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NO. 44.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

India's Place in the World-State

FUNDAMENTAL IDEALS THAT SHOULD GUIDE HER

(By The Editor, "Prabuddha Bharata")

EVENTS are moving very fast. In the near future, this country may be called upon not only to put its own house into order, but also to render all possible assistance in reconstructing the shattered edifice of civilization. Consequently the need has arisen to visualize the future and see how the accumulated experience of the past and the knowledge that could be gathered from contemporary life and thought can be brought to bear in building up the future. What that future will be depends upon the clarity of vision of the architects, who lay out the plan and the earnestness, zeal and efficiency of the builders who carry it out. It may not be proper for those who are at the helm of affairs to turn iconoclasts and break down the traditions of the past in their zeal for building anew; at the same time, they may be found wanting in their duty, if they merely lull the people into a comfortable slumber, by telling them that everything that is worth thinking has already been thought out by their ancestors. The institutions of the past are valuable, in so far as they explain the present and throw light upon the future; to that extent let the past be remembered and profitably used. But let not the past be a dead weight that would drag down the aspiring heart and hinder the march of progress.

Bold schemes have to be thought out and translated into action. Let not these schemes be confined merely to economic aspects, however indispensable they might be. "Man liveth not by bread alone." If India is to take her place among the nations of the world, it is not enough for India to develop her material resources and become a competitor for the markets of the world. The

gods who guide the destinies of India—by gods, we mean those noble souls who during their sojourn on earth laboured for the welfare of India and whose memory is the ever-living source of inspiration to all who follow in their footsteps—would weep to see the country they love so well becoming a mere copy of the competitive nations of the West. The function of India at every stage of her progress should be the promotion of world co-operation. Consequently in considering any item for the future plan of India, it is desirable to view India not as an isolated unit, but as an important part of the great whole, the World-State. There need be no conflict in the national and the international view-points, for, as we have already stated, India's watchword will be "co-operation" and not "competition." Here it may be noted that India has the talent for harmonizing apparently conflicting elements. Her philosophy of religion is based upon that conception of harmony and her philosophy of collective life may well be based upon the same conception.

Indians have often been accused of being dreamers, the accusers belonging to the group of unimaginative people known as practical men. There is nothing essentially wrong in dreaming, for epic poets and such other "dreamers of dreams" have been among the makers of nations. The idle day-dream that merely broods over the past is as different from the creative imagination that boldly visualizes the future as a piece of glass is different from a precious diamond. Men of vision, the true dreamers, are among the valuable assets of a nation. Lack of vision often makes a nation drift aimlessly. Such a nation is always confronted

(Continued on Page 4)

TIME FOR RADICAL REFORM OF JAFFNA CIGAR INDUSTRY

Unruly Meeting of Manufacturers and Workers Proves Abortive

WORK OF THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

"THERE seems little doubt that the time has come for radical reform of the Jaffna cigar industry in view of (1) the threat to restrict the Travancore market by the increase of import duties and (2) the growing appetite for lighter tobacco both for pipe and cigarette smoking or for replacing of the heavy Jaffna tobacco by some other crop," says Mr. J. C. W. Rock, the Director of Commerce and Industries, in his Administration Report for the year 1939.

Jaffna Cigar Industry

The Director in his report says:—

Last year I referred to the fact that the question of taking steps to revive the cigar industry of Jaffna was being looked into. The matter was further pursued in the course of the year under review. A number of representations on the subject were received. Unfortunately it was found that neither the workers nor manufacturers were united and that each section viewed the other with suspicion, and opposed any suggestions for improvement which the other section supported. I visited Jaffna in August and met representatives of manufacturers and workers to discuss the question. But the meeting proved so unruly that all my efforts had to be concentrated on keeping order and it was not possible to do anything constructive.

Sugar

Investigations regarding the possibility of establishing a local sugar industry continued. Two sources of sugar were investigated, i. e., sugar from sugar cane and sugar from sweet palmyra toddy.

As regards sugar from sugar cane, it was mentioned last year that the Agricultural Department was conducting experiments with an improved variety of sugar cane at Killi-

veddi. The experiments so far have proved successful and the area under cultivation is being gradually increased. The Director of Agriculture is of opinion that it is possible that there might be enough sugar cane to keep a small crushing mill occupied in 5 years' time i. e., in January, 1944. The position will be watched by this Department and if necessary arrangements will be made for having a small factory ready to deal with the sugar cane produced.

In the meantime inquiries have been made as to the cause of the failure of the sugar factory that was in operation at Baddegama some time back and other necessary information collected. Information has also come to hand of the existence of a hand-driven sugar centrifugal modelled by the All-India Village Industries Association. Steps are being taken to import one of these machines and it is proposed to carry out experiments with the machine. If these experiments prove successful it may be possible to promote the manufacture of sugar by hand as a cottage industry.

As regards sugar from palmyra toddy, further investigations as to the economics of this source of sugar were conducted during the year by the Industrial Chemist. Arrangements were made for the Industrial Chemist to conduct experiments on the subject at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, but this has had to be postponed owing to work on acetic acid on which the Industrial Chemist is presently engaged. It is hoped to proceed with this matter in the course of this year.

Cement

In last year's report reference was made to the investigations carried out by this Department in connection with the establishment

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

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 910.

