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NO. 42.

IMPROVING CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS

Congress Enquiry Committee's Recommendations

PLANNED EXPANSION URGED

THE starting of a Government Co-operative College for aspirants for employment in the Co-operative Department and for higher posts in big urban and central banks, is one of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation appointed by the Congress Ministry of Madras in February 1939. The Committee have recommended measures for effecting improvements in the working of the Co-operative movement.

The following is a summary of some of the recommendations:

Effective legislation should be enacted (by amending section 14 of the Madras Debt Conciliation Act) for compulsory conciliation of debts and facilities must be provided for scaling down debts on some principle definitely laid down by legislation.

Whenever an application is made by a debtor or a creditor, all the creditors of the debtor should, on receipt of a notice, disclose the debts due to them within a prescribed time and all the claims not so presented should be deemed to have been extinguished.

Suitable provision may be made to place scaled-down debts on a new footing with instalments for repayments.

Debt conciliation proceedings should not be confined to cases where creditors can be satisfied from loans from land mortgage banks.

A simple rural insolvency law on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and other Committees should be enacted and insolvency tribunals should function in villages and promptly administer the law on the spot. If a separate enactment is not considered necessary, suitable provision relating to rural insolvency may

be incorporated in the Debt Conciliation Act.

Protection must be given to the debtor not only to ensure him a fair treatment in the determination and recovery of debts but also to prohibit his eviction without full compensation for improvements made by him if he is a tenant and to exempt his homestead and a minimum agricultural holding from attachment.

Legislation should be undertaken for compulsory licensing of money-lenders. It should provide for proper maintenance of accounts by them, periodical inspection and audit of their accounts, fixation of a maximum rate of interest, imposition of an obligation on money-lenders to furnish periodical statements of accounts to debtors, prohibition of compound interest and the signing of the contract by borrowers, the contract being in the language of the district to which the borrowers belong.

Agricultural Societies

A comprehensive plan of reconstruction of bad, moribund or indifferent societies should be taken in hand as early as possible. The methods of treatment of different categories of societies are suggested.

A voluntary pool of the reserve funds of primary societies in the area of a central bank and of the central bank concerned, with the Registrar as the Trustee, is recommended for a temporary period for the write off of bad debts in societies which can, through such a measure, be rehabilitated.

Societies beyond the scope of rehabilitation should be liquidated.

The problem of disposal of lands should be tackled at once by a scheme of 'rent-purchase' on the Burma model or other suitable methods with the help of long-term money to be pro-

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WEEK BY WEEK

Vatican To Join The Axis?

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

PALESTINE may pass over to the Vatican, says an American report. It further says that the Catholic Church's tacit participation in the spoils of a Fascist victory has become now a distinct possibility. To Mussolini went a telegram from thirty Italian Bishops, urging him to crown "the unflinching victory of our Army" by planting the Italian flag over Jerusalem. In England, the *Manchester Guardian* reported that the Axis powers plan to turn Palestine over to the jurisdiction of the Vatican and transport Palestine's Jewish population to Ethiopia. Under the plan, said the *Guardian*, the Pope will care for the holy places in Palestine, let Italy run the country.

Willkie to Win?

Carl Snyder the famous statistician who brings science to bear upon political prophecy and economic analysis, asserts that in the coming presidential elections, Wendell Willkie will win. He has come to this conclusion after making analysis of political trend in the 48 states. He has charted the recent ups and downs of Democratic and Republican straw-polling. Then by mathematical means—the 'calculus of probability' and the principle of momentum and inertia—he calculates the shape of the trend curves as they reach into the future. By noting the height of the curve at a given time he arrives at the voting sentiment which he believes will then exist. According to his calculations he believes that Mr. Willkie will win by 100 electoral votes.

Italian Ambitions

Both Italy and Germany are now engaged in bullying Greece and cajoling Turkey in order to wean them from their pro-Ally policy. Italy's ambitions in Greece are well known and were indiscreetly revealed at the time Albania was seized; the Fascists want to follow the old Imperial Roman road, the *Via Ignatia*, from Durazzo to Salonika and thence to Istanbul. But Italy's appear-

ance on the Aegean would constitute a challenge which Turkey could not ignore; and which Stalin would find it difficult to stomach. This is presumably the reason for Germany's fresh propaganda offensive to convince Ankara that she is backing the wrong horse. It is doubtful if Italy will show her hand further at present, but developments are bound to occur. By terrifying Greece, the Axis powers seek to round off the Balkans. The Axis policy in the Balkans is to maintain peace by compelling the surrender of Rumanian territory to Bulgaria and Hungary, and thus secure supremacy before Russia is ready to move.

A Great Exile

In the death of Trotsky, the world has lost the greatest revolutionary of all times. Along with Lenin, he was the architect of the Red revolution. Though a dreamer, he was also a great organiser. He was the father of the Red Army that brilliantly kept at bay the capitalist armies of the world when they surrounded the new Socialist State. He had a fund of volcanic energy and magnificent gifts of organisation. But Stalin would not brook a rival and Trotsky was exiled. Then began his great trek around the world and at last found an asylum at Mexico. His bitter invectives against the Stalinist regime made him the target of many plots. Yet he did not give up his work for ushering in a World Revolution. Trotsky will go down in history as one of the remarkable personalities of the world.

