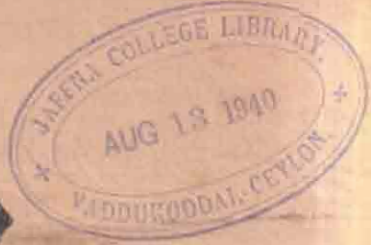


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INDIA'S ROLE IN THE NEW WORLD-ORDER

The World On The Eve Of A Re-Birth

INDIA AS THE HIGH PRIEST OF HUMANITY

(BY SANTOSH DATTA)

THOSE who are in the habit of studying the trend of events with a spiritual outlook must have noticed that a resurrection of a spiritual ideal unifying the human race is almost imminent. The world is in the throes of a rebirth. There is a message somewhere, for the fallen children of humanity groping in the dark and engaged in suicidal strife for narrow selfish ends. There is a message somewhere in India not only for Indians, but also for the world for a spiritual empire broad-based on spiritual republicanism. There is very little doubt that modern civilisation is heading towards a crash, and behind the smoke and thunder of the guns, behind the agonised cry of the brutalised children of humanity there is a message of the Ruler of the Universe heralding the dawn of a new era in human history.

It requires no prophet to predict that India will have to take up the role of a high priest in the new order of things that will inevitably evolve out of the ruins of the devastated world.

Whatever may be said to the contrary the true self of India is that of a naked fakir, an eternal pilgrim with the staff of a Shramana travelling across the sands of time. The smouldering fire of renunciation that burns eternally on her soil will light up the gloom that has enveloped the world and make humanity realise the mission that she has in store for them.

Age after age, God has graced India with His presence, not for the benefit of Indians alone, but for the welfare of humanity at large. It is a queer fact that India has been His playground for times with-

out number. It is significant that above all other countries in the world He had chosen India as the arena of His mysterious play. In India every stone has a chronicle. Her dust is sacred. Her mountains, rivers and caves have an air of mysticism. At every step of your journey whether through cities or jungles, temples rear their heads. Gods in Indian temples are not deaf and dumb. They hear the prayers of the devotees and speak to them in their hour of trial.

By tradition, by her culture, by her sacrifice and renunciation India has thoroughly equipped herself for the position of the High Priest of all humanity. India has no sect, no community, no narrow nationalism, no particular favourite doctrine, and no pet theory. She calls humanity as the children of Immortality. She stands for Truth. She stands for God.

Humanity will have to look to India in its hour of tribulation, Indians themselves will have to rediscover their soul, and dig out the message of Peace and Liberation buried in the sands of Time. Indians themselves will have to fall back on their own culture, the priceless heritage of their forefathers, when all other western 'isms' have failed, as ready-made political weapons. The yogis and sadhus in Indian jungles and caves keep the light of the torch burning. They have kept the sacrificial fire burning and are waiting silently for the day when the rightful owners of their lost heritage shall come and possess them. They are anxiously waiting to deliver their goods

(Prabuddha Bharata.)

COST OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN CEYLON

Rs. 23,311,788 In 1938-39

NEARLY EIGHT LAKHS OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS

THE number on the roll of Government and Assisted educational institutions in 1939 (exclusive of the Ceylon University College and Ceylon Medical College) was 784,194, says the Director of Education in his Administration Report for 1939.

Dealing with the cost of education the Report states:—

The gross cost of school education in 1938-39 was Rs. 23,311,788, an increase of Rs. 1,506,619 compared with the previous year. The average gross cost of education per pupil was Rs. 29 72.

The net cost to Government of school education amounted in 1938-39 to Rs. 18,698,993 (80.21 per cent of the gross expenditure).

Of the total outlay by Managers Rs. 332,355 have been spent on school buildings and extensions.

The net cost to Government per pupil in 1938-39 was Rs. 23 84 compared with Rs. 23.11 in 1937-38.

Administration and Inspection

The gross cost of administration in 1939 was 2.3 per cent of the gross cost of education and 2.9 per cent of the total net cost to Government. In 1938 the corresponding percentages were 2.7 and 3.4 respectively.

The gross cost of inspection in 1939 was 2.2 per cent of the gross cost of education and 2.8 per cent of the total net cost to Government. In 1938 the corresponding percentages were 2.3 and 2.9 respectively.

Primary and Secondary Education

Of the total gross expenditure on primary and secondary education in 1939, 78.2 per cent was met from Government funds, 17.1 per cent from fees, 4.7 per cent from contributions made by the Managers of Assisted Schools. In 1938 the corresponding percentages

were:—Government funds, 78.5 per cent; fees 17.3 per cent; contributions from Managers, 4.2 per cent.

The following figures give the expenditure from Government funds on different classes of schools during 1939 as a percentage of the gross cost of each class of school. Expenditure has here been reckoned exclusive of the cost of new buildings and replacements:—

(a) Government English Schools, 48.7 per cent.

(b) Assisted English Schools, 38.7 per cent.

(c) Government Bilingual and Vernacular Schools, 99.1 per cent.

(d) Assisted Bilingual and Vernacular Schools, 98.5 per cent.