In the matter of the estate of the late Manonmany wife of Vallipuram Maruthappo Nadarajah of Kokkuvil east Deceased

Sinnappo Aiyadurai of Kokkuvil east Vs. Petitioner.

1. Velupillai Maruthappo Nadarajah and
2. Kanagammah wife of Sinnappo Aiyadurai both of do

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Manonmany wife of V. Maruthappo Nadarajah coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esq. District Judge, on the 25th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 25th July 1940 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner as father of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 28th August 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of August, 1940.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY.

District Judge.

The above order nisi is extended and reissued for 14th October 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

(O. 50. 12 & 16-9-40)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1940

AIR BLITZKRIEG

THE GERMAN AIR-RAIDS, which started on a big scale on August 8th, after many fluctuations, reached unprecedented intensity and destructiveness on Saturday last. They are being carried on with similar vehemence and the German propaganda asserts that the peak has not been reached as yet. Germany is perhaps taking a full advantage of her numerical preponderance in the air in order to undermine the morale of the nation and to prepare the ground for the invasion of England on which HITLER had

set his heart long before the collapse of France. Even the most incorrigible optimists do not rule out the possibility of invasion, though the most confirmed pessimist will entertain grave doubts of its success. German ingenuity and thoroughness of organisation may find a way of landing a respectable force with a fair amount of equipment on the shores of England, in spite of the harassing attacks of the R. A. F. But the difficulty will be to maintain communication and to supply the invading army with tanks and munitions adequately. Even as regards landing, without the necessary facilities on the coasts of Britain the transport of heavy guns and tanks will be far from practicable. Unless the R. A. F. and the navy can be accounted for, the invasion of Britain is bound to prove one of the superb dreams of the German brain or the most glorious failure in recent history.

The aim of the air *blitzkrieg* cannot be solely one of military strategy. The attacks on aerodromes, dockyards and industrial plants and factories may have a really military objective. But the attacks on London and other places where a good many residential quarters have been wiped out and much civilian life has been destroyed cannot be justified on any grounds. They are most inhuman and will be an indelible blot on the German nation and its leaders. They can create nothing but loathing and revulsion for the name of the Huns in the hearts of civilised people. They are at best a further example of that frightfulness by which HITLER and his colleagues seek to undermine the morale of a people who refuse to be cowed down by the impressive might of Germany. In this hope HITLER will be deceived. Whatever ordeal the British nation may have to pass through in the coming months,—and they realise the immensity of the sacrifice which they will call upon to make,—yet they will not quail before the might of Germany. Nothing short of the capture of this island citadel of liberty by HITLER through a successful invasion can break the spirit of the English people. However hard HITLER may strike in September and October, he cannot succeed in destroying the resistance of the R. A. F. or in seriously undermining the productive capacity of British armament industry. Failing that, his air-raids will fail in their purpose of bringing about a decision of the war this year. Then the whirligig of time will bring in its revenge. The bitterness and sense of wrong which the air *blitzkrieg* will leave in the hearts of the English will spur them to return blow for blow and take a relentless revenge on Berlin and other cities of Germany.

INVASION FROM NORWAY?

Date Again Postponed

New York, Tuesday.

Information reaching the United States from Germany via military channels is that Hitler is again considering postponing the attempt to invade Britain until October or November, according to Washington despatches to the "New York World-Telegram."

The reasons given are that Hitler hopes to make a thorough job of smashing Britain from the air and he wishes to take advantage of the autumn Channel fogs for landings.

The correspondent adds that, when the attack is launched, it will be made primarily from Norway, where there are reported to be large concentrations of troops and materials. It is said that practice landings are being conducted daily along the coast and across the Skaggerak.

Berlin Bombed: Reichstag Hit

New York, Wednesday.

The R. A. F. made their 'heaviest yet' raid on Berlin during the night, according to wireless reports received here from the German capital. The heart of the city was bombed and the Brandenburg Gate and the Academy of Arts, near the United States Embassy are reported to have been hit.

So many parachute flares were dropped to light up the objectives, the reports state, that a newspaper could be read in any street. Numerous fires were started.

The raids lasted from midnight till two in the morning. A later report says that the Reichstag was among the buildings hit in Berlin.

Long-Range Guns on Both Sides Active

London, Tuesday.

Long-range guns on both sides of the Straits of Dover resumed shelling early this morning the German batteries starting the duel with three shells which shook the Dover area. While searchlights scoured the sky and a German reconnaissance plane was "spotting" for the German artillery, British long-range guns thundered their reply.

Four people were killed and five injured when German long-range artillery shelled the Dover area yesterday evening, it is authoritatively stated.

Site for Kandyan Regalia

Kandy.

The Minister for Education (Mr. C. W. W. Kanvaigara), the Director of the Colombo Museum (Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala), the Archaeological Commissioner (Dr. S. Paranavitana) and the Executive Engineer, Kandy, spent over an hour and a half at the Old Palace, discussing measures to be taken in connexion with the proposed housing of the Kandyan regalia there.

A special burglar-proof structure in Kandyan design will, it is learnt, be erected adjacent to the verandah at the rear of the building for the purpose.

Messrs. A. Ratnayake, M. S. C., and Geo. E. de Silva, M. S. C., were also present.

R. A. F. Retaliates

Enemy's War-Machine Bombed

London, Tuesday.

