

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## THE PROBLEM OF MENDICANCY

Able-bodied Parasites Should be Put Down

### NEED FOR ASYLUMS FOR REALLY DESERVING BEGGARS

THE institution of street-begging is, in truth, the very canker that destroys the roots of India's social structure. Everywhere in India, one comes across beggars of all description, there are the genuine beggars, poor disabled folk, more often than not, the sufferers from incurable, malignant diseases. On the other side, must be ranged the strong and able-bodied hypocrites, who adopt begging as their profession either through the tradition of their families, or through sheer idleness! They find a good field for pursuing their activities to secure an easy livelihood in the vast cities; almost anywhere in the streets of Bombay, for instance one meets with beggars—not merely diseased or decrepit people—but beggars apparently robust.

It is because begging is permitted and encouraged that these social parasites, not only themselves thrive on public bounty, but also make their innocent offspring follow in their footsteps. The mistaken sense of charity or humanity of the public in giving them alms is indeed a source of encouragement to them. If money could be had so easily without labour, why should these feel any inclination to work?

#### Indiscriminate Charity

It may be difficult for many benevolent people to realise that they are doing any wrong by throwing alms to these beggars. They are very often prompted by the most humanitarian motives—or by the moral or religious faith that they are doing something good or noble. But in any event they are doing great harm to the society at large. They are helping to perpetuate a pernicious social order which makes such unequal distribution of wealth possible. By such charity to individuals, we are indefinitely putting off all chances of reform in our social order. Such indiscriminate charity to the individual is a poison to the multitude; for, by giving such

alms we indefinitely postpone any chance of an amelioration in their condition. Such an inducement to the beggars makes it difficult for them to be led into the more self-respecting course of industry, for their livelihood.

#### Need for Drastic Measures

Another difficulty that faces the reformer is that such charity has been given a religious aspect in our country. Often the beggars put on the garb of mendicants and exploit the religious sentiments of the people; and the religious minded regard charity to these as a sort of expiation for their sins.

How can society be rid of such hypocritical parasites? The measures to be adopted ought to be drastic, for no amount of appeal to their self-respect and lectures on the dignity of labour could turn them from their chosen course. The only effective and practical step will be to pass strict laws prohibiting open beggary. Violators should be penalised; then the number of sturdy beggars will certainly dwindle down. Side by side, there must be a vigorous propaganda to show that indiscriminate charity is harmful not only to the beggars but also to society as a whole.

#### Avenues of Employment

But apart from the cultivation of public opinion by social workers, it is the primary duty of the State to provide work-houses and appropriate avenues of employment. Thus if we give them the necessary opportunities for work, the beggars would be prevented from relapsing into their old habits. This would enable them not only to earn their living, but more important will be the psychological effect that it will produce. It is beyond doubt that when these able-bodied beggars are thus given avenues of work, a certain self-respect will be created in them, and gradually there is every chance of their becoming normal useful citizens of the State.

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## MYSTERIES STILL UNSOLVED

Is Duke of Windsor a Pro-Nazi?

### HIS PART DURING THE RHINELAND CRISIS

[FOR aught we know, the writer of this tendentious article may have been attacked with a fit of fanciful imagination pure and simple. But the fact that he has been the foreign Editor of the "Sunday Times" and had maintained close connections with the British Government throughout the King Edward VIII's abdication crisis coupled with fact the article found publication in such a responsible journal like "The Nation", add a new interest to the narrative.]

More than three years after Edward VIII stepped down from the throne of England, millions of Germans know nothing about that historic affair beyond the bare fact of the abdication. The romantic role of Mrs. Simpson, Edward's spirited fight with Baldwin, Churchill's chivalrous intervention, and the circumstances of the ex-King's hurried departure during a foggy night were never told in the German press or on the Nazi air. The very climax of these hectic December days was granted only two hazy paragraphs by Dr. Goebbels, and even these were well hidden on inside pages of German newspapers. This shows how tightly the press is controlled in a totalitarian country, but much more important, it shows that the Nazis considered the whole incident an annoying hitch in one of their carefully prepared plans for the New Europe.

#### Drift Towards Hitlerism

It is easy to trace the course of Edward's drift toward Hitlerism. It began on March 8, 1936, in the wake of Hitler's march into the demilitarized Rhineland zone. Edward had then been king for less than three months, but he was already hard at work trying to rule *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Foreign Office attaches were making the rounds in Whitehall with complaints that "the King is rapidly making a nuisance of himself by calling Government Departments on the 'phone, issuing baffling instructions, and asking silly questions." His favourite target was the Foreign Office, whose chimerical policy—a fictitious collective security based on the League Covenant—was not to his liking. In the Rhineland

incident, he maintained that Hitler was fully justified in righting a wrong of the Versailles Treaty.