The Antics of the Sinhala Maha Sabha

The notorious activities of the Sinhala Maha Sabha have been the red rag to many in this island. As an Association that claims solely to speak for the Sinhalese community it has been to a great extent responsible for the sorry state of affairs in this country claiming itself to work for the unity and regeneration of the Sinhalese race, it has

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JAFFNA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Entries for this year's competition close on September 8, 1940. For particulars regarding conditions etc. please apply to the undersigned.

R. E. RAJANAYAGAM,
Hony. Secretary.

"Varasthan,"
Chundikuli.

(Mis. 107. 5-9-40.)

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Jmai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th September, 1940.

(Mis. 108. 5-9-40.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1940.

A LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR THE NORTH

MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND acres of land in the villages of Paranthan, Periaparanthan, Iranamadu and Murasamodai, suited for paddy cultivation, will be allotted to middle-class Ceylonese and peasants, and a Land Kacheheri for this purpose will be held at the Jaffna Kacheheri on October 7, 1940, at which the Government Agent will select persons, among the applicants, to receive permits for allotments of land. The applications close on September 7, and we doubt if any one would be attracted by the Scheme which, on the face of it, does not seem to be attractive at all. We are certain that it will not attract any peasant from Jaffna, for it does not offer such advantages to him as have been offered to peasants under the Minneriya Scheme. The contrast between the two schemes is clearly brought out by an esteemed correspondent in a letter published elsewhere in this issue. The correspondent, an enthusiastic co-operator and patriot, who has taken a good deal of pains to persuade peasants in his village to avail themselves of any peasant colonisation project in the north, now expresses his disappointment at the scheme, after he had learnt from the authorities the particulars connected with it.

According to the Gazette notification in regard to the Land Kacheheri at Jaffna, "all applications must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3 per acre of the extent applied for," and "every applicant selected may be required to pay a sum of Rs. 5 per acre as a good faith deposit

before he is put in possession of the land." Further, according to the information elicited from the authorities by our correspondent, "in the case of peasants annual payment will be recovered for the first six years from the date on which he is put in possession of the land at 1 per cent of the value of the land instead of at 4 per cent as in the case of a middle class Ceylonese." A comparison of these conditions with the very attractive terms of the Minneriya Scheme (quoted in the letter referred to) will at once reveal the contrast between the two schemes and make one conclude that, while the one is meant to scare the peasant away from the land, the other is made so attractive to him. The conditions of the scheme proposed for the north, we are constrained to observe, have not been arrived at as a result of any thought either for the success of the scheme or for the good of the Jaffna peasant. Very little imagination and sympathy for the peasant seem to have characterised the framing of this scheme.

We urge on the Minister for Agriculture and Lands, whose solicitude for the peasants and great enthusiasm for the development of agriculture in the country are so well known, to have the scheme in question revised with a view to making it at least as attractive as the Minneriya Scheme, so that it might be of real benefit to the Jaffna peasant. We are certain, if the conditions attached to the Minneriya Scheme are embodied in the scheme in question, the Jaffna peasant who is noted for his agricultural skill, will make a greater success of the scheme than his compeer in the South. We have more than once urged on the authorities the need to provide better facilities for the Jaffna cultivator, both in the peninsula and in the mainland where they are available in the form of irrigation etc, for the increased production of food-stuffs. We feel confident that the Minister for Agriculture and Lands will do everything in his power to help the Jaffna peasants as well as the Middle-class Ceylonese in their agricultural pursuits.

Surprise R.A.F. Attacks On French Channel Ports

London, Tuesday.

Heavy explosions and distant gunfire in the direction of Calais and Boulogne were heard by people at Kentish coast towns this evening. It is believed the R. A. F. have been making a surprise attack on guns and shipping in the vicinity of these ports. The bombardment of the French Channel coast was still continuing fiercely after two hours. Terrific explosions shook this side of the Channel and great flashes from bursting bombs, shells and flares lit the coast-line at Calais and Boulogne.

PETAİN GOVERNMENT REPUDIATED

More French Colonies Rally to Gen de Gaulle

Wellington, Tuesday.

The French Pacific Islands of Tahiti, Moorea and Paumotu, by 5,564 votes to 18, declared for General de Gaulle at a plebiscite held to decide the islands' attitude. The Governor of French Oceania has been deposed and the administration of the islands assumed by a Provisional Government pending the nomination of a new Governor by General de Gaulle. This news was announced here today by the Prime Minister Mr. Fraser, who said that he had received the information from Papeete, the capital of Tahiti.

Eighty per cent. of the people of Noumea, the capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, favour General de Gaulle, according to passengers on board the Pan-American clipper who spent four days at Noumea. They stated that, on their arrival, the local parliament had resigned as a protest against the armistice. The only important people supporting the Petain Government were the new Governor, Lieut Colonel Denis, who commands the French troops in the Pacific, and some senior naval officers. Troops and rating were hostile to the Vichy Government.

SECRETARY OF STATE BLAMED

For Misery of the People

Colombo, Sept. 4.