The net expenditure from Government funds on primary and secondary education (Rs. 15,948,677) consisted of (a) grants to Assisted Schools Rs. 9,174,337, (b) expenditure on Government Schools Rs. 6,333,283, and (c) grants to Education District Committees (capital expenditure) Rs. 441,057. In 1938 grants to Assisted Schools amounted to Rs. 8,764,239 and net expenditure on Government Schools and Education District Committees amounted to Rs. 6,449,385. There has thus been an increase in grants to Assisted Schools of Rs. 410,098 and an increase in net expenditure on Government Schools and Education District Committees of Rs. 324,955.

These figures represent actual increases in expenditure on Assisted and Government Schools. They must not, however, be taken as representing the trend of expenditure under either head.

Actually the transfer of Maintained Schools to Government in the middle of the financial year 1937-38 had the effect of reducing the Assisted Schools vote for that year by

(Continued on page 4)

NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College have pleasure in informing the public that the **Kokuvil Hindu English Mixed School** under their management has been made a "Senior Secondary School" as from 1st August, 1940, and that London Matriculation Classes are being conducted there. The Staff of the School has been strengthened by the addition of two London University Graduates and a Lady teacher.

R. SIVAGURUNATHER,
Hony. Secretary, J. H. C.,
Board of Directors.
Jaffna,
9-8-40
(Mis. 95. 12-8-40)

NOTICE

**Nallur Kandasamy Temple
Annual Festival, 1940**
9th August, 1940 to
3rd September, 1940

Permission having been granted to move processions and conduct religious assemblies according to custom round Nallur Kandasamy Temple and along the adjoining sections of the Pt. Pedro and Old Store Roads during the period of the festival, notice is hereby given to the Public that traffic will be diverted from sections of the Pt. Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Temple along Wynn Road, Navantherai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, during the time that such processions and religious assemblies are moving round the Temple.

P. R. KRISNARATNE,
Asst. Supt. of Police, N. P.

Police Office,
Jaffna, 6th August, 1940.
(G 23. 8 & 12-8-40)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1940.

THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH the Viceroy made last week on the Indian Constitutional Development after the war, while remaining substantially the same in its essential features as the previous announcements, yet marks a decided advance in one aspect. The objective is still the same, Dominion Status of the Statute of Westminster Variety which is to be attained with the least possible delay. But the constitution is not to be framed by the Imperial Government after consultation with representative Indian opinion as before, but by a body representative of the principal elements of Indian national life which will be set up after the conclusion of the war and with the least possible delay in order to devise the framework of the new constitution. This is no doubt a great improvement on the previous position of undiluted British responsibility which the Imperial Government took up. But everything depends on the character of the composition of the constituent body. It is possible for the Bureaucracy to pack the body with reactionary elements like the Princes and communalists of the JINNAH, AMBEDKAR type, whose one object is to prevent progressive national opinion from asserting itself at the centre, and frustrate the national aspirations for Swaraj. Unless some sort of election is introduced into the choice of the constituent assembly, the

constitution framed may become reactionary and prove a source of communal bickering. The Viceroy lays the same emphasis on communal settlement as preliminary to a satisfactory solution of the constitutional problem and promises to use his influence in bridging the gulf. It is strange that Simla, which has been indirectly encouraging communal differences and making much of Muslim opposition to the Congress all this time, should express so much concern for a communal settlement.

The proposals for an enlargement of the Viceroy's Executive Council with a view to associating representative Indian opinion at the centre and for the setting up of a War Advisory Council, though an improvement on existing state of things do not go far enough and will not satisfy Congress opinion. The Congress insists on the immediate setting up of a National Government at the centre as an earnest of Britain's desire to grant Dominion Status immediately after the conclusion of the War. The Imperial Government cannot raise any valid objection to such a demand. It is not possible for the progressive elements like the Congress to cooperate fully with Britain's war effort unless they are trusted with responsibility. The present proposals as regards the centre betray a reluctance on the part of Britain to divest itself of power even during the crisis of the greatest war which ever threatened her, and the fervent appeal for unstinted Indian assistance in the prosecution of the war will not evoke much enthusiasm at least in Congress circles. From press references it is clear that the Viceroy's announcement has met with a favourable reception from the Muslim League members, the Liberals and other sections opposed to the Congress. The Viceroy himself already counts on the unwillingness of the Congress to associate itself with the new proposals, though he has formally invited the Congress leaders for an interview. The Raj has already made up its mind to proceed with the enlargement of the Executive Council and the setting up of the War Advisory Council with the co-operation of such elements as are willing. The reactionary elements which the Congress kept so long in the background will now enjoy the sweets of power and prestige, and JINNAH'S ambitions will now be realised to the full for a time. But Britain cannot have the whole-hearted support of the Indian people, without the co-operation of the Congress. In at least seven provinces, the Governor's rule will have to be continued. British statesmanship has yet to rise to the greatness of the occasion and vindicate its claim to be fighting for democracy.

WEEK BY WEEK

Nazi Plan To Oust Stalin

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

AN amazing plan has been unearthed by which Hitler is plotting to overthrow the Soviet regime in Russia and instal Tsarism instead. In Germany today there are many Russian Nazis—the White Russians who migrated into Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and other Nazi occupied countries. Hitler has grouped them into an organised Nazi movement. Even before Hitler took them under his arms they were anti-reds. Hitler is today organising them into a legion, and is financing their conspiracy against the Soviet. One of their headquarters is in Brno. In Central Europe they are massing a big army and hope with German help to restore Tsarism in Russia. The Russian Secret Service is aware of this organisation and there has been a big round-up of Russian Fifth Columnists. This discovery has brought a marked cooling off in Russo-German relations.