While German raiders continued their indiscriminate bombing of London last night, aircraft of the R. A. F. Bomber Command, overcoming severe weather conditions, concentrated their efforts against the enemy's war-machine and struck hard at vital military objectives in Germany, Belgium and France.

The night's heaviest attack was directed against the naval dockyards at Hamburg where tons of high-explosives and many incendiary bombs were dropped in the course of a half-hour of almost continuous bombardment. The docks, already severely damaged in the previous night's raid, were repeatedly straddled by sticks of heavy calibre bombs. Fires which broke out in the target area were still visible long after the raiders had left the city.

At Bremen, more great fires were started as repeated hits were registered on docks and in ship-building yards. Direct hits were also scored on the naval station at Wilhelmshaven where heavy bombs were clearly seen to burst on one end of the naval barracks. Another line of bombs which overshot the main dockyard burst across a mine-sweeper depot and straddled pontoon harbours.

Gas Works Hit

The objective in Berlin was the important Neukolo gas works in a suburb of the city. Bombs were seen to burst on this target and heavy explosions occurred in the course of the attack which began about midnight and was carried out in the face of intense anti-artillery fire.

A later raid in the early hours of this morning on a goods-yard at Brussels lasted for over an hour. Bombs, which fell across the south end of the yard, caused an immediate outbreak of fire, followed ten minutes later by a terrific explosion. A few minutes later, another direct hit was scored on the target, causing a second violent explosion and a fierce outbreak of fire visible from 40 miles away which was still burning strongly when the last raider left.

Other night raiding forces attacked the docks at Wismar, blast furnaces and railway sidings at Essen and aerodromes at Diepholz, Hoya, Celle, Cuxhaven and Schipol. Important railway junctions at Hanover, Celle, Barstorf and Krefeld were bombed. Two separate groups of fires which broke out at Celle caused a series of heavy explosions.

Shipping Attacked

Concentrations of shipping in Ostend harbour were heavily attacked for the third night in succession. Fires and explosions were seen in all parts of the harbour, and one raider, which arrived soon after the attack started, reported that the flames had been visible for many miles before the Belgian coast was reached.

Other bomber forces raided the harbour at Boulogne, where several large explosions were seen in the dock area. At Calais, barges in the harbour were bombed for over an hour by relays of aircraft which attacked in a series of steep and shallow dives.

"Redress Grievances Of Indians"

Mr. Satyamurti's Request To Sinhalese

India Will Help Ceylon Obtain Freedom

"I respectfully tell the Sinhalese friends that they must redress the grievances of the Indians and if they show a proper gesture, believe me, we who are come here from that country which is going to get freedom far sooner than the most optimistic hope, India will help Ceylon to obtain her freedom and live as a free daughter in a free mother's house."

Thus observed Mr. Satyamurti, Mayor of Madras, at the inaugural session of the Ceylon Indian Congress at Gampola on Saturday.

Like The Phoenix

Mr. Satyamurti, who spoke in English in response to many requests, opened his speech thus: "The mythical bird the phoenix commits suicide at the end of its life in order to be born again so as to fulfil its higher destiny. I said yesterday that the Ceylon Indian Congress must grow from strength to strength but I am looking forward to the day when the Ceylon Indian Congress will commit suicide in order to be reborn as a limb of the Ceylon National Congress."

Proceeding he said: "I make a very respectful appeal to the people of Ceylon not to create a minority problem of Indians in the Island. I know too much of the minority problem of India and do not want any Pakistan in Ceylon. (Laughter.) I do not want a Hindustan in Ceylon. I want only Lankastan."

Asking the Sinhalese leaders not to be so short-sighted as to alienate a million Indian hearts in this country, he declared: "Our patience is almost inexhaustible but even the worm will turn. I respectfully tell the Sinhalese friends that they must redress the grievances of the Indians and if they show a proper gesture, believe me, we who are come here from that country which is going to get freedom far sooner than the most optimistic hope, India will help Ceylon to obtain her freedom and live as a free daughter in a free mother's house."

"No Minority Rights"

"Our demands are just and reasonable and we ask for no minority rights, no separate electorates, no reservation of seats. We only want to be allowed to play our full part as citizens of Ceylon and discharge our duties and responsibilities to the Island of Ceylon. Our first problem is of domicile and franchise. Please do not go behind the Donoughmore Commission whether it is five years or seven years or, if you want it that we must name Ceylon our permanent home, have it so. Do not be frightened by the thousands of Indians here. We are here as much as you are. You cannot get behind that."

Mr. Satyamurti went on to say that another thing that they wanted was that the Indians employed here should not be treated

All Night Air Raid

But London Undaunted

Heavy Casualties

London, Tuesday.

THREE hundred and fifty German aircraft participated in last night's first raid. The Air Ministry news service states that successive waves of bombers and fighters crossed the coast.

Wherever they turned, they were engaged by British fighters who tackled them over the rolling woods of Sussex across the hopfields of Kent, above Surrey's common and downs and over London's streets, and then pursued them back over the Channel on their return journey.

The objectives apparently included R. A. F. stations in Southeast England and various industrial targets, as well as London. Many of the enemy, however, were driven back before reaching any objective inside the London area.

