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"THERE WILL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND"

KINGS BROADCAST FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE

London, Monday. **T**HE King, in a broadcast this evening, delivered from a shelter in Buckingham Palace during an air raid warning—a broadcast which was heard by the whole world—said:

"It is just over a year now since the war began. The British peoples entered it with open eyes, recognising how formidable were the forces against them, but confident in the justice of their cause. Now, after a year, let us consider together where we stand.

"Much has happened since September, 1939. Great nations have fallen. The battle, at that time so far away that we would only just hear its distant rumbling, is now at our very doors.

"The armies of invasion are massed across the Channel only 20 miles from our shores. Air fleets of the enemy launch their attacks day and night against our cities. We stand in the front-line to champion the liberties and the traditions that are our heritage.

"As we brace ourselves for battle, there is much to encourage us. We have with us brave contingents from the forces of our Allies. We have behind us the goodwill of all who love freedom. Our friends in the Americas have shown us this in many ways, not least by their gifts for the relief of suffering in this war.

"Nearer home, in the British Commonwealth of Nations itself, the struggle of the Mother Country has been made the struggle of the whole family. From every part of it, men and material are coming in an increasing flow, and there is eager desire to share in the sacrifices which will bring us victory. In this battle for Britain, London, the mighty capital of the Empire, occupies the forefront. Others of our cities are being subjected to barbarous attacks. Our sympathy goes out to them all. But it is London that is, for the time

being, bearing the brunt of the enemy's spite.

An Inspiration

"I am speaking now from Buckingham Palace, with its honourable scars, to Londoners first of all though, of course, my words apply equally to all British cities, towns and hamlets who are enduring the same dangers. The Queen and I have seen many places here which have been most heavily bombed and many of the people who have suffered and are suffering most. Our hearts are with them tonight. Their courage and cheerfulness and their faith in their country's cause and final victory are an inspiration to the rest to persevere.

"To the men and women who carry on the work of the A. R. P. services, I should like to say a special word of gratitude. The devotion of these civilian workers, firemen, salvage men and many others in the face of grave and constant danger has won new renown for the British name. These men and women are worthy partners of our armed forces and our police—of the Royal Navy once more, as so often before, our sure shield and the merchant navy; of the army and the Home Guard, alert and eager to repel any invader; and of the Royal Air Force whose exploits are the wonder of the world.

"Tonight, indeed, we are a nation on guard and in the line. Each task, each bit of duty done, however simple and domestic, is part of our war work. It takes rank with a sailor's duty and a soldier's and airman's duty. Men and women in factories or on the railways, who work on regardless of danger though the sirens have sounded, maintaining all the services and necessities of our common life and keeping the fighting line well supplied with weapons, earn

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INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE WAR

Need For The Preservation Of Laws Of Neutrality

LAPSES OF AGGRESSIVE NATIONS

(BY K. R. R. SASTRY)

THE present war in Europe is being directly fought to preserve international law and conventions. At its end—the sooner it comes the better for the civilian population—statesmen are bound to evolve schemes for the reconstruction of international society. It is hoped that the defective League of Nations would be strengthened and broadened.

The future of international law is not at all dark. Impatient idealists might be upset by the rude thrusts of Japan, Italy and Germany. The magnitude of a modern three-dimensional warfare could drive the reformer sometimes into despair. Pseudo-religious analogies foreboding the death of civilisation might make the prudent human being lose faith in the evolution of international law to suit the changed conditions.

Amidst all this dense cloud, there is a reality of International Law. Philip C. Jessup has correctly expressed this basic truth thus:

Impotent to restrain a great nation which has no decent respect for the opinion of mankind, failing in its severest test of serving as a substitute for War, international law plods on its way followed automatically in routine affairs, invoked, flouted, codified, flouted again but yet again invoked.

In the war of 1914-18 neutrals found that

when the vital interests of two belligerent groups are at stake, legal and moral arguments are available to both bodies for ignoring the interests of those, who do not choose to participate in the armed struggle.

There was always a paramount need for the preservation of laws of neutrality. Wild expectations were aroused by exaggerated statements regarding the repercussion of the League of Nations' Covenant on Neutrality. Any assertion that "neutrality is a thing of the past is as unsound in theory as it is false in fact."

Neutral states had been run

over by an unscrupulous neighbour following the age-old political doctrine that the big fish can always devour small fish in times of need. The numerous petty Sovereign States in Europe have been now clipped and mangled by the all-devouring Eagle. Wise thinkers have been planning for a post-war world order, where there will be a federation of "like-minded" nations, with the central federal body empowered with control of Foreign Policy, External Defence, and Finance necessary for the foregoing purposes. The Balkanization of Europe has not proved an un-mixed good.

The nature, and terrific pace with which 'the *Bleitzkrieg* has proceeded in silencing opposition in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and 'la belle France' Surreptitiously aided by the 'fifth Column' have created problems which require solution at the end of this war. A pious League of Nations strong only on the judicial side will have to be thoroughly overhauled through filling up the gaps. The problem of change in legal rights has to be solved otherwise than through the moribund Art. XIX of the League Covenant. It is necessary and proper to continue the League Council which has given rise to "the most unpleasant incidents in the history of the League?"