Trend of Things

One thing is obvious in this war. It is going to develop into a world war and a conflict between Britain and other democracies on the one hand and Germany, Italy and Japan on the other. It is going to be a revolutionary war on a world scale. And before very long that revolution will break out in some at least of the countries under Nazi domination. France for example will not be long satisfied with the old men of Vichy. A trend that is inevitable and irresistible and which must eventually spell the downfall of Nazism is by evolution.

"The old order changeth,
Yielding place to new
And God fulfills himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Nazism and all forms of government that trample human liberty and rights belong to the dark ages and will give place to a new age for which England and Allies are fighting.

The African Theatre

Mussolini, the doyen of Dictators, the later day Caesar, the man of bombast and braggadocio is as Gunther would call him 'the most formidable combination of turncoat, ruffian,' has widened the frontiers of conflict and has definitely added to the problems and burdens of Hitler. With his navy bottled up in the Mediterranean, Mussolini's African empire will assuredly feel the pinch of the blockade, nor are his possessions rich in raw materials and essential commodities. Driven to desperation, Mussolini risks his all to find an outlet in the Suez. Hence his drive towards Somaliland with the Gulf of Aden as the objective. If Italy is to progress in the African theatre of war, she must unlock the Suez door already closed by the British Navy. With the Suez closed for Italian shipping, Mussolini's troops in the African deserts must find their premature end soon. The invasion of Somaliland in itself is of no value to the junior axis partner except to bolster up home morale. It will in no way ease an already desperate plight of Italy's vast and unwieldy possessions. To

dissipate England's attention, Italy may launch an attack on Egypt—Egypt has been the objective for the last five years. Here she has to encounter a stiff opposition. The British and allied forces are ready for any eventualities. The Rome puppy wags at the orders of his Berlin master and it is a matter for speculation where the barks may be directed.

Indo-Ceylon Trade

The greatest need today is a Trade Pact with India. This is long overdue. Circumstances and a worsening of Indo Ceylon relations have hitherto delayed any serious attempts at an understanding on Indo-Ceylon Trade. The issue today between India and Ceylon is a question of equating imports and exports between the two countries. A feature of Indo-Ceylon trade for the last many decades has been the adverse balance against Ceylon. This has a ready created problems of recovery and has greatly added to the strained relations between India and Ceylon. The presence of a large number of Indians as traders, labourers and other economic units is due to this adverse balance. They are producing their quota against the imports from India. Ceylon on the other hand is gradually becoming economically enslaved to India to the detriment of Ceylonese nationals. The time now is opportune for an understanding; with a dwindling of European markets for Indian goods India is anxious to find markets in Ceylon. And any inroads into the Ceylon market will further widen the gap between imports and exports. Ceylon should also come to terms with India on the tariffs on copra and tobacco. Indian business circles are very keen on an understanding. Ceylon should not miss this opportunity. The Minister for Commerce and Industries should get in touch with the authorities in India on this subject. He should utilize his trip to New Delhi in October to initiate trade talks with the Indian Raj.

A New Tendency

Universal suffrage granted in 1931 necessitated that the Ministers and elected members of the State Council should keep the city rabble and rural masses in good humour and the people's representatives in the guise of champions of the under dog showed their heads like mushrooms around a rotten tree, both within the Council and outside with sordid objectives as entering the Council and sharing the spoils of the State. The Ministers would not certainly lag behind any one of these groups interested in the underdog and from 1931 onwards have been pretty assiduous in providing for social services eventually becoming synonymous of wasteful expenditure. Public expenditure has increased by leaps and bounds and every year since 1931 showed increasing budgetary deficits. Financially Ceylon faces alarming contingencies. And no wonder the Government is compelled to predatory expedients in trying to balance their budget. The Constitution has lent itself to an elastic amplification of public expenditure without measuring the consequences in as much as there is cut throat competition among the various Executive Committees to grab as much revenue for expenditure

MOOLOYA COMMISSION FINDINGS

"Shooting Cannot Be Justified In Law"

POLICE SERGEANT ACTED IN GOOD FAITH

THE shooting of Govindan at Mooloya Estate at Hewahela on January 10th cannot be justified in law.

"Police Sergeant D. G. Suraweera acted in good faith with the intention of defending person and property in the circumstances in which he found himself; and

"The shooting was an error of quick decision and an act of sudden fear."

These are the findings of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, who was appointed by the Governor on February 2nd, 1940 to inquire into and report upon the shooting of Govindan at Mooloya Estate.

The Governor authorising the printing and publication of this report makes this minute:—

"Having been advised that no criminal cases connected with the subject matter of the Mooloya Commission are now pending before the Courts, and that the findings of the Commissioner disclose no grounds for the institution of criminal proceedings against any person or persons mentioned in the report and not already proceeded against, I hereby authorise the publication of the report as a sessional paper.