A squadron caught a formation of Junker 88 machines just as they were nearing their target, made a head on attack, shot down and broke up the whole formation and completely threw out their attack. A Spitfire waded into a formation of Messerschmitt fighters and destroyed six. A Canadian Hurricane squadron was climbing to attack enemy bombers at a great height, but lost sight of their quarry and found themselves in the midst of a number of Messerschmitt fighters heading southward with a group of fighters below. The squadron leader chased one Messerschmitt out to sea and damaged it severely. Another Canadian pilot shot another Messerschmitt to pieces.

This Canadian squadron fought what was probably their greatest battle over London itself. They met the enemy approaching the south side of the Thames and chased them up the river from London Bridge to Hammersmith Altogether they destroyed three Dorniers, three Messerschmitt 110 machines and one Messerschmitt 109.

The Polish squadron also took a hand in this engagement and shot down several machines. One Polish pilot who helped to chase the enemy to the coast came down in a cabbage field after shooting down a Heinkel and a Messerschmitt single-handed.

Saturday's Toll of Enemy Planes

London, Monday

One hundred and three enemy aircraft were destroyed in Saturday's actions, according to fuller reports now received—28 by anti-aircraft fire and 75 by fighters.

as if they had no rights at all. Forty per cent of the daily paid labourers under the Government have gone out of the Island. The others should be left alone. Lastly they wanted the Ceylon Government and the Ceylonese people to stand by the Indians in their fight for their grievances against the Planters.

He referred particularly to the prosecution of the labourers in estate lines and their treatment as criminal trespassers. It was against civilised law. They had no ill-will against the people of Ceylon; they wanted to live with them as brothers.

INDO-CYLON GOODWILL MISSION

Financial Secretary Not Included

Colombo, Tuesday.

The Board of Ministers this morning decided against the inclusion of the Financial Secretary in the Indo-Ceylon Relations Commission (Goodwill Commission).

Mr. Huxham, who is in India on leave at present and will represent Ceylon, together with the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, in the War Supplies Conference, will be present at the deliberations of the Goodwill Commission only in an advisory capacity.

The Goodwill Commission will compose of the Ministers of Agriculture and Lands, Labour, Industry and Commerce, and Local Administration.

FATHER FINED FOR FALSE STATEMENT

Lied to Shield His Son

Sept. Tuesday,

Imprisonment till the rising of Court and a fine of Rs. 50 was imposed by Mr. L. B. de Silva, Colombo Additional Magistrate, on S. Kanapathipillai, a man of Karanawai, who had pleaded guilty of having made a false statement at an inquest proceedings relating to the cause of death of Mahamani Kandiah.

"I take into consideration the fact that the accused is the father of the accused in the murder case," said the Magistrate "He has apparently suppressed the fact of the rope round the neck of the deceased in order to shield his son. The accused gave as his explanation for this suppression of the evidence that he wished to avoid a family scandal if it were a case of suicide."

Mr. M. Balasunderam, instructed by Mr. S. Sivagurunathan, defended. Inspector J. R. Sheldon, Crime Police, prosecuted.

Train Hits Car

The occupants of a car were seriously injured when a train conveying labourers from Trincomalee to China Bay crashed into the car at an unprotected level crossing.

The car was flung some distance away from the crossing and the occupants were extricated from the wreckage. They were removed to the Trincomalee hospital.

(Continued)

sprinkled rose-water on some bewildered guest, or handed a bouquet to him. These small things are the topics of comment in press and party. Friends, let us give up these lollypops, and take to serious life. Is it very difficult for some of us to spin cotton yarn in our spare hours, or interest poor folks around us in better methods of cultivation, better methods of cigar-making, better methods of presenting palmyrah jaggery? After all this work, if we feel inclined that way, let us educate our brethren in socio-politics, to make them better men. If we can do some of these things then we can talk about federation with India, or ask for Independence. We think we are big Jawahar' al Nehru's, but let us do no one at least of what he has done for his great country.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER

(By Panangkodai)

An Idie Threat!

FOR the second time, I believe, in public Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan has made the statement that if the Sinhalese politicians would not agree to the weightage demanded by the Jaffnese in the government of the country he would propose a separation of the Northern province and federation with India. This time it was in the Council, last time it was in a Tamils' Conference. The idea is not a new one, having been mooted at various periods of the recent political history of this Island, more as a matter of academic interest than of practical politics. What I am eager to know is whether Mr. Sri Pathmanathan has weighed the pros and cons of the proposition. From the tone of the statement it struck me as a sort of cheap threat made to frighten majority leaders. As such it deserves to be dismissed out of consideration.

* * *

Plus and Minus

But from the point of view of serious practicality we might give the matter some thought. On the Indian side, on some occasions, political leaders have referred to the idea. India may not have any objection to annex the Northern province, or even the whole Island, as part of a province in the Federation-to-be. We stand to gain a lot by merging ourselves with the big neighbour, politically, economically, and very important still, culturally. Many of us require to be exercised of the devil of insular self-satisfaction. Though quite a large number of Ceylonese travel across more frequently, yet we all have very crude and narrow ideas. Touch with India will improve us. But to those who view the proposal from local benefits it has no end of disadvantages. Leadership will be more difficult; the peninsula, why, even the Island, will soon be overrun by the enterprising South Indian brahmins who will insinuate himself into every position of vantage to the dismay of Kanthiah and Murugesu. This problem is not altogether absent now.