Speaking in the Budget debate in the State Council yesterday, the Minister of Agriculture submitted that it was useless blaming the Minister for the "misery" of the people in this country. He laid the blame on the Secretary of State for the Colonies whom he compared to an autocrat while the Ministers, he claimed, were mere worms and quite helpless.

The Minister also admitted that the expenditure incurred by the Government was much more than it should be. He referred to certain illuminating cases where Government spent far more than would be spent by private individuals for getting the same kind of work done.

Before the Budget debate was resumed, there was a brief discussion on financial procedure as followed by the Treasury and the Ministers.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SCHOOL MANAGERS

Inquiry Urged

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya (Galle) gave notice of a motion in the State Council "that in view of the serious nature of the allegations made by the Minister of Education against managers of grant-in-aid schools, an independent Commission should be appointed with an experienced judicial officer as Chairman to inquire into and report upon such allegations."

ANGLO-AMERICAN PACT

ENGLAND TO GET 50 DESTROYERS

AMERICA RECEIVES AIR AND NAVAL BASES

Great Britain and the United States have reached an agreement by which Britain is to lease, for a period of 99 years, certain bases in the western hemisphere in return for which the United States is to supply Britain with 50 destroyers.

The agreement has been hailed by the British Press as one of the most welcome developments of the war, says Reuter. The newspapers emphasise that the transfer of destroyers to Britain not only means an important addition to her strength, but at the same time indicates that the United States means to give Britain ready as well as full assistance.

The "Manchester Guardian" describes the agreement as one of the most important events in the history of the two countries. Another paper says that the new strength accruing to Britain will more than counterbalance the loss due to the defection of France.

R. A. F. IN IT

Bombers Hammer Away At Axis Centres

London, Tuesday.

The Air Ministry, in a communique, states: "New targets in Germany and Italy were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night. The dynamite works at Schiebusch, north-east of Cologne, and the important railway junction of San Piet, d'Ama, at Genoa, oil installations at Ludwigshaven and Frankfurt, the Bosch ignition plugs factory at Stuttgart for the second night in succession, the Bayer explosives works near Cologne, the Dortmund-Ems canal, the French port of L'Orient and gun-emplacements at Cap Gris Nez. Two of our aircraft were lost in these operations."

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed supply ships at sea off the Dutch coast yesterday and another supply ship in a Norwegian harbour on Sogne Fjord. They also forced down a Dornier flying-boat into the sea. Further attacks were made on oil tanks at Flushing and on the harbour at Ostend. One of these aircraft has not returned."

Messages from Berlin state that the capital had an air raid alarm lasting from a few minutes before midnight to 2.45 a.m. The German Government spokesman said that only two of a large fleet of R. A. F. planes reached Berlin, the rest being dispersed on the way.

Personal

Mr. A. P. Rajah, B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, (elder son of Mr. K. Arumugam, of Seremban, Malaya) who is practising as Advocate and Solicitor with Messrs Rodyke and Davidson, Advocates and Solicitors, Singapore, is at present on a holiday in Jaffna and is staying with his parents at Vaddukodai.

HITLER'S SECRET WEAPON

"THE ANTI-WISDOM RAY" ?

MADRAS EX-PREMIER ON HIS OFFER TO BRITAIN

Madras, Aug. 29.

Answering criticisms advanced in connection with his 'sporting offer' to the British Government, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari explained that the suggestion provided an interim device for the short period during which it would not be possible to sit down and settle the permanent constitution of India. When the constitution was settled after the war, it would be time to consider even Pakistan, if Muslims insisted on it, with all its implications.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Representative Council of the Madras Law College and was attended by a large body of students.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that all that was now proposed was that all Indians should join and ask the British Government to retire from the field. Now that it was settled that India was to be given back to Indians, all parties should see to it that the giving back was done without bitterness and without damage to her interests in the process of transfer. But what had happened in recent times, Mr. Rajagopalachari added, made people apprehend that before the British left, feelings would run so high between the British and ourselves and among the various sections of the people that for some time to come, life might become very unpleasant.

The new talk of "entities" in India, the speaker added, was open incitement to, and encouragement of, dissidence and would make well nigh impossible democratic rule as a means of ordered government in this country. To impatient critics who wanted the Congress to fight, he said that those in charge of the Congress hesitated to declare civil resistance not for personal reasons but for national reasons. They knew it was not very brave to run to prison and escape from difficulties and they thought it honourable to try and resolve those difficulties as far as they could and to declare a fight only when things became impossible. India did not want to embarrass the British Government in the midst of a growingly serious struggle; but her chivalry and generosity were being returned with insult and contempt. If the honour of Indians was hurt, we could not surely sit quiet.

Supposing to-day the Abyssinian people were declared free, and yet fought on behalf of Italy, what a terrible thing it would be for Britain? It would be a great thing for Italy. Similarly, if Britain could declare to-day, in spite of all that had happened, that India was free, and yet fought on behalf of Britain, Hitler would not like it. Hitler was not pleased. He would have been disappointed if Mr. Amery had made a different speech but now Hitler was very pleased that there was so much stupidity in the British mind. No one knew what the secret weapon Hitler spoke about was but he wondered if Hitler had probably invented some unknown A-W

BANK MANAGER NOT A PUBLIC OFFICER

Eligible to be Elected Councillor

Colombo, Sept. 3.