Unhappily in the *Almark Incident*, there was a technical violation of international law even on the side of law-abiding Britain though on humanitarian considerations. When ruthlessness is carried to its utmost savagery, nice technicalities have no place. A lesson from the experience of the war (1914-18) was that:

We (British) should not bind ourselves to observe any rules of war unless those who sign them with us undertake to uphold them by force, if need be, against an enemy who breaks them.

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

THE GOODWILL MISSION TO INDIA

THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE forthcoming Indo-Ceylon Conference depends largely on goodwill, was the view expressed by Mr. VITTAL PAI, the outgoing Raj Agent, at the many farewell functions at which he and Mrs. PAI were entertained. He was certain of success if that virtue would characterise the talks between the Raj and the representatives from Ceylon. One should certainly feel reassured over the happy choice of the Ceylon delegation. A better selection cannot be thought of. The three Ministers who form the personnel of the Ceylon delegation can speak with authority and confidence on behalf of Ceylon. Besides, they are the Ministers whose actions have been greatly misunderstood by the Raj and the Indian people and have created a lot of misunderstanding and strained feelings between the two countries. As such, a direct contact and an analysis of the relationship that exists between the two neighbours will contribute a great deal towards understanding each other and their actions in true perspective.

Mr. SENANAYAKE who is in charge of the agricultural and land policy, Mr. BANDARANAIKE in charge of local administration and Mr. COREA in charge of labour, industry and commerce have in more than one of their actions come into conflict with the interests of India and Indians in Ceylon. The land policy of the government, the franchise under the Village Communities Ordinance, the increased tariffs on certain Indian goods imported into Ceylon, and last but not least the recent labour policy, have rightly or wrongly been misunderstood by India and have resulted in the present strained feelings between the two countries. India should be enlightened on the misunderstandings that have arisen over these questions. The men who are directly concerned with these affairs are these three Ministers, who are specially qualified to explain and disillusion the Indian mind of the many fictitious impressions that have been made as a result of uninformed and interested propaganda. We are certain these men are equal to the task and hope that they

will succeed in restoring happy and beneficial relationship with the mother country.

We feel we should not miss this opportunity of appealing to Mr. COREA to do the best he can by the Jaffna tobacco industry, when he goes to Travancore to discuss trade questions with that Government. So far, to our knowledge, the Ceylon Government has not in recent years had any direct discussions with the Travancore Government on this subject, and now that a prohibitive duty has been levied on Jaffna tobacco by Travancore, we urge on the Minister to use all his characteristic persuasiveness and tact to convince and persuade the Travancore Government to be fair and sympathetic to the Jaffna tobacco cultivator. The tobacco trade with Travancore, as the Minister and the great Dewan of Travancore are well aware, is one that has been going on for many generations. The Dewan, SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER, who has himself seen and known Jaffna during his visit to this country, will certainly be in a position to appreciate the misery that will befall the poor Jaffna cultivator if Travancore turns its face against him. The Dewan understands Jaffna and its people so well that it would not be a difficult task for Mr. COREA to win his sympathy for the Jaffna people. We are certain that Mr. COREA, whose solicitude for the welfare of the Jaffnese is so well known, will do his duty in this respect and earn their gratitude.

JAFFNA INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL COMPETITION

Season Opens Tomorrow

The Jaffna Inter-collegiate Football Competition, 1940, conducted by the Jaffna Schools Sports Association, commences tomorrow on the Association grounds Esplanade.

Opening Week's Matches

Sept. 27. Jaffna College vs. Parameshwara College.
Sept. 28 St. Patrick's vs. Manipal Hindu College. St. John's vs. H. R. S. Y.

BUDGET PASSED

Colombo, Sept. 25.

The Appropriation Bill 1940-41 passed its third reading in the State Council this afternoon.

The estimated expenditure of Rs. 127,364,897 has now been increased by various adjustments to Rs. 128,419,446.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, M. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, and Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, were granted leave to go to India, for the forthcoming War Purposes and Goodwill missions.

Our Indian Letter.

Muslim Mouths Water

Girls to the Front

(By Lanka)

Madras,
21st Sept. 1940.

WHAT seems to have been generally overlooked in the reported readiness of Muslim Leaguers to accept the implications of Mr. Rajagopalachari's 'sporting offer' to let the Muslims have the Premiership and with it the choice of a Cabinet, is a rather intriguing point. Though in a minority Muslims would very gladly like to have the government entirely in their hands, and that this is their real objective has now been made clear. Gaping mouths have been noticed wistfully examining the prospects. Boiled down the demands of Muslims to live their own lives, in their own manner, in a Pakistan, is sheer humbug, what they want is the whiphand. No wonder Hindus as represented by the Mahasabab look with suspicion on Muslim reactions to the offer of "blank cheque" by Mahatma Gandhi, and "sporting offer" of C. R. These latter think that Muslims will soon tire of the big thing.