* * *

Shame

We talk airily about political this and that, but can we count on the fingers of one hand the leaders that have really done anything for the country, outside of what might have been done obliquely in the pursuit of personal advancement. Now we want Dominion Status, and a lot of shibboleths so much talked about across the Palk Strait, but how many of us have paused to think whether anything has been done to make the lot of the people a wee bit less irksome or more tolerable, all these years? It looks so tragic that we who cannot produce a pinch of toothpowder or a cake of soap for our own use, still talk of a political status same as people of nations known for their industrial and agricultural progress. We are too prone to fritter away our energies in the worship of small self, engage seven sets of "native musicians" from South India to welcome a Muhandiram or Maniagar on his "home coming" after receiving the title from Colombo, we love to be mentioned in the papers as having

(Continued on previous Col.)

Time for Radical Reform of Jaffna Cigar Industry

(Continued from page 1)

of a cement industry in the Island and to negotiations with foreign firms who were interested in the project. In January, 1939, when the Hon. the Minister visited the Bombay Industries Conference, the Hon. the Minister discussed the question with representatives of the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.—one of the firms interested in the question—and placed before them the available information. As a result this firm decided to send down two representatives to examine the available raw materials &c., and report on the possibilities of establishing the industry. The representatives arrived in Ceylon in June and immediately started their investigations. These investigations included inspection of deposits of limestone at Puttalam and Ambalangoda, sinking boreholes in the Akurala and Kahawe swamps to prove the depth of the deposits, sampling and analyses of samples, and lasted till the middle of September. This Department placed all available information at the disposal of these representatives and gave all possible assistance to them in their investigations. The Deputy Director personally showed the representatives round areas where limestone was found and assisted them in their examination of the Akurala and Kahawe swamps—getting analyses of samples done by an officer of the Department. On the return of the representatives to India, the firm submitted a report in which they pointed out certain difficulties that stood in the way of the establishment of a factory at Ambalangoda. Over 2 million tons of material is available here. This department has studied the report and suggested ways of getting over the difficulties. At the time of writing a letter has been received from the firm in which they state that they are prepared to examine the question more fully in the near future.

The Deputy Director had himself conducted intensive investigations in connection with the possibilities of this industry and an appreciable amount of work in this direction had been done at the time the Indian firm stepped in. A further survey is being made by the ceramic chemist and will probably be continued with the arrival of the Industrial Engineer.

Printing Ink

A local science graduate who had experimented in the manufacture of printing ink approached this Department in connection with the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of printing ink. His product was examined and the method of manufacture tested and it was found that the cost of production was too high. He was therefore advised to conduct further experiments along lines indicated by the Department. All facilities and assistance in connection with these fresh experiments were given him, and satisfactory grades which could be turned out at a

The Future

(Contd.)

by the "unexpected," whereas a nation led by men of vision is always prepared for all contingencies.

Mr. John Galsworthy, writing eleven years ago in the *Realist* (Vol. I, No. 3, June, 1929) says: "The real need of the moment in British politics is the courageous use of imagination. As it is, cabinets divine only after the event. A few instances will illustrate the incalculable value to be derived by the nation from the employment of imagination." He proceeds to give a few illustrations in support of his thesis and concludes his thought-provoking contribution with these words: "Imagination may be a bad master, but it is a good servant. If it is not to be employed by those who are elected to run this country, this country can only run down-hill." It is plain that creative imagination has a prominent part to play in national reconstruction.

Our ancestors wrote great epic poems and erected magnificent buildings that have stood the test of time. The men who would undertake to plan the future of India should combine in themselves the genius of the epic poet and that of the master-architect. The vision of the poet conceives the harmony of moral forces that express beauty of character and the vision of the architect comprehends the harmony of mechanical stresses that express beauty of form. The dynamic beauty of character and the static beauty of form are both essential elements of a complete national life. We want beautiful buildings, clean streets, smiling fields and well-planned cities; and at the same time we want the right kind of men and women with properly trained bodies and well-developed minds to live for the great ideals for which India has stood for centuries—ideals for which the world outside is waiting. Bereft of the national ideals, the national life of India will be meaningless and therefore, will not persist. At this juncture when India is opening a new epoch in her history, the problems that confront her are mainly problems of harmony. The India that is going to be would harmonize the ancient with the modern, the oriental with the occidental and the material with the spiritual. The most important thing in

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cost comparable with the cost of imported ink were produced. Estimates for the establishment of a small plant capable of manufacturing about 50 tons of printing ink annually—which is the estimated annual consumption of the Island—were drawn up and submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee for Labour, Industry and Commerce. At the time of writing the scheme is yet under examination by the Treasury. As this industry is a small one it is proposed to run it in conjunction with the manufacture of bats.

of India

Passengers from India To Ceylon

Permits Issued By Quarantine Office

57,953 permits were issued by the Quarantine Office to intending passengers authorising them to cross over to Ceylon from India without detention in one of the Quarantine Camps at Mandapam and Tataparai if they were healthy and were not contacts of a quarantinable disease and subject to disinfection and vaccination if required, states the Director, Quarantine Department, in his Report for the year 1939.

Surveillance of Arrivals

55,881 passengers (42,087 on permits, 12,930 on personal bonds and declarations of Ceylon residence, and 1,864 on cash deposits) from India and other foreign countries entered Ceylon under surveillance and 55,925 of them reported at their destinations and completed their periods of surveillance. 27 cases of chicken-pox (of which one case was detected after the period of surveillance) and 2 cases of measles were detected among the passengers who reported under surveillance. The total amount of forfeitures ordered on quarantine defaulters and their guarantors for failure to report, irregular reporting and other breaches of the Quarantine Regulations was Rs. 1,203 as against Rs. 1,820 during the preceding year.

