council the introduction into the country of the principle of using machinery for the purpose of doing this type of work, in which case it could be done very cheaply. A vote had been included in the Estimates tentatively, which so far had been accepted by the Board of Ministers, to introduce one outfit of machinery. If it was approved by the State Council, it would mean that the Council was prepared to vote funds from time to time to work with machinery. In that event the matter would be simplified and he could put up a scheme to the Minister in a form in which it would be accepted with estimates which he could rely on. Subject to the Board's indulgence, he had taken the liberty of deferring action until the State Council decided on the vote.

as its inspiring ideal. The vision which guided our long and slow advance, will have perished in the utter darkness of defeat.

Society of Nations

"Against this spectre, freedom still remains our sovereign remedy for the ills from which human society is suffering. We envisage a free Europe, free for the individual and the nation, free in the sense of giving full scope for personal and national self-development and self-perfection, each according to his own individual lines. In that fundamental sense, we continue on the historic train of human progress but we have also learned that discipline and organisation must go hand in hand with freedom.

"The failure of the League of Nations was largely due to the absence of a central control, which could harmonise the freedom of each with the proper functioning of the whole of human society. We, therefore, aim at a society of nations, which will supply this defeat and will possess the central organization, equipped with the necessary authority and powers, to supervise the common concerns of mankind. Intercourse between nations will be free and commerce, economics and finance will be freed from all the hampering restrictions and obstructions.

"As between man and man there will be social justice; as between nation and nation there will be the rule of law, the absence of force and violence and the maintenance of peace. In such an international society, there will be no place for self-appointed leaders or Fuehrers. He, who will be the master, shall be the servant. Our aim and motto will be a nation

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 895

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Sittampalam Sangarapillai of Mallakam. Deceased.
Sittampalam Sangarapillai of Mallakam. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sangarapillai Sittampalam of Mallakam.
2. V. K. Mailvaganam and wife.
3. Annapooraniammal of Mallakam presently of Colombo.
4. Sangarapillai Kathirkamanathan.
5. Sivakamasunthareswary daughter of Sangarapillai both of Mallakam. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 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 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th and 5th 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 or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of August 1940, appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of July 1940.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 29, 25 & 29-7-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 880 T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah of Karavetty North Deceased.
Namasivayam Nagalingam of Karavetty North presently apothecary of Manthikai Hospital Point Pedro

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thangammah widow of Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah of Karavetty North
2. Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah Arulanandam of Do
3. Theivaisigamany daughter of Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah of Do
4. Sinnathamby Gunaratnam of Do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo, Esqr., Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents to represent them in the Testamentary Proceedings to be instituted by the Petitioner and that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as brother-in-law of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 15th day of August 1940.

The 20th day of July 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 31, 25 & 29-7-40)

of free men and women and an international society of free nations. This will be our reply to the challenge of the Dictators and we shall back up that reply with all the strength that God has given us."

Amendments to U. C. Meeting Minutes ONLY TWO CARRIED

Several amendments to the minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on 14th June 1940 were moved at the last monthly meeting of the Council.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the last monthly meeting:—

Mr. S. Patanjali moved the following amendments:

i. That the following paragraph in item 2 of the Minutes "At this stage Mr. K. Aiyadurai wanted to know why his motion was not included in the Agenda of this meeting" be altered by the substitution of the words "two motions were" for the words "motion was"

Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded. The motion was put to the house—5 voted for and 5 against the amendment.

The Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment and declared the motion lost.

ii. That in the next paragraph the words "before the conclusion" be altered to "at the end."

Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded.

The motion was put to the house—5 voted for and 5 against.

The Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment and declared the motion lost.

iii. That the following be interpolated immediately following the above paragraph.

"The Chairman announced that item No. 3 would be taken up last and that he would at this stage make a statement on the subject of assessment"

"Mr. K. Aiyadurai then wanted to know why his motion was not being taken up in its proper place."

"The Chairman said that this was his ruling."

Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded.

This was put to the house—5 voted for and 5 against. This motion was declared carried.

iv. That immediately after the paragraph about the reduction of assessment the words "Mr. K. Aiyadurai asked the Chairman why his motion was not included in the agenda" be altered to "Mr. K. Aiyadurai asked the Chairman why his motions were not included in the agenda."

Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded.

The motion was put to the house—5 voted for and 5 against.

The Chairman gave his casting vote against the motion and declared the motion lost.

v. That the following be interpolated below item iv above:

"Mr. K. Aiyadurai protested and asked the Chairman to give his reasons for the non-inclusion of his motion instead of making a statement at the end of the meeting and when the Chairman persisted in repeating his earlier statement requested permission of the house to move the resolutions of which he had given due notice. The Chairman reiterated he had given his ruling and refused to permit further speech. At this stage Mr. S. A. Sahapathy repeated Mr. Aiyadurai's request and wanted to know if the Chairman would condescend to give his reasons. The Chairman said he had already given his ruling"

Mr. K. Aiyadurai seconded.