Patting them on the Back

INDICATIONS of the difference in outlook of government, both in India and in Britain, towards Indian problems as represented by Congress and Muslim views have not been as well camouflaged as they might have been. Congress which in its height of influence was recognised by the British as the largest political organisation that can "deliver the goods," is now only one of many parties, and that not very important. Muslims have risen enormously in the past few months in the estimation of the British, they are ninety millions strong in India. Did not the India Secretary state that Muslim questions in India should be viewed from the angle of European Muslim powers in their alignment? Take the case of the Khaksars who have given so much trouble to governments in the provinces and to the central government. They were denounced as agents of the Nazis, and we were told they were the enemy in the land. Mr. Jinnah, who had planned to make use of the Khaksar organisation to further his schemes, quietly withdrew from any acquaintance with the suspected body. But the Khaksars stuck to their guns and all talk about their being Nazi agents has vanished into thin air, prosecutions have been withdrawn, Mr. Jinnah now rubs shoulders with them, and the Khaksars leader in jail has stated that the government sought their help in the prosecution of the war. Reports of dealing with Congressmen and Hindus, on the other hand, are sorry reading, and one cannot mistake the blatant manner in which Muslims and Hindus are being sought to be kept separate.

Star-dom for Society Girls

WILL it interest readers in Ceylon to learn that one of their representatives, Miss Thavannam Devi, the film star, recently advocated the entry of "society" girls into film-land. It was in a debate in the Y. M. C. A. in Madras on the proposition that, "How best girls of

Gandhiji to See Viceroy Tomorrow

Will Try to Avoid Civil Disobedience

Madras, Monday.

"I shall strain every nerve to avoid a civil disobedience struggle but it will be wrong for Congressmen to go to sleep while an effort for peace is being made. I hope no Congressman will think that because I have undertaken to command the struggle, if it comes, spinning and khadi conditions are waived," says Mr. Gandhi in the course of a statement.

He declares: "It is a happy thing that the Khadi Week coincides with my pending visit to the Viceroy. I want the prayers of all who believe in the efficacy of prayer that the result of my visit may prove fruitful to India, and the British people and ultimately conducive to peace between the warring nations."

Increase in Spinning Expected

Mr. Gandhi adds: "Those who don't strictly conform to spinning, khadi and other conditions will find themselves left out if civil disobedience faces us. Moreover what will millions do who will never have to court any kind of suffering. A constructive programme is as much for them as for civil resisters."

Mr. Gandhi says he expects a phenomenal rise in khadi sales and spinning and village handicrafts during the celebrations of the Khadi Week.

Leaving for Simla Tomorrow

Mr. Gandhi is leaving Wardha for Simla on Wednesday morning to interview the Viceroy. The interview will take place on Friday, September 27.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. V. ERAGUPPILLAI

Last Will Admitted To Probate

When the Testamentary Case (No. 693), in which the Last Will of the late Mr. V. Eraguppillai, (F.M.S. Pensioner of Mallakam), attested by Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor-Notary was sought to be proved, came up for further hearing on the 23rd inst. before Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, the respondent Mr. Maniccam, a brother of the deceased, withdrew his objections and the Will was admitted to Probate.

social standing can contribute to the improvement of the Indian film industry". She admitted the pitfalls in the path of would-be-film actresses, but all the same would advise great courage and a stern front on their part to stand it all, and even said that parents of girls in the cast might be close at hand to avoid danger. Some others suggested that husbands, fathers, brothers or very close relations might take up "opposite" parts when scenes involving close contact between actress and her opposite number intervene. Are we not being civilised? As though to avoid all misunderstanding in the title one newspaper edited it in its report thus: "How best can girls of etc. etc." There you are, readers.

THE MAVIDDAPURAM TEMPLE

COMMISSION INQUIRE INTO PETITION

APPLICATION TO DECLARE THE TEMPLE PUBLIC PROPERTY

AS a result of the petition presented by leading Hindus and other worshippers and those interested in the Maviddapuram temple to the Government Agent, Northern Province, in terms of the Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917, to appoint Commissioners and to obtain a report in terms of the said Ordinance, the Government Agent had appointed three Commissioners viz:—C. Arulampalam Advocate and J. P.; A. Visuvanather, retired C. C. S., and R. [Chintaman], retired C. C. S.

After due publication by beat of tom tom in all the adjoining villages of this temple, sittings of these Commissioners were held at the Hindu Bilingual School of Maviddapuram in front of the said temple on 20th September, 1940, and on 23rd September.

History of the Temple

This temple is one of great antiquity. It was founded and established by a Chola Princess Marathapuravally about the ninth century A. D. and was dedicated as a place of public worship of the Hindus from that time and the Hindu deity of 'Kandaswamy' was enshrined in it.

This original Kovil was demolished during the Portuguese regime but the images and other utensils were hidden inside a well in the temple court yard by some devotees.