Holding that the office of Manager of the State Mortgage Bank was not a public office under the Crown, M. Justice Hearne today delivered judgment dismissing with costs the appeal of Mr. G. William Alwis, a Municipal voter, who objected to the name of Mr. J. Tyagaraja appearing on the list of voters with a double qualification, thus making him eligible to be elected as a Municipal Councillor.

The Municipal Magistrate also had disallowed the objection of Mr. Alwis.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Justice Hearne in the course of the judgment, "the words of limitation 'under the Crown' in the relevant Ordinance point to an intention on the part of the legislature that the expression 'public office under the Crown' should be given a restricted rather than a wide interpretation."

"The respondent undoubtedly performs functions of a public nature, but, as he is paid by the Bank out of its own revenue and not the public revenue, he does not fall, in my view, within the meaning of Section 15 to (2) (C) of the Colombo Municipal Council (Constitution) Ordinance 'of public offices under the Crown'."

This appeal was argued by Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C., with Mr. J. L. M. Fernando, Mr. N. E. Weerasooriya, K. C., with Mr. E. B. Wickremnayake, appeared for Mr. Tyagaraja.

PROPERTY RATE FOR JAFFNA TOWN

Ten Per cent for 1941

A Government Gazette notification states that the Jaffna Urban Council has, under section 173(1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and with the approval of the Governor given by virtue of the powers vested in him by the said section, imposed for the year 1941 a rate of 10 per centum on the annual value of all immovable property within the town of Jaffna, payable quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively.

(Anti-Wisdom) ray which when projected discharged all wisdom from British statesmen's thinking machines. Britain said that whether India was dissatisfied or angry and whether the Congress came or did not come, her policy would be pursued. All true friends of Britain must deplore this.

In spite of all that had happened, moral forces were still supreme in the world and everybody wanted to burn license before a moral God. Witness the daily propaganda in the radio. If Britain had conceded India's demand, she would have had India on her side with all the patriotism of the nation and the Congress behind it and what a difference it would have made! Stupidity, ambition, fear, suspicion, selfishness and other confusing passions prevented the British from doing the right thing. Apart from all the material help it might mean, it would have been a tremendous moral asset, and the history of the war in the latter half of 1940 might be different from what it was now.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESS

Reform League Recommended

Colombo, Sept. 3.

The Working Committee of the Ceylon National Congress has recommended that Congress should organise a Standing Committee to function as a Social Reform League.

This League is meant for the purpose of implementing a "Five Point Congress Social Code drawn up by the Working Committee."

The five points of the Code are:—

- (1) Simple weddings, funerals and other functions;
- (2) Simple dresses;
- (3) Temperance;
- (4) Abstinence from gambling;
- (5) Patronise swadeshi industries.

The League, states the report adopted by the Working Committee, will seek the co-operation of all communities and Government servants. It will be an organisation independent of Congress but working under its auspices. It should have a Chairman and an Organising Secretary appointed by the Congress.

The report suggests that this League should carry out propaganda throughout the country to implement the Social Code.

It also suggested that to create public opinion immediately in the country there should be a ballot asking the people through Village Committees, Urban Councils and Municipal Councils, to vote on the question whether racing should be abolished.

MORE GOVT. AID FOR AYURVEDA URGED

75 Percent of People Resort to Ayur. Medicine

Galle, Monday.

That more than 75 per cent of the people of Ceylon still had resort to Ayurvedic medicine was the statement made by Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, in urging the need for more Government help for Ayurveda at the eighth anniversary meeting of the Gale Ayurveda Panyarogya Samitiya held on Saturday.

Mr. Amarasuriya who presided, pointed out that of the total amount voted for the Ministry of Health only a sum of Rs. 55,000 was provided for the College of Indigenous Medicine in Colombo, and another sum of Rs. 7,500 for grants to Ayurvedic institutions in the Island.

Yet there were more than 5,000 Ayurvedic physicians scattered over the country, doing great work in the villages. About 2,000 of them were registered. More than 75 per cent of the people still had resort to Ayurvedic medicine.

More Trained Physicians

In these days of national consciousness, he said, the Government should pay more regard to this system of medicine. He also stressed the need for more trained physicians in this system.

Munich Bombed for The First Time

R. A. F. Attack 700 Mile Front

Extensive Operations

London, Monday.

The R. A. F. attacked from the North Sea to Lombardy last night and one of the new objectives on this 700-mile front was the Bosch ignition plug factory at Stuttgart which was heavily defended by anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights. Several explosions were heard and many fires were seen.

High explosives fell along the railway sidings at Munich which was bombed for the first time and many fires broke out, says the Air Ministry news service. An 80-minute air battle was fought over Munich early today, according to Nazi officials quoted by American correspondents in Berlin.

The Fiat aircraft works at Turin were so effectively bombed that an explosion occurred, the reverberation of which, says Reuter, shook the aircraft at a height of several thousand feet.

Wide Selection of Objectives

London, Monday.

Extensive operations over Germany, Italy, Holland and France were carried out by Royal Air Force bombers last night, states the Air Ministry in a communique.