"My authority so given must not be taken to signify acceptance by me of all points of law as stated or of facts as found by the Commissioner."

As Visualized

The Commissioner in his report states: "As I visualize the situation after a close and careful study of all the evidence placed before me, the demeanour of the witnesses and the balance of probabilities, what happened on the morning of January 10th, near Lines No. 8, appears to have been as follows:—

"There was a big crowd, consisting partly of women and children, opposite those lines, on and above the road; some members of the crowd were also having sticks in their hands; Govindan was also there; the police motor patrol car and the estate car came along the road down the incline driven rather fast; as the motor patrol car turned round the sharp bend it swerved and knocked down Periasamy and the other car, following close, grazed Periasamy's body as he was fallen down and caused most of the injuries, when the crowd saw Periasamy knocked down, the men and women must have started shouting and shrieking in Tamil that a man had been killed.

"Part of the crowd ran behind the cars shouting and gesticulating probably with sticks in their hands; at this the cars were brought to a sudden halt by the violent application of the brakes; the motor patrol car was halted

first; Sergeant Suraweera and Surgeant Karunatilleke got down; Sergeant Suraweera saw Govindan nearest to him also shouting and gesticulating with possibly a stick in his hand.

"Suraweera thought at once that the crowd was running to attack the Police party; he was not aware that a person had been hurt badly by being knocked down and that the crowd was agitated because of it; he became frightened; his first impulse was to keep back what he thought was an advancing crowd bent on attacking them; he had to decide and act quickly; he took his aim at Govindan's knees and fired, Govindan fell and bled to death in a few minutes.

"We have to consider the mental state of Sergeant Suraweera at the time he fired and shot. He was in a situation of great tension. The strike position had deteriorated very badly; riots and panic were in the air; the strikers were becoming desperate; they were feeling that they might be attacked at any moment and were carrying clubs for self-protection; possible clashes between the resident Tamil strikers and the non-resident Sinhalese labourers were talked about, Police action had resulted in the Secretary of the Estate Workers' Union being sentenced to imprisonment.

"When Sergeant Suraweera turned round and saw the crowd advancing towards the car with sticks in hand he felt that the Police party was in danger of their lives. His deliberate aim at Govindan's knee makes it clear that when he fired the shot it was not with the intention to kill.

Medical Evidence

"According to the medical evidence, the bullet entered Govindan's thigh from a side

"The medical evidence is thus not inconsistent with Sergeant Suraweera and facing him when he fired the bullet would have entered the thigh from the front. It is not improbable that although he was facing the Police he suddenly saw Sergeant Suraweera taking aim in his direction and instinctively turned to his right just at the moment Sergeant Suraweera fired. The bullet would then have entered the left thigh from the left side.

"The conclusion thus becomes irresistible that when Sergeant Suraweera shot he did not shoot to kill. He did not, however, shoot in circumstances which could be described as being in defence of person and property. There was no act of violence committed by any persons at that time. If he thought of his own safety and that of his party, he and they could have made good

(Continued on Page 4)

Side Lights And Light Sides

(By Squint Eye)

Among the places affected by bombs dropped by Nazi raiders in Britain are boys' secondary schools, girls' secondary schools, elementary schools and suburban schools.

The Germans believe in catching them young.

In Hitler's latest speech he claimed to have God on his side.

It may be remembered that when the U S A. ambassador in Paris escaped being hit by a Nazi bomb in an air raid, he also claimed that 'God was with me'.

London reports that Germany is short of lubricating oils.

We already hear the screeching of the wheels of the war-machine.

In Mexico they seem to have a nice way of carrying out the elections. Newspapers tell of scrutiny of votes allowing one candidate to claim an overwhelming majority, while the opponent also goes about claiming a similar majority. Both parties go about celebrating the victory, announce themselves as the elected, and perhaps make whoopee. The results of the counting are to be announced in September, but that does not prevent either candidate from arranging to take the oath of allegiance and with it the risk.

Something like this might be tried in our island. Imagine some of our candidates going round the island celebrating victory, serving drinks all round, claiming places in the Ministry, promising positions to workers and friends, and generally making themselves happy on the strength of a secret scrutiny of the voting. This interval of merry making may go on for a couple of months by which time all of them would have forgotten old sores. Some odd day the Secretariat may formally announce the result without anybody being the worse for it. It looks nice, so why not give it a chance, this Mexican method.

The German government has been accused of circulating in Spain duplicates of currency notes printed in Germany for Spain, and using them to pay for espionage, sabotage and other intelligence work.

The Germans are intelligent.

London, July 24.

Among aircraft brought down by R. A. F. fighters to-day was an American machine captured by the Germans from the French.

Another international complication.

A New Registrar of Births etc.

Mr. S. Mahesan has been appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Kaddaiveli Parish and Registrar of Marriages (general) of the Vadamardchi Division.

He will assume duties on the 16th inst, and will have his principal office in his residence at Nelliadi. Mr. Mahesan is the only son of the late Mr. A. K. Sittampalam, Chief Postmaster.

EXPANSION OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR WAR SOUGHT

VICEROY ON INDIA'S GOAL

Sim'a, Aug 8.