Only one country offered effective opposition to Edward's view, the Soviet Union, a newcomer to the League of Nations, but already exercising considerable influence at Geneva. Litvinov was determined to sway the League to action against Germany, even to the extent of a punitive expedition of Franco-British-Russian forces to drive Hitler back from the Rhine. Litvinov's stand whipped Edward to action. He had inherited his father's dogmatic hatred of the Soviet Union, and he perceived in Nazi Germany the most opportune force to counter-balance Russia's increasing influence. He resolved to stop Litvinov at all costs.

At first, he tried to enlist Anthony Eden's service for this campaign, but the Under-Secretary refused to obey his king, and so Edward went about it practically alone. For a while, he thought of going to Geneva and trying to boss the League on the spot. He was talked out of this unprecedented move which would have exposed him to furious international attack and domestic criticism. Instead, he invited the Council of the League of Nations to meet in London, and placed St James's Palace at the disposal of the extraordinary sessions. He believed that with the League meeting just around the corner from Buckingham Palace, he would be able to destroy Litvinov's influence while strengthening his own. Pulling all the strings, cold-shouldering nervous

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

### THE NEW AXIS PACT

THE PACT WHICH THE THREE Axis Powers have just concluded introduces no new factor in the International situation. What the present pact has achieved is to give a definite shape to designs and policies which have existed from the very beginning of the War. Germany and Italy have all along been itching to found a New Order in Europe and Africa. Japan also has made no secret of her intention to create a New Order in the East and has been steadily pursuing her policy of grab with cold calculation and undeterred by any moral scruples. It is only the pre-occupation with the Chinese War and the opposition of the U.S.A. that have stood in the way of her accomplishing more than she has already done. Taking an unfair advantage of Britain's difficulties in Europe, the military cabinet of Japan has been giving a series of pin-pricks with callous impudence. The landing of troops in Indo-China is the first stone in the arch of a vast imperialistic design which will become clear in the coming months. It is to be the base from which Japan thinks of pouncing upon the Dutch East Indies and possibly upon Burma and Malaya. The Axis powers recognise the right of Japan to create a New Order in the Far East and that of Germany and Italy to create a New Order in Europe and Africa. They are to come to the assistance of each other in case any new powers attack any one of them.

The main aim of the Pact seems to be to make the U.S.A. pause in her determination to resist any attempt on the part of Japan to violently disturb the status quo in the Far East. It is needless to say that the U. S. A. with its vast resources in men and material will not take lying down the challenge of the Axis Powers but will enter the theatre of war immediately on any attempt by Japan to secure further accession of territory by aggressive action. Japan's imperialistic ambition, unless sobered by calmer reflection of the issues at stake, bids fair to spread the conflagration to the Far East in the near future.

As for the European situation, the Pact makes very little difference, if any, to the existing balance of forces. There is very little real help that Japan can render to the Axis partners in the West. Nor can the latter do anything to

assist the former, separated as they are by thousands of miles of the sea and cut off by the invincible might of the British Navy. The U. S. A. will be in a position to protect British possessions in the Far East and will prove more than a match for Japan on the sea. The fact that Britain all this time has more than held her own against the Luftwaffe of Hitler and effectively returned blow for blow to the Reich gives us grounds for hope that ultimately the resources of the British Empire will prove more than a match for the Dictators and that the Empire, far from disintegrating, as the Axis powers seem to make out, will emerge triumphant in the end.

### Inter-Collegiate Championship Soccer

#### Three Matches Last Week

The first championship match of the season was played last Friday afternoon between Jaffna College and Parameshvara College. On Saturday there were 2 matches, the first being between St. Patrick's College and Manipay Hindu College and the other between St. John's College and Hartley College. The general standard of play was rather poor, but will probably improve with the progress of the season.

#### Jaffna College vs. Parameshvara College

The opening few minutes saw Jaffna College missing 2 chances of scoring. Later, Parameshvara, though attacking hard, did not look like registering. After the game had been in progress for about 12 minutes, Jaffna College scored their first goal. There was some rough play on the part of one or two Parameshvara players. Dharmaratnam, the Jaffna College Outside Right, seemed to be the chief objective of this rough play. But nothing daunted, he continued to display his usual brilliant ball control and intelligent play. At half-time Jaffna College was leading one-nil. On resumption of play Jaffna College gradually improved, while the rough tactics of their opponents resulted in one of the players being ordered off the field. Jaffna College scored 4 goals in the 2nd half, thus winning the match by 5 goals to nil. Mr. W. G. Spencer refereed.