After the Portuguese period, this Kovil was restored by the Hindus and the respondents' ancestors were appointed priests.

The keys of this Kovil were in the hands of certain Velalas of Maviddapuram i.e. the ancestors of the parties who conduct the first day of the Annual High Festivals. Later on for the convenience of the worshippers, the keys were allowed to remain in the hands of the officiating priests who conducted the daily poojas and High Festivals.

In the year 1875 certain leading representative Hindus met and decided to appoint the present Respondent to be the manager and priest. But as the Respondent was a minor, the Respondent's father Samy Kurukkal was given charge of the temple, its utensils and ornaments of the deities and was directed to submit proper accounts whenever demanded by the public. In accordance with this resolution of the public, Deed No. 166 of 7th November 1875 was attested by S. Mandalanayagam, Notary Public, where the priests consented to this arrangement and set their signatures. (Cor.)

Next President of Ceylon Congress

It is understood that Mr. D. S. Senanayake will be persuaded to accept the Presidentship of the Ceylon National Congress for next year.

Ear-Plugs for British People

Millions to be Distributed

London, Sept 28.

Ear-Plugs by the millions are to be distributed free, through local authorities, to the people of Britain. The issue will begin at once.

It is pointed out that these plugs will not only protect the ear drums but will also act as an aid to sleep by minimising noise during air raids.

The distribution of these plugs is part of the big expansion and acceleration in the Government's shelter policy announced by the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. W. Mabane.

Shelters as Dormitories

The plans aim at transforming shelters in large basements, streets and trenches into dormitories. Materials have been ordered in bulk for double and treble-banked bunks. Every effort is being made to secure increased allocation of materials for the construction of brick and concrete shelters and types of shelters holding fifty people, when equipped with bunks, will resemble American railway sleeping cars.

The local authorities will take possession of additional basements beneath commercial buildings and shops, for use throughout the whole of the 24 hours. Powers will also be taken to obtain the use of basements in blocks of flats, unoccupied houses and, possibly, occupied houses, while shelters provided for industrial works will be used for the public at night when the factories are not operating.

CHILDREN DROWNED BY SUBMARINE ATTACK

Ship Torpedoed on Way to Canada

London, Sept. 22.

A ship conveying 90 children and nine escorts to Canada, under the Overseas Reception Board's evacuation scheme, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 83 children and seven escorts have been lost. A warship brought seven children to a northern port.

Altogether 294 lives are feared lost.

The children embarked at a west coast port during the second week of September and were well on their way to their new wartime home when the ship was struck at 10 p.m., on September 17.

The conduct of the children in the torpedoed evacuee liner is described in the New York Press as "marvellous" and "magnificent." The news forms the day's leading story under such headlines as "Submarine Sinks Mercy Ship."

The London Correspondent of the Associated Press of America emphasises the gallant conduct of the children in marching to the life-boats and their magnificent action in the boats, where they sang "Roll out the barrel."

Dispute Over Identity Of Wife

Husband Fined for Giving False Evidence

Mr. K. Appacutty, an Ayurvedic Physician of Kopay North, who, as reported earlier, disputed the identity of his wife, Selvanayage, at the inquiry into his application for a writ of Habeas Corpus for her custody, admitted at the adjourned inquiry before Mr. E. V. R. Samerawickrame, the Jaffna Magistrate, that he was now aware that she was a daughter of Palapillai, the first respondent.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy appeared for the petitioner, while the respondents were represented by Mr. S. R. Ariyanayagam.

Mr. K. Shanmukhan, Barrister-at-Law, giving evidence, stated that he knew the first respondent for the last ten years and was on visiting terms with family. He knew Selvanayage, the second respondent. He had a residence at Manipay about 200 yards from that of the respondents.

In reply to Mr. Sabapathy, the witness said he was one of the persons responsible for that marriage. Adigar Nagapather was one of those who arranged the marriage.

In reply to the Magistrate the second respondent said her father was not preventing her from going to the petitioner. But she was not prepared to go and live with the petitioner.

The Magistrate then called upon the petitioner to show cause if any why he should not be dealt with for giving false evidence in that he had stated that the young woman present in Court was not the daughter of Palapillai and that her name was not Selvanayage.

The petitioner made the statement referred to above.

The Magistrate thereupon fined him Rs. 50 in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

C. C. S. EXAMINATION SYLLABUS

Facilities for Classics and Law Candidates

Arrangements have now been made to remove the disabilities under which Classics and Law candidates taking the Civil Service Examination to be held next January had been placed as a result of the sudden alteration of the syllabus which was announced last month.

A new syllabus has now been drawn up providing for certain subjects which did not find a place in the syllabus issued by the Indian Federal Service Commissioners under whose auspices the examination is to be held.

The new syllabus will enable candidates offering Classics to select subjects which they have specialised and which would give them the requisite aggregate marks.