After chronicling the bombing of enemy aerodromes at Ypenburg and Schipol (in Holland) yesterday, the communique says: "Last night, aircraft factories in Munich and Stuttgart, oilplants at Honover and Ludwigshaven, munition factories at Leipzig and Bitterfeld, shipping at Emden, the power-station at Kassel, the goods yards at Soest and Mannheim and many enemy aerodromes were among the targets attacked."

The Fiat aircraft factory at Turin and the Marelli magneto works at Easto San Giovanni were successfully bombed, while aircraft of the Coastal Command last night attacked an enemy submarine and the E boat base at L'Orient.

"From all these operations, all our aircraft returned safely except one which crashed on landing."

CHANNEL PORTS TOO

Reports from Vichy state that German airfields in France as well as French Channel ports were attacked by the R. A. F. during the night.

Seeks Ban On Race Results

Mr. E. W. Abeygunasekera (Nuwara Eliya) gave notice of a motion in the State Council yesterday urging that immediate steps should be taken to suppress "bucket shops" where illicit gambling on horse racing is conducted and that the law should be so amended as to prevent the circulation of results on horse racing held out of Ceylon and to punish persons running bucket shops with imprisonment instead of a fine. He will seek permission to move this motion "at the first possible opportunity".

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Jaffna Land
KachcheriPoor Concessions to
Colonists

Sir,—In connection with the Land Kachcheri to be held at the Jaffna Kachcheri, applications for which close on the 7th instant, allottees will be denied the usual Government assistance granted to colonists under the middle class Ceylonese and peasant colonization schemes. After repeated reminders the Government Agent informs me to this effect, and summarises the concessions that would be allowed as follows:—

(a) The proportionate payment due for 1940 will not be recovered, and

(b) in the case of peasants annual payment will be recovered for the first six years from the date on which he is put in possession of the land at 1% of the value of the land instead of at 4% as in the case of a middle class Ceylonese.

Why the landless poor of this part of Ceylon should be discriminated against passes one's understanding. The extent of the discrimination will be clear when the meagre concessions already cited are compared with the attractive terms of the Minneriya Scheme. The conditions attached to permits at Minneriya (according to Government Gazette of March 3, 1939) are:—

(1) The land will be cleared of jungle before alienation.

(2) Wadiyas will be provided for the temporary accommodation of colonists till houses are built.

(3) Financial assistance will be given to allottees for ridging and stumping and for building houses.

(4) Allottees who have to use the railway to get to Minneriya will be allowed free railway warrants.

(5) Each colonist will receive a small monthly allowance for a period not exceeding six months provided he shows sufficient progress on his allotment, to assist him and his family to maintain themselves until the first harvest.

The contrast speaks for itself. Under these circumstances the forthcoming Land Kachcheri at Jaffna is doomed to failure, and then presumably uncomplimentary reflections will be made on the Jaffna man's lack of enterprise, etc.

Thirty two of us have been eagerly awaiting the Land Kachcheri since early last year when we learnt from the then Government Agent that it was proposed to make colonist allotment in the neighbourhood of Elephant Pass. The latest official information has brought complete disillusionment and not even one of the number considers it worth while to attempt to make a home in the unattractive and unhealthy Elephant Pass Zone.

We seek no special favour. But we deserve and feel entitled to concessions granted in other parts of Ceylon. Given a sufficient inducement, the Jaffna peasant with his acknowledged skill as a cultivator is bound to make good, and contribute his

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from page 1)

preached undiluted communalism in the country. Its activities have not commanded the confidence or the respect of the saner sections of the Sinhalese or the minorities. It only affords convenient platforms for communalists like the Minister for Education and the Minister for Local Administration to play to the gallery and pander to the credulous masses. From this selfsame source we heard the cries 'Ceylon for the Sinhalese' 'send the Indians away,' 'There can be no Ceylonese nation'! And yet the other day, at the annual sessions of the Sabha the over-enthusiastic Minister for Education exclaimed "we have been fair to the minorities,—we have acted in a manner that calls for complete confidence in us. We have had the necessary experience as Ministers."

The sorry state of the educational system now existing in the country and the manner in which Mr. Kannagara tinkered with problems of education, tell a different tale about Mr. Kannagara's capacity for ministerial position. Apart from his capacity or incapacity, the Sinhala Maha Sabha should be the last body that should speak for All Ceylon. Perhaps their conception of Ceylon may mean the Sinhalese but they cannot deceive anyone either here or in England. The fact remains that the Sinhala Maha Sabha is a danger to the country, an obstacle to the ideal of a united Ceylonese nation, an incentive to communalism. The Sinhalese stand nothing to profit by it. The earlier it disappears the better it is for all.

The Congress

On the other hand the Ceylon National Congress is striving hard for national unity. Its parleys with the Minority Communities for an amicable settlement and co-operation deserve the support and good wishes of all lovers of this country. It augurs well for the country that the Congress is striving to be an All-Ceylon organisation. There is common ground for all sections of the country to join in the common task of nation building. Of course journals whose policies vacillate with the whims and fancies of individuals may now and then try to throw cold water on the attempts of the Congress for a settlement with the minorities. That should not deter the Congress or the minorities from coming to an understanding. I am sure the Congress should be in a position to support the press of the Member for Mannar for a Constituent Assembly to chalk out a future constitution for the island acceptable to all sections of the people. The main task of the assembly would be to draw up a liberal constitution that would confer freedom to the country and reasonable safeguards to the minorities.

quota to the island's food products.