#### St. Patrick's vs. Manipay Hindu

The Manipay team started off really well and missed 2 good chances of scoring, one of them being a point-blank shot. One of their full-backs was always advancing too far up while one of their halves was lacking in perseverance. These two faults contributed not a little towards their defeat. Half-way down the first half St. Patrick's scored their first goal. After about 8 minutes from the commencement of the second half, Manipay equalised. Immediately St. Patrick's scored 2 goals in quick succession. The rest of the play proved uneventful. Thus St. Patrick's emerged winners by 3 goals to one. De Lima, the Outside Right of St. Patrick's played his usual brilliant game. Mr. N. T. Fernando refereed.

#### St. John's vs. Hartley

It must be some 15 years since Hartley beat St. John's. So it must have been quite a happy day

## WEEK BY WEEK

### Enforce The Shop Regulations In Every Big Town

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

JAFFNA is no second to Kandy or Galle in regard to her business importance, the number of shops, shop employers and size as a town. Therefore it is surprising that the authorities have not thought it fit to enforce the Shops Act in Jaffna. The fact that Jaffna has not attained the status of a Municipality has deprived her of many things. The Poor law is not in force here. I would make a plea for the island-wide enforcement of the Shops Act. There can be no discrimination between human beings. The Minister for Labour would do well to set up a machinery for the enforcement of this act in every part of the island, at least in the big towns of the country. Will our political associations in Jaffna take up this matter with the authorities for the immediate enforcement of the regulations in Jaffna.

#### U. C. Candidates

I understand that there will be contests in every ward except one. For Ward 4, so far no one has come forward to contest Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the sitting member. Ward 1 will be fought by Messrs. R. R. Nalliah and Em. Tiruchelvam. Ward 2 by Messrs. M. Jacob and T. M. Antony. Ward 3 by Messrs. V. A. Duraiappa and S. Sinnadurai. Ward 5 by Messrs. K. V. Sinnadurai and V. S. Ramanathan. Ward 6 by Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, M. Asaipillai and most probably C. T. Navaratnam. Ward 7 by Messrs. S. Patanjali and R. Sivagurunather and Ward 8 by Messrs. Sano A. Sabapathy and S. M. Aboobucker.

#### Indian Delegation to India

The proposed delegation of the Ceylon Indian Congress is bound to play an important part in the forthcoming talks between Ceylon and India. A great responsibility lies on this delegation. In them is represented Ceylon Indian opinion and they must have goodwill and the will for compromise when they place their views before the Indian National Congress and the Raj. Equally the responsibility of our Ministerial delegation is great. Their one purpose should be to reach an agreement with India not inconsistent with the interests of Ceylon and India. They must once and for all decide the issue of franchise. This is perhaps the root cause of all the troubles with India. Indians in Ceylon must be given equal rights provided they satisfy certain conditions. They may even admit the charge of exploitation by Indians and would themselves suggest measures to stop this. Let there be a change of heart on both sides for the mutual good of both

for Point Pedro when Hartley beat St. John's by 2 goals to one, after being 1 down in the first half. St. John's scored their goal about 12 minutes from the commencement of the play. Soon after the interval Hartley equalised and the play went on with no other goals being scored. Everybody was feeling the match was going to be a draw when, a minute before the finish, Hartley managed to shoot their winning goal. Mr. G. S. Mack refereed.

countries. Mischief-makers have no place in these delegations.

#### Ceylon Congress Delegation

There seems to be no end of delegations to India from Ceylon. There is yet another. This is the unofficial delegation from the Ceylon National Congress to Wardha. The Ceylon Congress can learn a lot from the Indian Congress. They can profit by their trip to India. The members of the delegation should have also included Dr. Saravanamuttu. The Ceylon delegation should endeavour to get the goodwill of leaders like Ghandhiji and Nehru. What Ceylon sorely needs today is self-sacrificing leaders. They should learn at the feet of these great sons of India many lessons of leadership and national work. I sincerely hope that this goodwill mission will succeed in its main objective of securing that goodwill of India's National Organisation for this island which has so much in common with India.