The system of passing passengers on signing a true declaration of the passenger's residence in Ceylon, which had been introduced in February, 1938, was modified in April, 1939, by an amendment to the Quarantine Regulations, by which discretionary power was vested in the Medical Officer to accept a declaration or to reject one which he considered false. This modification was rendered necessary owing to the unsatisfactory working of the previous procedure.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 128/P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Suppar Neelapillai of Varany Karambaicurichy. Deceased. Neelappillai Subramaniam of Varany Karambaicurichy

Petitioner.

1. Neelappillai Arunasalem of Karanavai South
2. Neelappillai Veeragathiy of Varany Karambaicurichy
3. Neelappillai Murugesu of do
4. Neelappillai Velupillai of Varany Idaicurichy. Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of July 1940, in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration as the son and heir of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of August 1940 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of August 1940

Sgd. S. RODRIGO

Addl. Dist. Judge

Extended and reissued for 20-9-1940

S. R.

(O. 47. 9 & 12-9-40) A. D. J.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 907

In the matter of the estate of the late Kandappar Kanagarayar of Vaddukkodai East, Jaffna, who died at Tholpuram, Jaffna

Deceased.

Sivakamipillai widow of Kandappar Kanagarayar of Vaddukkodai East, Jaffna

Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors. {
1. Padmanidevi daughter of Kandappar Kanagarayar
 2. Kanagarayar Alvayinan alias Rajadurai and
 3. Velupillai Sivagurunathan all of Vaddukkodai East,
 4. Chellappah Kaudiah of Tholpuram, Jaffna
- Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased in respect of his estate, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of July 1940, in the presence of Mr. A. Modir. Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 19th day of July 1940 having been read:—

It is ordered that the said 3rd respondent be appointed such guardian-ad-litem and letters of administration be issued to the petitioner unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court by the respondents on or before the 18th day of September 1940.

This 5th day of September 1940

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY

District Judge.

(O. 48. 12 & 16-9-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 127/P. T.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kamaladchiamma wife of Ratnagopal of Valvettiturai

Deceased.

Mailvaganam Ratnagopal of Valvettiturai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ratnagopal Sundararajah of do
2. Arunasalam Kalianasundaram of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 1st day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent to represent him in the Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of his wife the late Kamaladchiamma as the husband of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be and the same is hereby issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 31st day of October 1940.

The 11th day of July 1940.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,

Addl. District Judge.

(O. 49. 12 & 16-9-40)

RUMANIA MAY YET CEDE TERRITORY

Banat for Germany?

Bucharest, Tuesday.

Signs that Rumania's dismemberment may not even yet be complete are becoming apparent.

Concern is beginning to be felt over Banat which, in addition to being the richest agricultural region in Europe, has been a strategic key for centuries. Many fear that Germany, having need of such a granary and such strategic advantage and mindful that the possession of Banat would give her an excellent Danubian outlet, may well herself be the first to violate her frontier guarantees to Rumania. The region has a population which, for the most part, is German in origin. The German minority in the area has been demanding autonomy for several months and the problem is increasingly resembling that of the Sudetenland.

Japanese Ships to London

Lisbon, Tuesday.

A Japanese ship bound for Britain has received orders to put into Lisbon. The Hakone Maru, the Hakosaki Maru and the Durban Maru are already in the Tagus and more Japanese vessels are expected.

Magnificent Donation to Gloucester Fund

A press communique states:—

On a proposal made by the Life Director, Mr. A. Baur, residing in Geneva, Switzerland, the Directors of Messrs. A. Baur & Co., Ltd., Colombo, decided to make a contribution of £5,000 to the British Red Cross Society and accordingly a cheque for Rs. 66,666/67 made out of the Gloucester Fund was handed to His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. A. Leiber, Managing Director, with the expression of their sincere wishes for the successful prosecution of the war and their firm belief that the great cause of justice and freedom for which Great Britain has taken up arms will triumph in the end.

His Excellency the Governor feels sure that all the people of this Island will join in admiration and appreciation of Messrs. Baur & Company's fine and exemplary gift which comes as a further great inspiration to Ceylon's war effort.

Jaffna Football Association

The following office-bearers were elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held last week:—

- President: Mr. W. G. Spencer (Re-elected)
- Deputy President: Mr. D.C.T. Pate
- Hony. Secretary: Mr. R. E. Rajanayagam (Re-elected)
- Hony. Treasurer: Mr. D. C. Arulanandam (Re-elected)
- Council members: Messrs. J. S. Selvaratnam (Re-elected), D. J. N. Selvadurai (Re-elected), A. F. Caldera (Re-elected), D. James and M. Anthony.

The position of the Clubs in the league table is as follows:—

- Police S. C. 14 points, Jubilee 13 points, Kit-Kat Club 13 points, Chundikuli Youth League "A" 10 points, Chundikuli Youth League "B" 7 points, Y. M. C. A. 6 points, St. Antony's 5 points, Excise S. C. 3 points, Pt. Pedro A. C. 1 point. (Cor.)