Latin and Greek

The Classics candidates offering Latin and Greek alone will now have available to them Latin language (200 marks), Greek language (200 marks), Latin and Greek civilisation, history and literature (200 marks), making a total of 600 marks.

TAXES ON VEHICLES FOR 1941

SAME AS IN 1940

URBAN COUNCIL DECISION

The Jaffna Urban Council decided at its last meeting to impose for the year 1941 the same taxes on vehicles and animals as are in force in 1940.

The following are further proceedings of the last general meeting:—

It was decided to extend electric mains along Sivankovil North Road and to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 1,209/65 under head "J 6."

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 250 under head "A 2 (h)" for numbering houses.

It was decided to refund Rs. 12 to Mr. A. R. Somasundram Chettiar deposited by the late Mr. T. Kailasapillai for cutting down a dangerous coconut palm.

It was further decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 12 under head "A 3" Refunds.

Considered estimate of Rs. 1,850 for converting Koddady Periya Olungai into a metalled road and it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 1,850 under head "B 8."

Considered papers and estimate for Rs. 500 for improving Aththiady lane and converting it into a road and it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 500 under head "B 8."

Considered application of Electricity Inspector Mr. S. Selvadurai and it was decided to pay him a commuted travelling allowance of Rs. 144 per annum with effect from January 1, 1940.

It was further decided not to pay him any special remuneration for acting for the Electricity Superintendent.

It was also decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 84 under head "J 4 (a)" for paying him the commuted travelling allowance.

It was decided to appoint an Attendant for the Navanturai Maternity Home and it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 30 under head "E 1 (o)."

Considered application received from Midwives for increments.

It was decided to give increments of Rs. 2 per mensem to midwives Sebamalai and Gnanam when their next increment is due.

It was decided to fix Rs. 40 as salary and Rs. 5 as rent allowance to future entrants.

It was decided to retire Midwife B. R. M. Perera with effect from 1st October 1940 and pay her the pension due.

It was further decided to accept the resignation of midwives Pauline Perera and Ray Nay Kitchel.

It was decided to adopt the by-laws re Vehicles and Animals Tax subject to slight modifications forwarded by the Commissioner of Local Government by his letter No. B. 551 of August 23, 1940.

It was decided to approve the action taken by the Chairman and to impose for the year 1941

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE UNTRAINED MIDWIFE

"A HORROR"

HEALTH DRIVE AT PUTTUR

Puttur, September 21.

"The trained midwife is essential to lower the high rate of infant mortality. There is no greater horror than the untrained 'maruthuvatchi' or 'dai'" declared Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna, speaking at a well attended mass meeting last night at the Puttur Mission School. In the absence of the president, Sister Easter Hayden, Mr. Thamotherampillai was voted to the chair. The speaker appealed to the Village Committee Chairman to introduce a rule permitting only trained midwives.

Dealing with expectant mothers, the doctor advised them to drink eight or nine glasses of cold boiled water daily. Food should contain plenty of vitamins and should include unpolished rice, fresh fruit and cabbages. Light work at home or simple exercise in the open air was another essential.

"In connection with expectant mothers a room should be set apart for delivery. The practice of deliberately using a dirty room or the kitchen is frowned upon. The absence of latrines means an absence of civilisation or progress. This is also the cause for the prevalence of enteric fever and kindred diseases," concluded the speaker.

Poverty A Serious Obstacle

"Poverty appears to be the only serious obstacle in a few cases and ample time has been given to meet such cases. The general impression is one of the willingness once the reasons for the measures are explained," commented Mr. T. K. Vellu in dealing with Puttur health activities.

An appeal was made for the co-operation of the inhabitants. "The five-point programme, which your Health Committee has recently undertaken, consists of the construction of pit latrines, adequate protection of wells, encouragement of vegetable gardens, care of manure pits and drinking of boiled water."

Miss Chelliah, speaking in Tamil, dwelt further on health work.

"I strongly urge the introduction of adult education and night classes, health insurance societies and building and better living societies," said Mr. F. A. Sandrasegaram, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative societies. "As there are six co-operative societies in Puttur, the construction of latrine pits may be done through them." Mr. Sandrasegaram praised the work of the Mooli Co-operative Hospital.

A lantern show brought the proceedings to a close. (Cor.)

Transferred To Batticaloa

Mr. M. Thambipillai, District Inspector of Schools, Jaffna, has assumed duties as District Inspector of Schools, Batticaloa.

"There Will Always Be An England"

(Continued from page 1)

their place among the heroes of this war.

New Mark of Honour

"No less honour is due to all those who, night after night, uncomplainingly endure discomfort, hardship and peril in their homes and shelters. Many and glorious are the deeds of gallantry done during these perilous, but famous days. In order that they should worthily and promptly be recognised, I have decided to create at once a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life. I propose to give my name to a new distinction which will consist of the George Cross, ranking next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution.