Without sufficient inducement conditions will remain as they are even a generation hence, and nothing would have been done to ease the congestion here.

Is it too much to expect the authorities to follow the path of commonsense and statesmanship.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
M. CHELLAPPAH.

Co-op. Union Hospital
Tholpuram

A New Ward Opened

A new ward containing twelve beds at the Co-operative Union Hospital, Tholpuram, was formally declared open by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P., on Saturday.

Mr. K. Supramaniam, the President of the Co-operative Union Hospital Society, Ltd. and donor of the new ward, welcomed the Government Agent.

The Secretary, Mr. K. Sabapathipillai, then read a brief statement of the history of that institution.

After the formal opening, the gathering moved on to the hospital grounds, where a public meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Prasad.

Great Man of the Village

Dr. K. Kathiravelu, doctor in charge, said that the history of that institution was the last chapter in the life of a great man of that village, the late Dr. Kanagarayer, who while in the service of the Malayan Government was a great research worker. It was Dr. Kanagarayer who founded that institution—an institution unique if not the East at least in Ceylon. His name would always be remembered by the people of Jaffna.

Before concluding the speaker appealed for more funds for that hospital. He said that that hospital was a national institution, and so far had been a success. To achieve further success, more funds were necessary.

Almost Unique

Mr. Justice Cannon said that Mrs. Cannon and he were interested in village community life. A singular opportunity had been given to them that evening of seeing that institution, which was a very tangible result of that life.

Dr. Kathiravelu had referred to it as a model institution. It struck him (the speaker) as almost a unique institution. They had not only accommodation there for out-patients and in-patients, but also a residence for doctor, and so on.

In wishing the hospital all success Mr. Justice Cannon said that the buildings were placed in such ideal surroundings that patients there would feel much better than in their homes.

Mr. M. Sabarataasinghe, headmaster, Hindu English School, Vaddakodai, said that the success of that institution was due to the popularity and medical skill of its late founder.

Mr. Prasad in the course of his speech said that the building he had opened would be of great service to the suffering poor of Jaffna. He hoped that it would grow from strength to strength.

After referring to the generosity of the donor of the new building, Mr. Prasad said that a little bird had whispered to him that Mr. Supramaniam had offered to put up at his own expense another ward.

The President of the Society was "At Home" to the large gathering present.

Improving Co-operation
in Madras

(Continued from page 1)

vided by the Government or the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

A comprehensive five, seven or ten-year plan of expansion so as to bring every village in the Province within the orbit of village co-operatives should be drawn up and executed.

Compulsory membership of eligible villagers in co-operative societies is not favoured.

The functions of agricultural co-operatives should be enlarged so as to include all the economic needs of members.

Promotion of subsidiary industries through village co-operatives or through separate co-operative organisations with suitable safeguards should be attempted and pushed through.

Village co-operatives should introduce improved methods of agriculture and seed and intensive methods of cultivation in order to ensure uniformity of crops and ultimately to facilitate consolidation of holdings.

Individual maximum credit limits for unproductive but unavoidable expenditure should be fixed by the village co-operatives.

The grant of loans in kind and recoveries in kind by the village co-operatives should be encouraged in suitable places to prevent misapplication of money and to train members of societies in co-operative marketing.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, central banks and primary credit societies must confine their operations to short-term and medium term loans from the money raised through deposits of suitable duration.

Village co-operatives may be permitted to give loans to their members on the pledge jewels.

Members of agricultural credit societies should be provided with capital for their agricultural operations or other needs with as much promptitude as possible.

Village co-operatives should control unproductive borrowing by their members and create a

(Continued on page 6)

ANNIVERSARY OF
THE WARSeptember 8 as Day of
Prayer

A Press Communiqué issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs states:—

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that it is the desire of His Majesty the King that Sunday, the 8th September, being the first Sunday after the anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a day of national prayer.

The participation of all religious bodies of every creed or denomination in the Island is invited in implementing His Majesty's desire.

His Excellency joins with the Minister of Home Affairs in commending the observance of the 8th September as a day of national prayer and in hoping that opportunity will be provided for persons of all religions to take part in it.

New Police Station at Anaicottai

Govt. Agent Appeals for Co-operation

The new Police Station at Anaicottai was opened on Monday last by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, in the presence of a large gathering of residents of the parish of Manipay.

Mr. V. Veerasingham welcomed the G. A. in a short speech.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Secretary of the Manipay Parish Social Service League, in thanking the Government for granting a new police station, said that it was granted as the result of persistent agitation for it by his League. With the public opinion already created by them, he hoped that the new station, although installed at the present site on trial, would be most useful in the area with the supervision of Mr. Sriwardene, Inspector, who, he understood, was to be in charge of that station as well. Mr. Thiagarajah thanked the G. A. on behalf of the residents of Manipay Parish as represented by the Social Service League, for opening the station, and for his interest in the welfare of the people.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu who followed said that some time ago, the people of the parish lived in fear because of most daring thefts and criminal acts, and the people appealed to the Social Service League for assistance. Although they were still of the opinion that the present site was not the most suited for the station, he was pleased to hear according to a letter received by the Social Service League from the Minister for Home Affairs, that this site was only on trial, and that the matter would soon be re-considered.