#### Battle for Freedom

England today fights alone the battle for Freedom. If England wins this war, individuals can live their own lives, worship their own gods, speak what they think, do what they like. Signs are not wanting that she is winning this war. The epic deeds of the Royal Navy, the heroic resistance and the daring offensive of the R. A. F., all prove that England and the Empire are on the sure road to victory, when Hitlerism and opportunism of Mussolini and Prince Konoye will receive a shattering blow, that in future no nation or individual dare interfere with the every day life of the ordinary man and woman. The Navy, the R. A. F. and the Army are every second of the hour on the watch to give a blow to the aggressor. And no wonder the movie world has taken every trouble to present to the Empire a picture that attracts the attention and admiration of every one in the Empire. The picture "For Freedom" is a class by itself. It makes every one of us proud of being British. The picture attracts one's attention from the beginning. The film sketches the Ferguson family with a news-reel service second to none. The film takes us right behind the scenes of the news-reel business and shows how men get the pictures which are flashed on the screen. These scenes are about Germany before the war. We are shown a Germany bowing before one man whose word was law. We have an insight into Hitler's Germany of forced labour and concentration camps. Then a crisis overtakes Europe and Premier Chamberlain rushes to Munich to avert a war. He is cheered in the streets by the German masses who were equally averse to a war. Chamberlain lives to see that the scrap of paper he waved to the crowd at Croydon on his return from Germany was nothing more than a piece of paper. War comes. The Royal Navy is everywhere. They watch the British shores, keep the oceans safe

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# THE HINDU BOARD WANTS NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

## Mr. Rajaratnam Analyses Accusations Made in Council

### TABLES TURNED ON CRITICS

**S**PEAKING from the chair at a Public Meeting held on Friday, the 27th inst., under the auspices of the Rural Uplift Society, Vannarponnai, at the Sri Vaitalingan Vidyasalai Hall, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, the Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education, replied to the criticism levelled against the Board by certain councillors during the Budget Debate in the State Council.

At the public meeting, Pundit T. Kumarasampillai delivered a learned lecture on "Hindu Religion and Culture", in the course of which he emphasised the importance of education which led to Mukti.

The Chairman rising amidst applause stated that one point stressed by the lecturer was worth being remembered and acted upon by every Hindu in Ceylon. Every Hindu village ought to have its own temple and school. He said that this had been the ideal which was preached and acted upon by their great Hindu reformer, the late Sri Arumuga Navalar. This had been emphasised by Swami Vivekandanda too. It had been, was, and would be the lot of every reformer and every great worker to be ridiculed, persecuted and to be held up to ignominy by false and malicious propaganda which was a well known technique of the present world. Even Navalar said that calumny was thrown at him by his co-religionists, for whom he was working day and night.

#### The Enemies Within And Without

So too, the Hindu Board and its workers were being subjected to the same treatment by mean and wily Hindus who had perhaps their own axe to grind. Within the last sixteen years of its existence the Hindu Board, by the grace of Siva and owing to the hard work of a few controlled the education of about 16,000 children, by five hundred Teachers in hundred schools and earned a grant of 3 lakhs as compared with 20,000 rupees when Sir P. Ramanathan ceased to be Manager. This was a great dread to the Christians who found the monopoly slipping out of their hands and naturally some of them to whom Christianity was nothing more than an economic aspect were perturbed. A good many sincere Hindus had given and were giving their moral and material help to the Board but unfortunately some Hindus out of hatred, jealousy and inborn wickedness were applying the tar brush to the Board and its workers. As long as this world lasted one must expect wickedness also to continue. It was our own nearest and dearest kith and kin who were at times against us. Disease which grew and was able to thrive on the body killed the body unless the disease was checked in time. Some few of their Teachers who even to this day were thriving because of the help and protection rendered to them by the Hindu Board, did migrate to Colombo and had got hold of a gentleman who personally did not know anything of the Hindu Board firsthand. False statements had been made to him and he had been made to make charges, four in number, against the Board during the last budget debate.

#### Motives for Transfer Not Questioned

Even to false propaganda, there must be a limit by their Teachers and his political enemies. Mr. B. H.

Aluwihare had been made to state that it had been found that the speaker (Mr. S. Rajaratnam) had made frequent transfer of Teachers who would not contribute. At the inquiry held by the Department in 1937, Mr. Swaminathan, one of the Teachers who recently interviewed Mr. Aluwihare, stated that he had not been told by a single Teacher that he had been transferred for non payment of contributions. He also stated that at the Committee Meetings of the Board there had been questions re the procedure followed in effecting transfers but never any questions re motives for transfer. The finding of the Director in January 1938 was that frequent transfers showed the speaker's incapacity to manage Schools and work in the Schools suffered as a consequence of frequent transfers. In January 1938 the speaker ceased to be the Manager of Schools, and any question of the speaker transferring Teachers for non-payment of contributions could not arise.

#### Allowances

Further Mr. Aluwihare had been made to say that the speaker's personal and car allowances had been taken out of the Teachers' contributions. Mr. T. B. Jayah, speaking perhaps from memory, as this point was taken up in council all of a sudden, seemed to have erred when he stated the speaker had admitted this. After eight years of not only honorary work but also sacrificing his practice at the Bar, not to speak of acts like placing his brand new 4,000 rupees car at the disposal of the Board, a small personal allowance was voted. At his instance it was clearly understood that this was to be taken only from the contributions made by the public and not by the Teachers. Our President did give Rs. 4000 as a loan to the Board. This certainly made it quite possible for the speaker's allowances not to be drawn even temporarily from the Teacher's contributions. The speaker further said that even after he ceased to be Manager his personal allowances had been met from non teachers' contributions.