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, in the course of a statement on the Indian political situation, says: It is clear that the earlier differences which prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridged. Deeply as His Majesty's Government regret this, they do not feel that they should any longer, because of these differences, postpone the expansion of the Governor General's Council and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government.

"They have authorised me, accordingly, to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council. They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council which will meet at regular intervals and which will contain representatives of the Indian States and other interests in the national life of India as a whole".

Basis of Friendly Agreement

The Viceroy adds: "His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting-up, after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of a new Constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decisions on all relevant matters to the utmost degree,

"Meanwhile they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach the basis of a friendly agreement:

(1) On the form which the post-war representative body should take and the methods whereby it should arrive at its conclusions and

(2) Upon the principles and outlines of the Constitution itself.

Proclaimed Goal

They trust, however, that for the period of the war, with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described and with the help of the War Advisory Council, all parties, communities, and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the world cause which is at stake.

"Moreover, they hope that in the process, new bonds of union and understanding will emerge and thus pave the way towards the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth, which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and British Parliament."

STEEL FINER THAN HUMAN HAIR

Is Being Cut In Britain For The World's Housewives

Steel wool, the strands of which are sometimes finer than human hair, is being manufactured in Britain night and day to satisfy the double demand of national defence and export.

It is used extensively as an abrasive in engineering processes and in air conditioning apparatus for air raid shelters. But since the war British steel wool has been in increasing demand by overseas users, who require it for the purely peaceful and domestic purposes of cleaning pots and pans, polishing parquet floors, cleaning glass and even removing stains from highly polished furniture without scratching the surface.

Germany was formerly a big exporter of steel wool for these purposes, and since hostilities began merchants in South America have turned their demands to Britain; increasingly large orders have also come from Palestine, Iraq, Turkey, Greece, and even Iceland.

Housewives all over the world who are coming to regard a pad of steel wool as an inevitable part of their equipment probably do not realise that although it is so simple to use the process of manufacture is highly technical, involving intricate and costly precision machinery.

Each wool making machine has several hundred mechanical cutters working side by side, some cutters with as many as 300 teeth crowded into 25 millimetres of space. Human hair is appreciably coarser than steel wool cut under these conditions.

The most up to date steel wool plants in the world are in England and Scotland.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Pandit Malaviya's Appeal

Benares, Aug. 5.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement:

"The dreadful war that has gone on for some time in several parts of the world has inflicted untold suffering upon the peoples of the countries concerned. The loss of lives and properties have been appalling and if the war will continue, its horrors will increase. We, Indians, desire that all countries, small as well as great, should retain their freedom or regain it if they have lost it. We desire at the same time that our own country should attain full freedom. For the achievement of this object it is necessary that the war should end and peace should be established. It is our belief that if the people of the different countries will unite in offering an earnest prayer to God He will hear the prayer. In this belief a Mahanarayag and Sahasra Chand-path will be performed in the grounds of the temple of H. H. the Maharaja at Godaulia, Benares, from August 8 to August 17, 1940.

"We believe that our prayer,

Food Production By Schools

War Gives Stimulus

Writing about food production by schools the Director of Education, in his Administration Report for 1939 says:—

Progress in food production by school children continued at a steady rate until the outbreak of war when interest in this work was greatly stimulated by the Island-wide food production campaign inaugurated by the Minister of Agriculture and teachers showed great keenness to participate in the scheme. Many unused lands adjoining schools were immediately cultivated by the pupils with the permission of the owners.

Teachers of schools which are close to Crown land have been encouraged to take over as much of this land as it is possible for them to cultivate, and when the next planting season arrives it is expected that several hundreds of acres will be used for growing such crops as maize, adlay, kurukkan, soya bean and chaj, which are the chief crops recommended by the Agricultural Department.

The number of home gardens worked by school children and supervised by their teachers is now over 80,000—almost double the number of the previous year.

A system of seed exchange between schools was started in 1938 and continued during 1939 and already over 5,000 parcels of seeds have been received and distributed. The number of schools at which free meals are provided is now 2,104. Only 523 of these schools contributed garden produce towards the food supply. This, however, is an improvement on the previous year.

POWDER TO DEAL WITH INCENDIARY BOMBS

British Invention

London, Tuesday.

The invention of a powder, which will extinguish incendiary bombs in two minutes and which is produced from materials available in Britain in large quantities and is manufactured in bulk, was tested yesterday in the presence of a Home Office official.

A steel container filled with thermite was put out in 32 seconds when treated with the powder ten seconds after it had been ignited, and an incendiary bomb was dealt with in a minute and a half. The powder will be available at something less than 6d. per pound.

based upon truth, justice and compassion for humanity, will be acceptable to God and that consequently the attacks and counter-attacks which have created havoc on land and sea and in the air will yield place to peace and harmony. Our present prayer is consistent with the ancient prayer of our country, namely that all should enjoy happiness, all should enjoy freedom from disease, all should see an auspicious day and none shall suffer pain. I hope that all lovers of peace will lend their whole-hearted support to the Yag.

The Indian Problem

Mr. Churchill Drafting Statement

Simla, Aug. 6.

A report emanating from London says that the British Cabinet is giving attention to the Indian problem and that Mr. Churchill himself is taking an active part in drafting a statement on the subject. The report adds that the statement is likely to emphasise communal differences in the country and the supreme need for safeguarding the interests of minorities. At the same time, it is likely to recognize the need for strengthening the Central Government by expansion of the Executive Council.