Mr. Prasad, in declaring open the new Police Station, hoped that the necessary co-operation will be available from the public to the Police. The opening of the new station did not reflect on the work of the headmen, but the police being technically trained, the area should considerably benefit by their services, with the co-operation of the headmen. He was aware of representations to the Government that the present site was not a central one, and he himself was of the opinion that the site at Anaicottai was too near Jaffna. A trial was to be given at this site, and the question of removing it to a more central site in the parish would be considered in due course.

FARMERS SEND UP PRODUCTION

Chillies, Onions and Gram

Colombo, Sept. 4.

The enforcement of the Agricultural Products Regulation Ordinance has had astonishing results.

Some idea of the successes obtained is contained in the figures of production for August, when Rs. 51,000 worth of chillies, amounting to about 200 tons were marketed.

Jaffna has also grown about 90 tons of red onions.

Mr. R. H. Bassett, the Marketing Commissioner, told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter that nobody expected that the village agriculturists would respond so rapidly to the new conditions. He added that the quantity of green gram being grown in the Island was steadily increasing.

The Hindu Board of Education, Jaffna

16th Annual General Meeting

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education was held on the 31st August, 1940, at 5 p. m. at the Cherniya Street Bilingual School. There were present 20 of the Directors and over 300 Electors. In the absence of the President, owing to the health, Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam was voted to the Chair.

The proceedings began with the singing of Devaram.

Mr. P. K. Somasundram proposed that as the Annual General Meeting was not held in time all acts of the Board and of the Committee be ratified as from 1-3-40 to the present day. Mr. N. Ponniah seconded, carried unanimously.

The minutes of the 15th Annual General Meeting and of the Board were read and confirmed.

The annual report for 1939 was read and adopted.

The Treasurer's statement of accounts and the balance sheet were read and adopted.

Eight new directors were elected in place of those who retired.

The meeting terminated with the singing of Devaram at 6 p. m.

Director's Meeting

Immediately after the annual general meeting, the Board of Directors met to elect the office bearers for the new year. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. A. Chellappah was voted to the Chair. The proceedings started with the singing of Devaram.

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President:— Dr. S. Subramaniam, J. P.

Vice-President:— Mr. A. Chellappah, J. P.

Secretary:— Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate.

Treasurer:— Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor.

General Manager of Schools:— Mr. S. Adchalingam.

Committee:— Messrs. M. Krishner, J. P., S. R. Kanaganayagam, C. Ponnambalam, and K. Muttukumaraswamy Pillai, in addition to the Office-bearers.

Auditors:— Messrs. V. Visuvalingam and C. Muttutambay.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the retiring office bearers was carried. The meeting terminated with the singing of Devaram at 6-20 p. m.

DELEGATIONS TO INDIA

Rs. 17,000 Vote for Expenses

A vote of Rs. 17,000 to cover the expenses of the two delegations that are to be sent to India has been included in a list of amendments to be moved during the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill.

The delegations are the War Supplies Delegation and the Indo-Ceylon Relations Delegation.

An explanatory note on the vote states that the War Supplies Delegation will consist of the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Financial Secretary, with two Staff Officers and two stenographers.

The Indo-Ceylon Relations Delegation, states the note, will consist of the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, the Minister of Local Administration, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, and the Financial Secretary, with one Staff Officer and two stenographers.

It is mentioned that the two delegations will probably each have to stay about a month in India.

Lack of Bottles and Corks for Arrack

A Press Communique issued by the Excise Commissioner states:—

It is notified for the general information of the public that owing to shipping difficulties, supplies of imported bottles and corks are running short. The available stocks of white bottles are insufficient to meet the normal demands, and bottling in black pints of two sizes has had to be resorted to in increasing numbers. Owing to an anticipated shortage of corks, supply of arrack even in black bottles may have to be restricted.

Renters of arrack taverns and the public are earnestly requested to cooperate by buying their requirements in any kind of bottle available at Government warehouses and arrack taverns, and in bulk, if bottled stocks are not available. Hoarding of bottles will only worsen the situation.

Renters of arrack taverns will greatly assist the Department by not trying to buy up excessive stocks of bottled arrack, rationing of which among all renters has had to be adopted to ensure fair distribution among all renters.

Health Exhibition at Karaveddy

A Health Exhibition is being organised by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services under the auspices of the Thunnala Akiya Maha Sabai to be held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, September, 1940, at the Kaddaiveli Methodist Mission School, Karaveddy. This exhibition is being held preparatory to a vigorous campaign of Rural Health Work under the supervision of Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro.

The Exhibition will be declared open by Mr. M. Prasad, Govt. Agent, N. P., at 6 p. m. on Thursday, the 5th September. There will be Lectures, Cinema Shows, Health Concerts, etc. The Tea Propaganda Van, the Marketing Board and the Dental Vans are expected to be present.