#### Bilingual Schools

The third point raised by Mr. Aluwihare was the Manager's contribution of English Teachers in Bilingual Schools. What happened was Managers charged school fees and out of that paid a fixed share of the teachers' salaries—the remaining portion being paid by the Government. In South Ceylon in 1935 or so in about four Bilingual Schools (Sinhalese and English) the Government paid full salaries to the English Teachers as no fees were charged. The speaker had asked the then Director of Education, Mr. L. Macrae, to give the same privilege to a few schools in the North. He had recommended that some fifty schools should be run as free Bilingual Schools in the whole of Ceylon. Teachers who were then not employed under the Board volunteered and undertook free Bilingual Schools on Government share of their salaries. Some six schools were run by the Board. This was well known not only to Mr. Macrae but even to his successor, Mr. Mc. D. Robison. So much so that at the Managers' conferences held by him in Jaffna in 1936 and 1937 this point was mentioned and discussed. In January

1938 the Department wrote that the full salaries of Teachers must be paid and school fees must be charged. The Board gave notice to 14 English Teachers to terminate their services and to convert the six schools into Tamil Schools. The English Teachers approached Mr. S. Nadesan. He is reported to have advised them to issue even free receipts to students so that the amount collected or thus receipted would be equivalent to the manager's contribution. To the credit of the Teachers and the Board, it must be said that they turned down this mean suggestion. Mr. T. B. Jayah was then approached by the teachers. By his efforts and perhaps those of Mr. Nadesan the Director wrote that he had no power to stop the teachers doing anything they liked with their salaries, thereby allowing the teachers to contribute the manager's share of their salaries as no school fees were charged. It must not be forgotten that there was any question of the manager's contribution being deducted by the manager and the balance being paid. The manager's contributions were sent to the Director by the Manager, and the Director paid the teachers direct their full salaries through the Post Offices. No question of part of the salaries being paid can be ever be suggested as was done by Mr. A. Mahadeva. It must be also remembered that the Teachers paid the income tax on the Manager's contribution also and so they were entitled to their pensions. The speaker could not understand the conduct of Mr. Mahadeva who allowed his Principal Mr. Nadesan to draw full salaries even for the days he was absent from School. Perhaps this fraud on Government not only concerning the pension but also the salary never troubled his qualms of conscience.

#### Contributions by Tamil Teachers

Another point Mr. Aluwihare raised was that forced contributions were being made from Tamil School Teachers for the speaker's private gain. In law when a minor gave anything to his or her guardian it was presumed to be under undue influence of force or pressure. In the case of transactions between a manager of a School and his Teachers no such presumption arose. It had to be proved in each case. The speaker said that he was afraid when a Teacher paid what he liked to the Manager or to anybody, nobody could complain—much less the teacher who paid month after month as Mr. V. Nadarajah who gave Mr. Aluwihare an affidavit that he gave Rs. 4-80. He said that this Rs. 4-80 represented 4 per cent of his salary. The Teachers of the Board some time in March last at a meeting of theirs resolved to subscribe to the Board's fund 8 per cent of their salary after rejecting proposals to pay 4 per cent and 6 per cent. It seemed that the committee of the Teachers' Association decided to appeal to the members to pay 4 per cent as there was division of opinion at the general meeting. Some of the Teachers had been contributing 4 per cent. Some have not at all paid and these have not incurred the displeasure of the Manager nor have such teachers been transferred. In this connection he stated that the teachers themselves did meet on previous occasions and did contribute from time to time what they wished. It must be remembered that all the teachers had never paid. If they had been paying regularly the amount they paid would be four times sixty five thousand instead of sixty five thousand in all during the last sixteen years of the Board. This did not work even at the rate of Rs. 15 per teacher per year.

#### What Others Did

The speaker wondered whether Messrs. Nadesan and Mahadeva could deny the contributions the Teachers of Parameswara and Ramanathan College made. Further the speaker said that in the Auditor-

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# INDUSTRIAL CREDIT CORPORATION

## NOT A PROFIT-EARNING INSTITUTION

### ORDINANCE PASSES SECOND READING

**M**R. G. C. S. Corea (Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce) moved the second reading of an Ordinance to provide for the establishment and regulation of the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation of Ceylon.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara seconded.