This was put to the house—5 voted for and 5 against. The motion was declared carried.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A Hindu College For Girls

Sir,—Allow me the courtesy of the columns of your valuable paper to endorse every word of the appeal made by you for a Hindu College for girls in the town. While it is presumed that no Hindu parent in Jaffna will ever question the urgency or the vital necessity for each an institution, it is to be hoped that a move in the matter will soon be made and that the College, however much the time may seem inopportune as a result of the war, will be an accomplished fact at no distant date.

I hope I am not digressing when I cite a recent instance. Jaffnese who are stationed at remote corners of the Island, and as such are precluded from the possibility of learning at first hand how things are shaping themselves at home, were recently distressed and even amused to see a number of letters, written by some persons who called themselves Jaffna Hindus and appearing in the columns of an evening paper suggesting that the Jaffna Hindu College "Lakh Rupee Fund" appeal was losing public support and stating that that state of affairs was inevitable—all because one or two who happened to be on the College Staff published their views on politics with which they failed to see eye to eye! When it is clear that all around us, events are moving at a tremendous pace, let us cease to hug on to pet notions and puerile tactics, and in this as in any other instance, once all are agreed upon the desirability of achieving an object calculated to promote public welfare, let us all co-operate and contribute our humble bit, not forgetting that "many rickles make a muckle". Let us in all cases always go full steam ahead, firmly refusing all the time to be influenced and side-tracked by minor and often irrelevant considerations.

Yours etc.,
S. RATNASABAPATHY.
Tholpalam,
21st July, 1940.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 890
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Kandiah Sevagnam of Karaitivu East. Deceased.
Sithanparam widow of Arumugam Sanmugam of Karaitivu East.
Vs. Petitioner.
Ledchunpillai widow of Kandiah of Karaitivu East. Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of July 1940 having been read.

It is declared that the Petitioner as the grand-mother of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her, unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of August 1940 and show sufficient cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 16th, 1940
(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 30, 25 & 29-7-40.)

NEW AND INCREASED TAXES

Urban Council Fixes Rates for 1941

At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, it was decided to adopt the draft by-laws regarding Tax on Vehicles and Animals and to impose Tax for 1941 as per schedule below.

The Council, it appears, has included two new taxes, namely on bicycles for trade purposes and on bullock or ass which will have to pay a tax of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 each respectively for 1941.

An increased tax has been fixed for "horse, pony or mule" for which a tax of Rs. 5 has been fixed for 1941 as against Rs. 2.50, the current rate.

New Schedule

The following is the new schedule for 1941:—

For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, handcart, jinricksha, bicycle, or tricycle Rs 5.

For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart (a) if used for trade purposes Rs. 5. (b) if used for other than trade purposes Re. 1.

For every cart Rs. 4.

For every handcart Rs. 4.

For every jinricksha Rs 2 50.

For every horse, pony or mule Rs. 5.

For every bullock or ass Re. 1.

878 GUARDIANSHIP JURISDICTION

Subject: Application for Certificate of Curatorship.

It is hereby ordered that the applicant in the above case to wit: Manikkam daughter of Thamocharmpillai Chellappah of Vaddukoddai West, shall not sell, donate, alienate, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with her properties until the decision in the above case where application for Certificate of Curatorship over the property of the said Manikkam is made; and all persons whatsoever are hereby interdicted from taking part in such transactions until this order is discharged by Court.

This 24th day of July, 1940.
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 32, 25 & 29-7-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 881
In the matter of the estate of the late Thamocharampillai Francis of Chavakachchery, Jaffna. Deceased.
Mathalena widow of Kathiravelu Thamocharampillai of Chavakachchery. Petitioner.
1. Helen widow of Kartigesu Benjamin of Chundicully, Jaffna
2. Sinnakkuddy Manuelpillai and
3. wife Maripillai of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of June 1940, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as one of the heirs unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court on the 31st day of July, 1940, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

This 17th day of June, 1940.
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.
(O. 33, 25 & 29-7-40.)

Campaign Against Malaria

(Continued from page 3)

had been boiled and cooled, (3) ventilation of houses, (4) preserving the sweeping of compounds in pits or enclosures and (5) having vegetable gardens. On the subject of Latrines, the speaker made a vigorous and fervent appeal to the people to start building at least seventy latrines before the end of the month. In his opinion, it was not safe to take food in any house which did not possess a latrine. A squatting plate would not cost rupees two or three and making an enclosure or shed perhaps another two or three rupees. So Latrines were not a luxury and it was for the League to see as many latrines as possible built in the parish at an early date.

Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Assistant Secretary of the League, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Rev. Father Mathews and Dr. Thurairajah, said that the League and the people of the Manipay parish were under great obligation to the Rev. Father and the doctor. Although Dr. Thurairajah said that he was indebted to the League, the truth was that the League and the people in the parish were immensely indebted to him for the great interest he was taking in their health conditions and for the urge and impetus he was giving to the League for doing useful and constructive work.

To Rev. Father Mathews all Jaffna was under obligation for the sincere and whole hearted service he had rendered to the country during the past 40 years. The Rev. Father said that the late Mr. Lawton was a good friend of the Catholic Community. So were the people of Manipay since they were very tolerant towards all people who worship God and believed in Him no matter in what form they worshipped. It was not the privilege of many in Manipay to sit at the feet of Rev. Father Mathews, but they had always admired the selfless work that Rev. Father Mathews was doing and watched the prominent positions occupied by old students of St. Patrick's College today whose character was built by the Rev. Father. The speaker felt that he was voicing the sentiments of all Jaffna when he said that the people were much indebted to the whole hearted service rendered by Rev. Father as one of an army of 21,000 Roman Catholic Priests, 55,000 sisters and 9000 brothers who were sacrificing their all and giving their lives for the social and educational advancement of the poor throughout the world. It was such examples that urged a few men of Manipay to start their social service league and attempt to do at least a hundredth of what a priest was doing in their own country. He wished long life to Father Mathews and said that the members of the Manipay Social Service League were not going to allow him to live in retirement at Ilavelshi but would often go to him and trouble him for his advice and guidance in their work. (over.)

Germany Loses 5,000 Planes

London, July 22.
Since September 3 Germany is estimated to have lost 5,000 planes and 10,000 trained airmen. The total German losses since the air war on Britain began now approach 200.

Co-operative Central Bank

(Continued from page 1)

sary for me to restate what you are already aware of.

I may be permitted to refer to some of its salient points before I formally move the adoption of the Report and accounts.

I take this opportunity to thank you all, and in particular my colleagues on the Board of Directors for the whole-hearted co-operation extended to me in the Administration of the Bank.

Membership: At the close of the last Bank Year the number of share holders was 311, composed of 39 individuals and 272 Societies. At the close of the year under review the number had risen to 326, composed of 39 individuals and 287 Society shareholders. It will be seen that the number of Societies affiliated to the Bank have been steadily increasing every year, showing the strong position which this Bank occupies as the financing agency of the Co-operative Movement in this District.

Fixed Deposits: During the last year the amount received under this head was Rs. 453,455 as against Rs. 428,687.97 received during the year under review.

	Turn-Over:	Profits.
1936	Rs. 898,548.37	6,234.19
1937	1,152,311.19	7,474.04
1938	1,255,442.24	7,701.97
1939	1,083,074.83	12,813.97
1940	1,574,950.13	17,815.25

Loans to Co-operative Societies: During the year under review 1,113 loans were granted amounting to Rs. 402,972 as against 911 loans amounting to Rs. 381,864.23 granted during the previous year showing an increase of 207 loans amounting to Rs. 21,108.

Overdues: At the close of the year under review, the amount overdue from live Societies has mounted to Rs. 42,943.46, as against Rs. 29,179.95 in the previous year. This increase, I should say, is partly due to the failure of crops caused by the floods, but every effort is being taken by the Bank and the officers of the Department to recover these early.

Liquidated Societies: The dues from liquidated Societies on 30-4-40 amount to 17,870.06, as

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

against Rs. 16,737.26 in the previous year. Though there is a slight increase under this head, we should feel glad that a large sum of Rs. 4,261.18 was recovered during the year under review from the liquidated Societies.

Profits: It gives me great pleasure to report to you that in spite of the considerable increase of overdues during the year under review, the Bank has worked with a profit of Rs. 13,615.25 as against Rs. 12,893.97 in the previous year. Let me assure you that special care has been taken to keep the working expenses as low as possible in spite of the steady increase of business.

I wish to express on behalf of the Bank our deep sense of gratitude to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for his helpful advice and invaluable guidance from time to time and our thanks are also due to the Asst. Registrar who has been ever ready and willing to help us by taking a personal interest in the efficient working of the Bank.

I cannot close these remarks without expressing my appreciation of the good work turned out by the staff of the Bank, who have been off and on working beyond office hours to keep the Bank's work up to the mark.

With these observations I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and the audited accounts.

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