Reports current in Simla for some time indicate that the declaration, whether it comes from London or through the Viceroy, may go further than His Excellency's declaration at Bombay in January last regarding two points: a definite time-limit, possibly one year, after the termination of the war, may be attached to the promise of Dominion Status in accordance with the Statute of Westminster. Secondly, the British Cabinet may agree to accept proposals drawn up by Indian leaders and commanding general agreement in the country as the basis for a new constitution.

The question is whether a declaration will be made in the course of the next few days or whether the British Cabinet will await the Viceroy's considered opinion formed after his interviews in Madras and Bombay. In the latter event, a declaration must wait until after His Excellency's arrival in Simla a fortnight hence.

Cost of School Education In Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

a considerable sum and increasing the vote for Government Schools by a like sum

As the expenditure on Assisted Schools during the financial year 1937-38 was greater than it would have been, if the transfer of Maintained Schools to Government had taken place from the beginning of that year, the figure Rs. 410,098 under-estimates the trend of expenditure in Assisted Schools from year to year. Similarly the figure Rs. 324,955 over-estimates the trend of expenditure in Government Schools.

The total amount expended by the Education District Committees during the financial year 1938-39 was Rs. 874,223. Of this amount Rs. 151,423 (17.39 per cent) was spent on administration, including the salaries of Attendance Officers, Rs. 281,742 (32.13 per cent) was spent on school upkeep and equipment; and Rs. 441,058 (50.48 per cent) on extension and replacement of existing school buildings and new schools.

Training of Teachers

The net cost to Government for the training of teachers in 1939 was Rs. 303,387. This amount includes grants to assisted training schools totalling Rs. 134,205.

There was an increase of Rs. 2,065 over the figure for 1938.

STRANGE PAPER PULP

British Research Chemists Test Bracken, Reeds, Papyrus and Elephant Grass

The world shortage of pulp for paper making is creating a new demand in Britain for unusual raw materials in the United Kingdom and from overseas.

Research chemists seeking to replace the 2,000,000 tons of pulp used every year by British paper mills are substituting the straw of oats and other cereals for the 300,000 tons of esparto grass imported annually. Reeds, covering an extensive acreage in Norfolk and Suffolk, are being converted into pulp and possibilities of bracken and potato haulm are also being investigated.

The Indian pulp industry is already using bamboo with success and vast quantities of it are available in Burma, India, Kenya, and the West Indies. Experiments indicate good potentialities in elephant and Tamboukie grass from Africa, andalang grass from Malaya, Ceylon and Papua. Reeds and papyrus from the Nile may also be of service.

The possibilities of such agricultural wastes as cotton plant stems from Egypt, India and the United States; Indian rice straw; and the vast quantities of Indian, Canadian and Argentine linseed straw are all being explored.

Apart from research, British supplies of paper will be maintained by a thoroughly effective collection of waste paper and strict economy of the finished manufacture.

Mooloya Commission Findings

(Continued from page 3)

their escape in their cars. "There is one last incident which remains to be disposed of. According to the police witnesses, after Govindan was shot at, they proceeded in their cars, took the second bend, halted the cars and Sergeant Suraweera and Sergeant Karunatileke returned with the intention of rendering first aid to the man who had fallen.

But as they walked round the bend they saw that the crowd was more threatening than before and shouted 'if you come we will kill you'; and that on hearing the shout they thought it prudent to get back to their cars and go to the factory. The witnesses for the relatives of the deceased deny that the police ever stopped their cars after driving away from the scene of the shooting or returned on foot.

"It is possible that the people who had gathered round in front of Lines No. 8 after one man was injured and another shot at, became more vociferous and turbulent than before. In the panicky frame of mind in which Sergeant Suraweera was, it is not improbable that he and his fellow officer thought of rendering first aid but feared to do so.

"Sergeant Karunatileke makes no mention in his notebook of his having stopped a second time to render first aid. Sergeant Suraweera makes mention of it in the form of postscript after he had made the main entry of his record of the incident of the day and had signed it."

FOUR HUNDRED NAZI PLANES ENGAGE IN ACTION

SIXTY DESTROYED BY
BRITISH

ENGAGEMENT IN THE CHANNEL

London, Aug 9

THE air Ministry announces that full reports of yesterday's actions over the Channel show that sixty enemy aircraft were destroyed and many others damaged. As already announced, sixteen of our fighters were lost, but three pilots are now reported safe, two being wounded.

The air Ministry news service states that some four hundred German aircraft were sighted over the Channel during yesterday's actions the enemy, therefore, lost over one seventh of the planes they threw into the attacks on convoys.

As the day's actions, however, were fought in three parts with intervals of over an hour, it is probable that many enemy machines were in action several times after refuelling and rearming at bases in France. Thus it is possible that the actual number involved may have been considerably less than four hundred, and the percentage of German losses correspondingly higher.

A German bomber was shot down into the sea this morning after a fight with three Spitfires off the north east coast. A lifeboat picked up three of the crew in a rubber boat.