Mr. H. E. Newnham (Nominated) said that he supported the principles of that Bill but there were one or two serious implications which required careful consideration. One of them was that the Corporation was to be established from public revenue and a sum of Rs. 3,000,000 was to be advanced at the discretion of the Board of Ministers. Another matter was that power was to be given to the Corporation to issue debentures. The interest to be paid on the advance was not to exceed 8½ per cent. If the Corporation was unable to pay the interest the taxpayer was to be invited to guarantee the payment of the interest. He said that would be giving too much power to the Ministers and he suggested that an amendment should be introduced in the Committee stage to limit the number of debentures to be issued and also to fix the interest from time to time. He also pointed out that there was no means of ensuring how the money would be spent by borrowers. Under one section loans were to be granted to Co-operative Societies. He hoped the loans would be granted only to agricultural or industrial societies.

Mr. G. E. de Silva who supported the Bill said that they should accept the principles of the Bill so that help might be given to the industrial and agricultural needs of the people.

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) said that he thought the Bill was intended to be co-relative to the Debt Conciliation Bill. He maintained that in the Bank of Ceylon and the State Mortgage Bank people had sufficient credit facilities. He did not think there was need for further credit facilities.

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya (Galle) said that that Bill did not go far enough.

#### No Facilities for Ceylonese

The people who went to the State Mortgage Bank for loans had often to be disappointed because the value placed upon their properties by that Bank was of a very conservative nature. He thought that some law should be enacted side by side with this measure to write down the debts that were attached to some of the properties and to enable this Corporation to take over such debts.

The establishment of this Corporation would certainly help the industrialisation of this country.

He did not understand why that money should be charged to the General Revenue when they had such large investments which could be recalled for financing the Corporation. He thought that

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## Controlling Convoys By Electricity

### New Automatic Device On British Ships

British ships in convoy are now being kept "in step" by a new electrical device.

Hitherto the adjustment of the varying speeds of the cargo boats in a convoy has meant the continuous issue of instructions by phone from the officer on the bridge to his engine room below. "Full steam ahead" would not necessarily have the same meaning for each ship; to one it might mean 12 knots, to another 10.

The new device, which consists of two electrically lit indicators and a control, regulates speed instantly and automatically.

When the control on the bridge is set to the appropriate position, the increase or decrease of the propellers' rate of revolution is at once shown upon one indicator on the bridge and upon a second in the engine room.

Once the speed has been regulated, the man in the engine room presses a button which switches off the lights on both indicators, so telling the navigating officer that the necessary adjustment has been made.

## MYSTERIES STILL UNSOLVED

(Continued from page 1)

Frenchmen who craved action, and isolating Litvinov, King Edward succeeded in putting over his plan. The idea of "compelling Germany to withdraw its troops by progressive sanctions" was dropped after Edward urged his Government to "restore confidence by negotiation if it is humanly possible." Confidence was restored by leaving Hitler in the Rhineland and thus starting him on his course of expansion.

### "Ill-informed Young Man"

It was at this session of the League that Britain, by the grace of a prejudiced, blundering, improvising king, missed the bus. When Flandin saw the King of England acting as Hitler's agent, he, too, switched to the Nazi camp. The now traditional Anglo-Russian rift deepened after Litvinov's setback in London. The Soviet Commissar was frankly furious, and his anger was aggravated when, at an audience in Buckingham Palace, Edward turned to him with the blunt question: "Tell me, M. Litvinov, why was it necessary to murder so many good Russians in 1917-1918?" Litvinov did not know what to answer, but, after the audience, he described the King as an "ill-informed young man who reads but one newspaper". Obviously, he meant the *Times* of London.

It was not naïvete which induced Edward to pose this tactless question. He was anxious to tell Tovarisch Litvinov where his sympathies were. At the same audience, he ostentatiously favoured the German delegates with a long friendly conversation. Edward thus served notice on the world that he was working on the creation of an Anglo-German bloc against the Soviet Union.

# "Lactogen" Baby Contest of 1940.

THE FOLLOWING CASH PRIZES WILL  
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2nd Prize Rs. 75/-..... 4th Prize Rs 25/-  
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40 Consolation Prizes of Rs. 5/- each.

ALL CASH PRIZES WILL BE DONATED BEFORE  
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If your Baby is fed on "Lactogen," then have a photograph taken and send it to us, provided you can comply with the following rules:-

- (1) Baby must be not less than 6 months old and not more than 18 months old at 10th December, 1940.
- (2) The photo must be accompanied by the entry form given below & must reach us before Dec. 10, 1940
- (3) The photo must be a new one, taken since 1st September, 1940.
- (4) The photo must also be accompanied by 6 of the Feeding Tables printed in different languages which are to be found inside every tin of "Lactogen."
- (5) All photographs will be returned with the exception of those of the Prize Winners, who will receive instead a free enlargement.
- (6) The photo should be approximately post-card size.
- (7) It is not necessary that Baby should be photographed with a "Lactogen" tin.
- (8) Baby should not be wearing any clothes.