"As we look around us, we see on every side that, in the hour of her trial, the Mother City is proving herself to be built as a city of unity in itself. It is not walls that make a city, but the people who live within. The walls of London may be battered, but the spirit of Londoners stands resolute and undismayed. As in London, so throughout Britain, buildings rich in beauty and historic interest may be wantonly attacked and humbler houses no less dear and familiar may be destroyed. But there will always be an England to stand before the world as a symbol and a citadel of freedom and to be our own dear home.

If Winter Comes.....

"And here I would like to tell sorrowing parents how deeply we grieve for them in the loss of their young ones in the ship torpedoed without warning in the Mid-Atlantic. Surely, the world could have no clearer proof of the wickedness against which we fight than this foul deed.

"We live in a grim time and it may be that the future will be grimmer yet. Winter lies before us, cold and dark, but let us be of good cheer. After Winter comes Spring, and after our present trials will assuredly come victory and a release from these evil things. Let us then put our trust, as I do, in God and in the unconquerable spirit of the British people".

International Law and the War

(Continued from page 1)

The lapses of aggressive nations in beginning hostilities without a declaration of war have become so common since Japanese incursion into Manchuria in 1931 and Italian attack on Ethiopia in 1935, that definite decisions on this point will have to be reached after this war. This recent conception that "coercive measures, such as that of the armed invasion and occupation of a country are peaceful acts, fall outside any legal category."

Codification, since it touches one of the less urgent needs of international society,

it is likely, will be postponed until progress has been made with such problems as compulsory judicial settlement of limitation of armaments, collective security, and the establishment of an effective legal machinery for the peaceful change of international law.

President Roosevelt, shocked at the invasion of Norway and Denmark said on April 14, 1940 at Washington:

If Civilisation is to survive, the rights of small nations to independence, territorial integrity, and unimpaired opportunity for Self-Government must be respected by their more powerful neighbours.

New problems have arisen in floating mines, wireless telegraphy, and aeronautics. The further development of international law should consist of "rationalisation of its principles and their application in detail to these problems."

As a result of this fateful struggle there would be further disillusionment and clarification of issues. International law would emerge out of it with its rules further broadened and its bases more scientifically built. Progress in international law which has been going on for several centuries must necessarily be slow. The future of international law has now become a matter of vital concern to every citizen of a civilized country.

(The Twentieth Century.)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Public Radio on the Jaffna Esplanade

Sir,—Jaffna has become Radio-minded. Someone remarked the other day that the only benefit the Jaffna Urban Council has done to the Public is to have installed a Radio set on the Esplanade. I suppose many would endorse the above statement in so far as it affects the man in the street.

The Radio had not become sufficiently popular in the Jaffna homes as it is in the South. And the Council is certainly to be congratulated on its very sensible effort to supply a long felt need. Judging from the large number of people who are flocking to the Esplanade every evening to listen to the various items on the programme, one feels that the rate-payers are greatly pleased with the innovation; the Council, I suppose, has already gone half way in reconciling itself with the rate-payers who were up in arms against the recent increase in the assessment rates.

The obvious conclusion from the above is that the rate-payers will be the last persons to criticise any scheme the Council proposes to take up provided that scheme was going to be of real benefit to the citizens in general.

It is hoped that the plot of land opposite the Town Hall will gradually be converted into a Park and the place made attractive by growing a hedge round it and supplying some more seats along the sides. The rainy season will assist the Council considerably in developing the scheme in hand. Money spent on providing public entertainments of this nature will have a salutary effect on the urban population. Being a lover of music by nature, the Jaffna man-in-the street is bound to spend his leisure hours profitably, and in this way keep out of mischief which springs from idleness.

Yours truly,
TARZAN.

Jaffna, 25th Sept. 1940.

EXCITING CHASE BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS

3000 lbs Beedy Tobacco Jettisoned

Point Pedro, Monday.

On information that two ballams with ninety bags of Beedy tobacco for Hitler Kandasamy were to be smuggled into the Island through Trincomalee, the Assistant Preventive Officer, Mr. F. C. A. Speldewinde and his staff at Point Pedro set out in the Customs launch 'Lynx'.

Mr. Speldewinde and party lay in watch for 2 nights about 35 miles from Point Pedro at a place called Kaddaikadu. On the second day of the watch at about 8 a.m. a Vallam was sighted going towards the East and the party quickly left in hot pursuit and on approaching the Vallam, the crew started jettisoning 40 bags of beedy tobacco and by the time the launch seized the Vallam all the bags were thrown into the sea. The party however succeeded in saving 50 bags of beedy tobacco which were taken out.

The final one Niyamattu Markandu and four others have been taken into custody and will be dealt with under the Customs Ordinance. The Vallam has been confiscated. (Cor.)

NOTICE

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PROSPECTS FOR GLASS INDUSTRY

ISLAND RICH IN RAW MATERIALS

STATE INTEREST WELCOMED

Sept. 25.

“CEYLON is big enough to afford one or two glass factories”, said Mr G. P. Ogale, the glass expert who is to formulate plans for the erection of a glass factory in the Island, on his arrival in Colombo, yesterday.