Five Ships in Convoy Sunk

It is learned in London that five ships were sunk in yesterday's Channel raids on a convoy by motor torpedo-boats and by planes, with a total tonnage of 5,039, compared with the fantastic Nazi claim of having sunk ships with a total tonnage of 67,000. Seven other ships in the convoy were damaged but all were taken to port.

The German motor-boat which an Admiralty communique stated last night was destroyed was sunk by gunfire from one of the vessels escorting our convoy. Three of the five ships lost were sunk during an attack by German motor-boats. These were small vessels of a total tonnage of approximately 2,500. The two other vessels were sunk in an air attack and their combined tonnage was 2,539. The seven damaged were all small ones and only two were over a thousand tons.

GIBRALTAR PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Civilians Evacuated

Gibraltar, Friday.

As the war in the Mediterranean gathers momentum, the fortress of Gibraltar stands ready for any eventuality from land, sea or air.

Italian raiders have already had a taste of Gibraltar's mettle. So far, they have been able to cross "The Rock" only three times, dropping bombs which caused negligible damage—none at all to military objectives.

With the evacuation of thousands of civilians, "The Rock" is daily assuming a more purely military aspect. Activity is intense, as innumerable men labour in the great heat to make Gibraltar ever stronger. All the troops are in the highest spirits.

Attempt to Wreck Train

Dog-Spikes on Jaffna Line

An attempt to wreck the Jaffna train by placing dog-spikes between the joints of the steel track was reported on Friday.

The dog spikes had apparently been extracted from the sleepers to which they were fastened and struck between the joints for some distance so that any train that ran over that section would inevitably have met with a serious mishap.

The danger was detected near the wayside stopping-place of Maruthanamadam.

Shining Object

The morning train from Colombo to Kankasanturai had passed Jaffna and was approaching Chunnakam after seven o'clock at night when one of the train crew who was looking out noticed a shining object on one of the joints of the track. The train was immediately brought to a halt, and on the crew making a clear investigation it was found that a number of dog-spikes had been struck in the rail joints for some distance on rail-road. The train was delayed for nearly an hour till the rail-road up to Chunnakam was examined and declared safe for it to proceed.

Twenty Minutes' Mischief

About twenty minutes prior to this incident the down mail from Colombo had passed this spot without encountering any obstacle, and it is, therefore, presumed that the spikes had been placed there in the evening just before the arrival of the up train.

PAPER FROM ARECANUT SHELL

Mysore Produces Good Quality Paper

Mysore.

The Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society at Tiruhahalli has been responsible for discovering an important raw material for paper manufacture.

At the instance of the Society the Mysore Paper Mills have made experiments in making paper from areca shell. The experiments have been successful and paper of good quality has been produced.

Transfer of Apothecaries in E. P.

Batticaloa, Saturday.

Mr K. Sangarapillai, of Kokodicholai, has been transferred to Pelmadulla, and will be succeeded by Mr. N. Kula-daiyelu from Triyai.

Mr. S. Ponudurai, of the Batticaloa Town Hospital, has been transferred to Tirukovil. Mr K P Suppiah, of Mahaoya, succeeds him.

Mr. S. Kanaganayagampillai, of Uhana, goes on transfer to the Valachenai Dispensary in place of Mr. K. Vytlingam, who goes to Balangoda Hospital.

Mr. K. Tangadurai, of Maative Leper Asylum, is going to the Sorikammnai Dispensary on being succeeded by Mr. S. M. Salabudeen.

Mr. M. M. Karapper, of Sorikammnai, has been transferred to Kammnai, and Mr. S. Casinadan, of Kammnai, goes to Panadura.

Mr. T. Viswalingam has been appointed to succeed Mr. S. Kanaganayagampillai at Uhana.

Italian Advance in Somaliland

Suez Canal will not be Imperilled

In Somaliland enemy columns from Hargeisa and Odweina are reported to be advancing northwards. Patrols along the coast between Berbera and Zeila report that the situation is normal. There were two entirely ineffective air raids on Berbera. There is nothing to report in Palestine and Kenya.

With reference to the German and Italian claims on the effect of the Italian advance into British Somaliland, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent says that authoritative circles in London point out that even if the Italians succeeded in occupying the whole of the Protectorate it would not imperil in any way the Suez Canal or the route to India, as the Italians have not the command of the seas.

It is added that as long as Britain maintains the command of the Red Sea, the Italians in Somaliland will still be isolated from Italy and cut off from supplies by the British blockade. The capture of Berbera would neither threaten Aden nor close the Red Sea. The Navy is capable of continuing the blockade of the Italians in Abyssinia and the Protectorate even if the latter is overrun by Italian forces. Quite apart from this, it is in military circles that there is no intention of abandoning British Somaliland.

CEYLON COPRA TRADE

Bombay Buyers Urge Protection

Bombay, Aug. 7.

It was decided to request the Government of Ceylon to adjust the present political issues satisfactorily and enter upon a trade pact between Ceylon and India at an early date at a meeting of the Ceylon Copra Buyers' Association, organised by the Copra Merchants of Bombay and held at the premises of Messrs. Kanji Morsaj, Katha Bazaar, recently.

The meeting considered the periodical arbitrary increase of tariff by the Government of India on Ceylon copra and other allied coconut products and decided to take concerted action to persuade the Government to fix a standard tariff and stabilize the trade.