JUDGES:

MRS. H. M. PERIES  
MRS. R. L. SPITTEL  
MRS. S. PARARAJASINGAM



Name of Baby.....  
Name and Address of Parents.....  
.....  
Age of Baby at 10-12-40.....  
Date Photo taken.....  
Baby has been fed on LACTOGEN since he/she was  
.....month old.  
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[Mis. 115. 30-9-40]

Because the hullabaloo of his abdication obscured the issues which had actually caused it, it has long been forgotten that Edward was Britain's first and foremost appeaser. The first serious clash between the King and his Cabinet occurred over appeasement, when in July, 1936, in the midst of a modest Baldwinian attempt at rearmament Edward began preaching peace to a military audience. Next came a trip to the Eastern Mediterranean, apparently to take Mr. Simpson for a yacht ride, but, in reality, to recruit new members for the Anglo-German bloc. Edward was already deep in a succession of improvised political conversations with Yugoslav, Turkish and Greek statesmen when his Foreign Office received the first word of this latest royal excursion into foreign politics. Unable to recall the King, London resorted to the extreme measure of sabotaging its ruler's political efforts. Sir Percy Loraine, then British ambassador to Turkey, quite frankly told President Kemal Ataturk not to take Edward's overtures seriously.

After these embarrassing ex-

periences, the Cabinet did what ever it could to keep Edward out of foreign affairs. But now he turned to social questions and caused even greater embarrassments, until Baldwin decided to remove him on the pretext of his intention to marry Mrs. Simpson.

### Visit to Germany

After his abdication, the Duke of Windsor began parading his pro-German leanings. He went up to Germany to "study labour conditions" in a country where the foreman's whip had replaced free trade unions. He permitted himself to be photographed giving the Nazi salute. After his meeting with Hitler at Berchtesgaden, he told friends that his long-distance admiration of the German Fuhrer had obtained its final confirmation. The two men became friends—a friendship which not even the war between Germany and England could disrupt. From the outbreak of the war, the Duke played an ambiguous role highly embarrassing to the British Government. He maintained all his connections with Anglo-French appeasers and began consulting members of "the Link," a pro-Nazi group of highly

placed Britons. When inspired rumours about his imminent return to the throne began cropping up, the Government requested him to make a statement to refute such gossip. The Duke, however, failed to oblige. En route from France, he has spent weeks in fascist Spain and has allowed himself to be dined and wined by leading Falangists.

However, German agents aided by certain British fascist elements have tried to cause a disintegration of British unity by using the name of Edward as a bait. Attempts have been made to carry this "movement" into the barracks, to the flying fields, and to warships, but only an Italian propaganda sheet has reported any success thus far. With what is left of his popularity rapidly fading and his aims genuinely distrusted, Edward, Duke of Windsor, still refuses to deny that he has anything to do with those who are preparing the ground for Britain's "fascist counter-revolution." It is clear that he will have to lean on Hitler if he really cherishes royal ambitions.—*Ladies' Farago in The Nation.*

(Roy's Weekly)

## Industrial Credit Corporation

(Continued from page 3)

the Government investment on it should not be limited to Rs. 3 million. A Corporation of this nature should be undertaken on a much larger scale.

Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Mannar) drew attention to the recommendations of the Banking Commission and said he could not understand Mr. Wille's opinion that there were sufficient credit facilities. There were several properties in Ceylon which were not of the standard of security that was accepted by the State Mortgage Bank. It was for owners of that class of property that a Credit Corporation was to be established. If they blocked up all avenues where a man could get money how could the Ceylonese estate proprietors or commercial men get any credit at all, he asked. Most of the Ceylonese had only land to offer and no bank here would lend money on that security. So the Ceylonese were obliged to borrow from Chetties at 18 per cent. It was with the object of breaking moneylending of that type that they had introduced this Credit Corporation Bill.

Mr. A. Ratnavake (Dumbara) spoke of the difficulty of borrowing money on lands with Kandyan title because according to the lawyers those titles were somewhat defective.

He welcomed the establishment of the Credit Corporation and he hoped that the small businessman and agriculturist would benefit.

### Banking Commission's Recommendation

Mr. Corea, replying, said that the Pochkanawalla Commission definitely recommended the establishment of a bank which was intended to meet the case of even people of the type contemplated by the Member for Dumbara. But the Expert Committee in London turned down that proposal on the ground that no bank could be set up which had as one of its aims the undertaking of long term credit on the security of the mortgage of land. They had said that land was a security which was so liable to become frozen that it was thoroughly unsafe for a new banking institution to lock up its capital on the security of land. That was why when he took the matter up later with the Secretary of State they had evolved, with the help of the Expert Committee, the new scheme for the State-aided Bank which was purely a commercial bank.