University Status to 'Varsity College

Demand at Headmasters' Conference

"I suggest that this Conference appeals to the Minister of Education to grant immediately University status to our University College so that it may conduct its own Matriculation and other examinations," said Mr. P. de S. Kularatne in the course of his Presidential Address at the Conference of Headmasters.

Mr. Kularatne said that they had done their best to help the Government in trying to solve the problem of teachers' salaries and it was only the difficulty of getting the teachers' associations to agree to their proposals that prevented the Government from accepting their scheme. The system of assisted schools had by force of circumstances brought about a curious situation. The teachers who were appointed by the managers and who worked in the schools established by these managing bodies did not seem to have any confidence in the management once they were appointed. They wished to be absolutely independent of the management and have their promotions come to them automatically as a matter of seniority.

In the Old Days

Continuing Mr. Kularatne said: "In the old days efficiency could have been recognised and rewarded by the management but today we are working like machines and we can neither reward efficiency in most cases nor are we in a position to punish inefficiency. I feel that our assisted schools have suffered owing to this reason, and I would place before you this subject for your serious consideration.

"Our system of grants depends on teachers' salaries and the State pays a fair percentage of these salaries.

Therefore the State claims more and more control over the appointment and dismissal of teachers. I hope you will agree with me when I say that we do not wish the State to interfere with the management of assisted schools except in so far as it is the duty of the State to see that efficient educational work is done in our schools. Assisted schools should have full control of the appointments, transfers and dismissals of teachers if the work

JAFFNA COLLEGE O. B. A.

(Colombo Branch)

ANNUAL RE-UNION

The annual tea party of the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) was held at the central Y. M. C. A. on Saturday.

The Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal of the College, presided and a large number of Old Boys of the College was present.

Mr. G. A. Wille, speaking, said that very few people were aware that Jaffna College is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Ceylon having been founded over 120 years ago.

Mr. G. K. W. Perera appealed to youth to make themselves fit to succeed the place of the older generation.

After referring to the fact that people in the south knew little of Jaffna, Mr. Perera said that many of the troubles which exist in this country arose from a lack of knowledge and understanding of, each other, the failure to know each others' conditions.

of such schools is to be carried on effectively."

"I suggest that this Conference appeals to the Minister of Education to grant immediately university status to our University College so that it may conduct its own Matriculation and other university examinations. I do not think that this need cost us any more money. The University College staff with the help of others in this country could easily conduct a school final examination from which students may be selected for admission to the University College. Other university examinations could be arranged with the help of examiners from India if this is found to be necessary."

Committee Vacancies

Those present were: Mr. E. L. Bradby, Very Rev. Fr. M. J. L. Goc, Rev. R. S. de Saram (Hony. Secretary) Rev. Bro. A. Albert, Mr. T. B. Jayah Rev. Fr. D. J. N. Perera, Rev. S. Bunker, Mr. F. A. J. Utting, Rev. J. Dalby, Rev. Bro. Anthony, Mr. L. H. Mettananda, Mr. A. Coomaraswamy Rev. J. T. Arulanathan Mr. E. A. Wijesooriya, Mr. J. N. Jinnendrasa and Mr. S. Natesan

The following were appointed to fill vacancies in the Committee:—The Rev. S. K. Bunker, Mr. T. B. Jayah and Mr. F. A. J. Utting.

MATRIMONIAL

SANMUGANATHAN—SANMOGAM

The marriage took place at "Lalita," Kynsey Road, Colombo, on Saturday night of Mr. Suppramaniam Sanmuganathan, architect, son of the late Mr. Suppramaniam, Broker, Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills, and of Mrs. Suppramaniam, and Miss, Selakshi Sanmogam, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Sanmogam, of "Lalita," Kynsey Road, Colombo.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Anandan Nagendran. The bride was attended by Miss Sumitra Nagendran and Haridevi Sivagurunathan.

The wedding was solemnized according to Hindu rites. Balasubramaniam Kurukkal of the Gintupitiya Hindu Temple officiated; he was assisted by several other priests.

The registration ceremony had taken place earlier in the year, the attesting witnesses on that occasion being Mr. M. C. Raju and Mr. S. Mahadeva.

On arrival at "Lalita" the bridegroom was welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. R. Rajendra. He was garlanded by Mr. Rajendra an uncle of the bride, who later gave her away.

The "Thali" ceremony followed. A special "Kalyana Pandal" had been erected for it at the rear of the main building. It was decorated with streamers, festoons and flags. At one end stood the "Manavari", a throne of gold, for the bridal pair. It was illuminated and resembled in shape the crown of a typical Hindu temple.

At either end of the roof of the "Manavari" was a large pink lotus flower, while in the centre stood the figure of Letohumi, the goddess of wealth.

At the conclusion of the "Thali" ceremony, the bridal pair left by car for the bridegroom's residence at Hendela.

After partaking of a joint supper at the bridegroom's home they returned again to "Lalita" after midnight.

NADARASA—BALASINGHAM

The marriage of Mr. Nadarasa, Advocate, the only son of Mr. S. Nagendram, Retired Overseer, Aiyankovilady, Vannarponnai, with Miss Maheswari, the second daughter of Mr. S. Balasingham, Superintendent of Excise, was solemnized at the bride's residence at Pirappankulam Road, Vannarponne on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 10 p. m. There was a large gathering present at the ceremony.