“It is known that Ceylon abounds in raw materials for the manufacture of glass-ware - sands, clays and felspars. If glass manufacture has been made a highly successful commercial venture in India, I see no reason why you should not do the same in Ceylon.”

Mr. Ogale, who is a member of the important Indian glass manufacturing firm, The Ogale Glass Works Ltd, has had nearly 25 years' experience of glass-ware manufacture.

He was trained at the Sheffield Department of Glass Technology and at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in the United States, and is a member of the Society of Glass Technologists and of the American Ceramic Society. He was the Government of India's technological scholar in 1919.

Since his return to India he has taken a leading part in that country's efforts to commercialise glass manufacture. Japanese competition in the cheaper lines of “blow-ware” (such as chimneys, bottles and glasses) and of “present-ware” (such as dishes, bowls, ink-wells etc.) has been successfully fought during the past 15 years and their exports have now been completely ousted.

“The Indian glass works have done comparatively well in the past few years”, said Mr. Ogale. “In fact we export glassware to the value of about Rs. 20,000 to Ceylon.”

“The quality of our products in the cheaper lines proves that it is possible to meet local consumption at lower cost, and also emphasises the fact that Ceylon can make glass-manufacture a commercial process.”

“You are rich in raw materials and only soda will have to be imported. Coal is usually used as fuel, but wood or fuel oil would be effective substitutes.”

“Prices of glass-ware have been rising owing to the war, and so this is just the opportunity you need to make a start.”

Referring to the survey of the possibilities of glass manufacture made by the Department of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Ogale said that it was quite satisfactory. “In fact all the ground work has already been done by the Department,” he declared.

Valuable Lead

Mr. Ogale added that it was fortunate for Ceylon that the Government had taken the initiative in this venture, as capital was always shy of new projects unless they were proved to be paying propositions.

“Much experimenting has to be done—and that, too, on an industrial scale—before an industry is established, so that the value of Govern-

GERMAN PRESSURE ON NIPPON

Join Axis Against England

New York, Wednesday.

Hitler is on the verge of successfully forcing Japan into an unwilling but full-fledged alliance with the Reich, according to a Shanghai despatch from Mr. Hallett Abend to the “New York Times” today.

The despatch adds that, adopting “or else—” tactics, Hitler had demanded through personal emissaries that Japan shall immediately enter the war against Britain through an “iron-bound alliance with the Axis”.

It is understood, adds the despatch, that the pressure included a hint of Soviet action against the Japanese and a direct threat that if Japan did not join the Axis Hitler would offer Britain an armistice, leaving the Empire virtually intact and releasing the British navy for joint action with the United States against Japan.

Berlin Raided Again

New York, Wednesday

Berlin had an air raid lasting for nearly three hours early this morning, according to reports received here from the German capital.

According to reports received in New York from Berlin, bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the German capital during last night's three hour alarm. German reports state that anti-aircraft fire prevented the R. A. F. from reaching the centre of the city.

The official German news agency claims this morning that most of the bombs fell in open country. The agency adds that several dwelling houses were hit in the various suburbs and that there were some casualties among the population.

ment's lead here cannot be over-rated.

“As soon as local labour is trained you have the beginnings of your industry which will be pointers to capitalists and others who have money to invest. I am glad that the Ceylon Government has not decided to adopt the wasteful method of sending scholars abroad to study. The inevitable result is a report, destined for a pigeon-hole. It is impossible for one man to make himself an expert in all the aspects of the industry in, say a five-year period. A far cheaper and more successful method is to train a number of men on the spot. You are out for results—so get them.”

“Importers will naturally dislike the establishment of a glass factory. It has happened in all other countries where an industry has had to be established. But progress is impossible, if you dance to the tune of the importers alone.”

“You are fortunate in having vast quantities of raw material and a Government favourably inclined to making use of it, so that no delay should be entertained.”

In a recent report, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mr. G. C. S. Corea, referred to Ceylon's raw material deposits as follows:—“We have millions of tons of sand suitable for glass manufacture from the cheapest to the most expensive varieties of glass. This is expert opinion.”

Taxes on Vehicles For 1941

(Continued from page 3)

the same taxes on vehicles and animals as were in force in 1940 as per schedule:

Schedule referred to:

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

For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart (a) if used for trade purposes Re. 1 (b) if used for other than trade purposes Re. 1. For every cart Rs. 4. For every handcart Rs. 2.50. For every jinrickshaw Rs. 2.50. For every horse, pony or mule Rs. 2.50

It was decided to approve the action taken by the Chairman regarding by-laws relating to registration of dogs and to impose for the year 1941 the same registration fees as were in force for 1940 (i. e. Re. 1 on every dog and Rs. 1.50 on every bitch)

It was decided to consider at the next meeting letter No. L. C. 46/37 of August 9, 1940 from the Chief Engineer and Manager Electrical Undertakings forwarding half yearly inspection report of the Electrical Engineer and to instruct Head Driver Steelman to live at the Power House premises.