The following is the programme of Lectures for the Exhibition.

5-9-40.

Dr. S. C. Thuraiajah, M. O. H., Jaffna, on "Rural Sanitation"

Chairman:— S. Periyatamby, Esqr, President of the Sabai.

6-9-40.

Dr. K. Kanagaretnam, School Medical Officer, Jaffna, on "Health of the School Child and Duty of Parents." Mr. C. Ragnathan, Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies on "Co-operative Health Work."

Chairman:— Mr. N. Velupillai, Maniagar, Vadamarachy.

7-9-40.

Mr. C. Canagaretnam, Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, on "Fruit Cultivation". Dr. V. A. Hoole, Veterinary Surgeon, Jaffna on "Animal Husbandry and the health of the people." P. Nadesan, Esqr, Sanitary Assistant Point Pedro on "Health Habits".

Chairman:— Mr. G. G. Pounnambalam, M. S. C.

TO LAND TROOPS ON FRIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

Alleged Japanese Threat

Hongkong, Wednesday.

A well-informed traveller, who arrived here today, states that Japan has informed the French authorities in Indo-China that she will land troops there on Friday.

This intimation was made, he adds, following the unsatisfactory reply received from Vichy to the Japanese demand.

The "ultimatum", he says further, was conveyed to the Indo-China Government by Major-General Nishihara, head of the Japanese Inspector to which went to Indo-China to supervise the French undertaking to cut off all supplies to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

An official communique states that the Japanese on Sunday presented an ultimatum to the Indo-China authorities demanding a passage for Japanese troops through Indo-China. The ultimatum was rejected.

There is no foundation for the reports of a revolt in French Indo-China.

Questioned about the report that Japan had sent French Indo-China an ultimatum, the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman today declared: "There is absolutely nothing to it."

NOTICE

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Improving Co-operation in Madras

(Continued from page 4)

village public opinion against social extravagance.

The scheme of controlled credit may be given a fair trial in suitable localities with necessary modifications.

Village co-operatives should aim at financial self-sufficiency by tapping local deposits and promoting savings among members.

Marketing Societies

The need for regulating or reducing the freight rates should be periodically and forcefully impressed upon the railway authorities.

There should be standardisation of grades in the several commodities.

The existing loan and sale societies should be renamed "marketing societies" and they should concentrate their activities rather on marketing and sale than on granting loans against produce.

Marketing societies may be formed at the headquarters of each taluk with branches in fikas.

The Provincial Government should continue to give marketing societies subsidies of 25 per cent even if the Government of India grant be discontinued for the construction of godowns.

Marketing societies should deal only with producers.

For the promotion of agricultural marketing a special marketing department should be created. If such a department cannot for any reason be created immediately, all the marketing officers now working under the Agricultural department should be transferred to the co-operative department so as to ensure co-ordination between marketing organisation and marketing credit.

Weavers' Societies

Measures should be formulated (by legislation if necessary) for the adjustment of the spheres of production of the powerloom and the handloom or to restrict the production of mill cloth by fixing quota or otherwise.

Adequate cess should be levied on the sale of mill cloth, Indian and foreign, at a rate sufficient to counteract the effect of competition.

Licence-fee on mill cloth dealers should be increased.

Differential freight rates for transport by railway of mill and hand-made products should be introduced, so as to give the handloom producer advantage.

The subsidy now granted under the Government of India scheme should be extended for another five years.

The present annual subsidy is inadequate and should be increased, the Provincial and Central Governments bearing the increase in equal proportion. Part of the subsidy may be in the form of free services of officers.

Import of foreign yarn into the country should be controlled.

The production of khadi with the aid of the All-India Spinners' Association through the agency of primary production societies should be promoted.

Cottage Industries

There are possibilities of development of specific cottage industries, on a co-operative basis, which should receive attention.

A Provincial Industrial Society

should be established to organize and administer the production societies for industries other than handloom weaving.

If necessary, two provincial societies may be formed, one for the north and the other for the south and the west.

Rural Reconstruction

There is need for a greater degree of co-ordination between expert departments, particularly those development departments which are immediately concerned with the welfare of the agriculturists.

There should be a Provincial Standing Committee and district standing committees for co-ordination of work of development departments.

The work of rural betterment should be carried on with the help of properly trained rural guides.

Rural reconstruction should be brought about by a co-ordination of the activities of the village co-operative societies and the village panchayat. At present co-operative societies should be entrusted with the main burden of this work.

Agricultural over-population from which the Province now suffers should be remedied by a rationalization of agriculture and agricultural colonization.

Colonization schemes should be undertaken by Government as reclamation for the creation of new agricultural wealth.

Thrift and Savings

Credit societies should tend to transform themselves into savings and banking agencies.

Wherever possible, the hundi boxes may be substituted by savings or thrift certificates which may be made negotiable.

Village credit societies should induce members to contribute savings in kind out of each harvest.

There should be compulsory insurance for Government servants and compulsory provident fund for employees of firms.

The starting of a Co-operative College for aspirants for employment in the Co-operative Department and for higher posts in big urban and central banks, etc. is recommended. The College should be a Government college.

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