BALASINGAM—CHELLIAH

The marriage of Mr. M. Balasingam Apothecary, Hospital Pallagama, son of the late Mr. S. Muttuthamby of the Jaffna Kacheheri and Mrs. Muttuthamby of Ayankovilady with Miss Navamany Chelliah daughter of Mr. V. Chelliah F. M. S. Pensioner and Mrs. Chelliah of Urumpirai was solemnized yesterday at 9-30 p.m. in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relations.

Mr. E. W. Kannangara To Be Commissioner Of Local Govt

It is learnt that Mr. E. W. Kannangara, Clerk of the State Council, will be appointed Commissioner of Local Government as from October 1st.

Mr. D. C. R. Gunawardene, Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Industry and Commerce, is likely to succeed Mr. Kannangara in the State Council.

Mr. Kannangara, who joined the Civil Service, is now in the top of Class 2. He was appointed Clerk to the State Council in June, 1933.

NOTICE

TO PERSONS WITH RELATIONS IN THE MALAY STATES

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THE FUTURE OF INDIA

(Continued from page 4)

working out these problems would be a right understanding of the fundamentals. When once the broad outlines are laid down, the filling in of the details may be left to experts.

For our part we are convinced that a master-artist, a man who had a clear vision of the past, the present, and the future of India, has already laid down the fundamental ideals that should guide the regeneration of this country. Students of the philosophy of collective life elaborated by Swami Vivekananda will agree with us that directly and incidentally the great Swami has given the solution—almost a complete solution—of the problem of national reconstruction. He has traced the causes of degeneration and found them to be the neglect of religion, the neglect of women and the masses, weakness and want of Shraddha, disparity between theory and practice, jealousy, party-spirit and want of organization, neglect of past culture and institutions, the mistaking of lethargy for spirituality, the curse of untouchability, disregard of material well-being, and lack of originality and enterprise. The way to national regeneration also has been fully mapped out by the Swami, especially in his lectures from Colombo to Almora. His gospel is essentially a gospel of strength. He emphasizes the solidarity of man and his inborn divinity. It is through faith in the indwelling Atman that man can secure the strength and Shraddha necessary for achieving the objects of life. "Have faith in yourselves, and stand upon that faith and be strong; that is what we need," says the Swami. His intense love for the masses, the plans he laid down for their uplift, his views regarding a nation-making education, and his ideas concerning the economic regeneration of the country are fully and exhaustively dealt with in his speeches and writings. The Swami wanted the Indians to travel abroad, compare notes with other nations and then return and work for the welfare of India. "We cannot do without the world outside India; it was our foolishness that we thought we could, and we have paid the penalty by about a thousand years of slavery. That we did not go out to compare things with other nations, did not mark the workings that have been all around us, has been the one great cause of the degradation of the Indian mind." Like all great religious teachers, Swamiji, laid emphasis on the truth that moral and spiritual forces determine the rise and fall of civilizations.

History is an open record of the triumph of truth and of moral forces. The advent of a great prophet was always accompanied by national regeneration. On the other hand, the wearing down of moral and spiritual forces always led to the decline and downfall of nations. It is plain, therefore, that the push forward must come from the man of God, the man of self-realization. Fortunately for India, the flood-gates of spirituality now lie opened. They who would quench their thirst and

march on the path with renewed vigour have only to stretch their hands and take as much as they want of waters of life. The path itself has already been traced by the footfalls of a great leader. The time is most opportune. The word has been passed, this country must awake, arise and march on till the goal is reached.

Events that are taking place around us should convince us of the potency of moral forces. The conflicts raging in the West may on a superficial view present the appearance of the clash of tremendous mechanical forces. But on a little deeper examination, the underlying moral forces reveal themselves as the real factors contending for mastery. The leaders of the French people declared that the cause of their failure were "too few children and too much of luxury". Others diagnosed the malady as due to divided counsels and lack of national solidarity. Yet others held that the French people flushed with victory and relying too much upon the power of gold and the fortifications which gold can easily conjure into existence, adopted an attitude of *laissez-faire* and allowed the ship of State to run adrift. In all these explanations, we find that the emphasis is laid on moral forces. It is not tanks that matter, but the spirit of the men behind the tanks. It is an illusion to think that the spirit of man can be crushed by a mere machine, unless it had been already crushed by its own sins of commission and omission. Justice conquers. But it is not enough if a man declares that he is actuated by principles of justice, he should live it, practise it consistently and then he can rest assured that justice will lead him to victory. Truth conquers, but not propaganda that merely assumes the role of truth. Non-violence conquers, when it confronts violence with the faith that is begotten of fearlessness. The apparent non-violence of the coward whose lack of faith makes him tremble in his sleeves, when called upon to sacrifice life or property or physical comfort, can never be a conquering force. The architects of the nation may bear these facts in mind when they fashion the ideology that would express itself as the future constitution of an emancipated nation.

If there is one cause above others that has brought about the conflict in the West, it is the want of tolerance, the utter incapacity to see the other man's point of view and the inability to plan a course of action that would lead to the mutual advantage of the contending parties. Where there is intolerance and consequent violence by the hands of men, even family feuds have been known to drag on for generations. Such feuds cease only when the two families get terribly weakened and either or both of them go out of existence. Tolerance and Non-violence are great moral forces. These with Justice and Truth are the corner-stones on which national edifice has to be erected. A nation that takes care of the permanent values of life will develop the strength necessary for withstanding all storms and stresses.

(To be concluded)

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