It was decided to consider letter No. K. of August 31, 1940 addressed to the Commissioner of Local Government re lease of building at Karayur Reclamation Grounds and lease bonds at the next meeting of the Council.

It was decided to take into the permanent establishment overseers Kanagaretnam, Thompoe and Saverimuttu and Draughtsman and caretaker Nadarajah.

Considered papers re temporary market at Nallur and it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 115 under head “D 3”

Considered papers re Health Exhibition at Nallur and it was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 40 under head “E 1 (i)”

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 400 under head “J 2 (b)” for Vake's Filters and Silencers.

It was decided to transfer Rs. 800 from head “E 2 (b)” to head “E 3 (b)” for working the conservancy lorry.

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 550 under head “E 2 (d)” for the Incinerator.

Considered papers re payment of compensation to dependants of A. Ariyacutti, Office Labourer.

It was decided to pay his dependants Rs. 900.

It was decided to sanction a vote of Rs. 900.

Considered application of Mr. W. F. Ratnagopal to extend his services as Superintendent of Works up to his 60th year.

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy left the meeting at this stage.

Mr. S. Patanjali wanted it to be recorded that he was not taking part in the discussion.

Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappa moved that Mr. Ratnagopal's services be retained till the Council requires them.

Mr. V. A. Durayappah seconded—Carried.

It was decided to waive interest on delayed payments by ren-

FRANCE BOMBS GIBRALTER

Reprisal for Dakar

Gibraltar, Tuesday.

One hundred bombs were dropped on Gibraltar on Tuesday by “20 or more aircraft of French types” from a height of 20,000 feet, says a communique issued by the military authorities here. Four persons were killed and 12 wounded. At least one plane was shot down.

The raiders were met with anti-aircraft fire from the ground and from warships. Some buildings and roads were damaged and three small fires started, but these were quickly brought under control.

The warning lasted for four hours and five minutes. Plane formations attacked the “Rock” from various directions, dropping bombs indiscriminately. Many bombs exploded in the sea and also on the neutral ground separating Gibraltar from La-Lines, in Spain.

The German news agency, quoting what is said to be a Vichy report, declares that 120 French war-planes stationed at Morocco today heavily bombed Gibraltar as a reprisal for the British bombardment of Dakar. The agency adds that it is believed in Vichy that Britain is planning a serious campaign in connection with the French colonies.

COMMERCE SCHOLARSHIPS

Plan Dropped

The proposal to send two Government scholars abroad for training in commerce has, it is understood, been abandoned consequent on the war situation.

Even training in India is not found possible owing to the absence of adequate facilities there and now the Director of Commerce and Industries has suggested that the training should be carried out locally.

This suggestion was before the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce but consideration was deferred as the Minister was absent owing to ill-health.

The Committee decided to appoint an inspector for the Department of Commerce for stamping locally manufactured tea chests.

ters of markets and gala for the year 1940.

The following papers were tabled:—

i. The report of the Medical Officer of Health for the second quarter 1940;

ii. Diaries of the Superintendent of Works for the fortnights ended 15th and 31st July 1940.

iii. Tabulated statements of the Public Health Nurse's Work for June, July and August 1940.

iv. Letter dated September 9, 1940 from the Minister for Communication and Works re Train Service between Colombo and Jaffna.

The Chairman moved that the Council do place on record its appreciation of the services rendered to the Council by Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappa, Provincial Engineer and later Superintending Engineer since June 1, 1938.

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai seconded—Carried.

Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappa thanked the members,

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

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 132/PT.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ponnamma wife of Kandavanam of Polikandy

Deceased

Vethavanam Veluppillai Sinnappillai of Polikandy

Petitioner.

Vs.

Sellam wife of Sinnappillai of Polikandy

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna, on the 5th day of August 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Pasupathy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as father of the said intestate be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration, and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 12th day of September 1940, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 15th day of August 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge.

Extended for 3-10-40.

(Intld) S. R.

A. D. J.

(O. 52, 26 & 35-9-40)

Overseer Fined for Assaulting Old Man

Point Pedro, Friday.

Before Mr. Richard W. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, Sub-Inspector Mr. Cader charged one Katherasu Arampamoorthy, so-called Overseer of Pelmadulla with having caused grievous hurt to one Vallipuram of Alvay Point Pedro who is 75 years of age.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. M. M. A. Cader, Sub-Inspector of Police prosecuted, while Mr. C. Kulaveerasingam appeared for the accused.

Three witnesses for the defence were examined. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 in default six months R. I. and imprisonment till the rising of the Court. (Cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 927

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponneriyam wife of Kanapathippillai Vaitilingam of Karaidive West

Deceased.

Kanspathippillai Vaitilingam of Karaidive West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Vaitilingam Sivalingam

2. Vaitilingam Suntharalingam and

3. Rame Kasinathar all of Karaidive West. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1940 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:-

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 30th day of September 1940 and state objections to the contrary. The 20th day of September 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 53, 26 & 30-9-40)

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