Ways and means of protecting the copra trade, ensuring shipments and promoting the trade's expansion were also discussed.

The activities of the Ceylon Coconut Board in the matter of propaganda in India were reviewed at the meeting and it was decided to suggest to the Board ways and means of improving the trade generally, especially in the case of Ceylon desiccated coconut.

More European Police Inspectors

Colombo Aug. 10

It is proposed to recruit five new European sub-Inspectors for the Port Police.

It is learned that a motion for the purpose will shortly be brought before the State Council by Sir Baron Jayatilaka.

JAPAN'S WAR MOVES

WARSHIPS GO SOUTHWARDS

BRITAIN TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Japanese warships and transports are reported to be arriving daily at Waichow, Hainan and other Japanese bases off Indo China, according to a Reuter message from Hong-kong.

The decision to withdraw British troops from Shanghai and North China for service elsewhere is dictated solely by strategic motives, according to a statement made in London.

In the meantime, America feels that the withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai places a somewhat unfair burden on the American marines stationed in the International Settlement. It is pointed out that British interests predominate in the Settlement. From the viewpoint of general policy, Washington circles contend that anything capable of being interpreted as an appeasement gesture is ill advised at the present time.

BRITAIN'S ORDER FOR 11,000 PLANES

2900 Already Delivered By U. S.

New York, Saturday.

Despite the intensified German air and sea attacks on Britain's supply lines, Britain still has plenty of ships to transport war purchases from the United States, declared the spokesman of the British Purchasing Commission today. Over 1,000 vessels are carrying supplies from North America to the United Kingdom, he said.

The spokesman added that it is estimated that British war orders in the United States, together with the contracts taken over from the French, now total between \$2,900,000,000 (£750,000,000) and \$2,500,000,000 (£625,000,000), aircraft purchases accounting for half this sum.

Of some 11,000 planes ordered in the United States, about 2,900 have now been delivered for shipment to Britain, said the spokesman.

KOCKUVIL HINDU ENG. SCHOOL

Recognised as a Senior Secondary School

It will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue that the Kockuvil Hindu English School has been recognised by the Education Department as a Senior Secondary School with effect from the 1st of this month. As a Junior Secondary School it has ministered efficiently for more than a quarter of a century to the educational needs of the place. Its staff has recently been considerably strengthened so as to help it cope with the additional duties and responsibilities consequent upon its new status. The Headmaster and his enthusiastic staff deserve all encouragement from the public. We trust the people of the locality will give the school their moral and material support in an unstinted measure.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testy. Jurisdiction No. 908.

In the matter of the Estate of Thambiah Sivagurunathan of Atchuvvely South Deceased.

Chellam widow of Sivagurunathan of Atchuvvely South

Petitioner.

1. Kathiresu Nadarajah and wife
2. Navaratnambikai of Atchuvvely South presently C/o K. Selvadurai P. C. 1098 Police Station, Maradana
3. Sivagurunathan Rajadurai of Atchuvvely South C/o K. Selvadurai Police Station Maradana
4. Sivagurunathan Nirthanayagam of Atchuvvely South
5. Sivagurunathan Sunderalingam of do
6. Sivagurunathan Gnanalingham of do
7. Janaki Amma daughter of Sivagurunathan of do
8. Thankachehi Amma daughter of Sivagurunathan of do
9. Sivagurunathan Sri Rengalingam of do

The 3rd to 9th Respondents are minors by their guardian-ad litem Kathiresu Nadarajah the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 22nd day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. M. Ehampara Nathan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 17th day of July 1940 having been read.

It is ordered (a) that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minors the 3rd to 9th Respondents abovenamed to represent them for all the purposes of these proceedings, (b) that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to his Estate issued to her unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of August 1940 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

Jaffna, 22nd July, 1940.

C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 38. 8 & 12-8-40.)

Order Nisi

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 903.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Vaithilingam of Alaveddi North

Deceased.

Kurunather Vallipuram of Alaveddi North

Plaintiff.

Vs.

Theivanai wife of Vallipuram of Alaveddi North Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr. District Judge on the 8th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner as father of the abovenamed deceased be granted letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of August 1940 shew cause to the contrary.

This 16th day of July 1940
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 39. 8 & 12-8-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 884.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Margaret wife of J. Joseph of Karaiyoor. Deceased.

Jacobpillai Joseph of Karaiyoor
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Joseph Mariampillai
2. Joseph Gregory and
3. Thiresammah daughter of Joseph all of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on 21st June, 1940, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the Witnesses to the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings and that Probate to the said Last Will and Testament be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 14th day of August, 1940, and state objections to the contrary.

This 28th day of June 1940,
Sgd C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 40. 8 & 12-8-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testy No. 911

In the matter of the estate of the late Thangammah daughter of C. Sivasadamparampillai of Telipalai West Deceased.
Tiruchittampalam Balasubramani m of do Petitioner.

Vs.

Meenadchiammah wife of Balasubramaniam of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of July 1940 in the presence 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 said intestate as the legal husband of the sole heir the respondent unless the respondent or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 26th day of August 1940 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary.

This 26th day of July 1940.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 41. 13 & 15-8-40)

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