The Experts themselves said that if there was a need in this country such as referred to by the Member for Dumbara, to set up industry or to improve agriculture they should start an Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation. That advice was accepted by the Secretary of State who had since stated that if such a proposal came before him he would accept it.

Mr. Corea pointed out that even this Corporation would not be able to help unless there was good title for their lands. To those who had fairly good title, he thought, this institution would be of great assistance.

He could not understand the statement of Mr. Wille that there

## The Hindu Board Wants no Preferential Treatment

(Continued from page 3)

General's report there had been a reference to a 5 per cent of the teachers' salaries being deducted before payment by a manager to the pastor's fund. The American Mission Tamil School Teachers had been and were contributing nearly 5 per cent every month. He also said that Wesleyan and C. M. S. Mission Tamil School Teachers did make a regular contribution of about 5 per cent. The other day Miss Sowcroft of the Vembadi Girls' School stated at the Old Girls' Association—the Manager being present—that for five years every teacher in the school gave 5 per cent of her salary towards the building of their Dormitory.

It was well known that Catholic Fathers and Mothers, Brothers and Sisters of the Clerical Order and some other Protestant Missionaries who were paid by the Home Mission contributed their full salaries for the use of their Institutions. Law was no respecter of persons. If these clericals and teachers in Christian Schools and teachers in schools managed by some other Council members could contribute what they liked to their institutions what was wrong in the Teachers of the Hindu Board contributing what they liked to their institutions. It must be noted that every teacher who contributed to the Hindu Board fund became a member, which was well valued by the Teachers, though some Council Members did not.

### Membership

The speaker said that he could not understand why the Teachers could not nominate their manager. There were private schools owned by teachers of the schools but their nominees was accepted as managers of those Schools. In the Hindu Board even the teachers who were members along with other members could only elect the Directors. It was the Directors who ultimately at their own meeting elected the manager of schools as well as the other officers. If these Teachers were fit to take charge of their dear children and train them to be men and the teachers along with the others were fit to elect the State Councillors some of whom ultimately became Ministers and Members of the Education Committee who controlled the Education in Ceylon, were not the teachers of the Hindu Board, along with other members, fit to elect the Directors who ultimately elected the manager.

was a sufficiency of institutions to give credit to people.

### Not a Profit-Earning Institution

With regard to the Government contribution of Rs. 3 million, Mr. Corea said, he was prepared to let the matter be gone into in the Committee stage when they could consider whether it should be Rs. 5 million or more or less.

Mr. Corea emphasised that this institution was not intended to work as a profit-earning institution. It was intended to work in such a way that the profits would be just sufficient to cover the expenses, so that the borrowers might have the benefit of low interest. Private people would not subscribe to a venture of that kind. That was why they proposed to issue debentures.

The second reading of the Bill was then passed and it was referred to Standing Committee "B" to which the Members for Matale, Galle and Dumbara were co-opted.

## Financial Position of Hindu Board and Parameshwara College

The speaker felt very sorry at the impudence of Mr. Nadesan who ridiculed the Hindu Board by saying that it was heavily indebted. The Board had a debt of Rs. 17,000. Of this amount the Board owed about Rs. 10,000 to its President and two other Directors. Only Rs. 7,000 was owing to the public, whereas after Mr. Nadesan became Principal of Parameswara and after the death of Sir P. Ramanathan, Parameswara had a debt of over Rs. 20,000 though the number of students during this period had dwindled to hundred or hundred and fifty from six hundred.

### That Inquiry

The final point made out by Mr. Aluwihare was that an inquiry was held by an Inspector of Schools on a complaint made by the Teachers on the four points mentioned by him. The inquiry was held by Mr. W. R. Watson, when the speaker interdicted Mr. Swaminathan for not carrying out the speaker's orders in not admitting three students. The only issue was whether the interdiction was just or not, but Mr. Watson whose partiality to Christian Institutions had been exposed by the speaker to the Director of Education, went into irrelevant matters in spite of protests and even the threat of the speaker withdrawing from the inquiry. He admitted any amount of hearsay evidence, and it was this man's finding which Mr. Aluwihare wanted the Council and the whole world to accept as final. The speaker said that he could only remind Mr. Aluwihare that even a worm had the right to live in this world and injustice should not be done to any one. No one's finding could be final, as Mr. Aluwihare himself did rightly question the Commission's finding re Jayatilaka—Banks affair.

### A Libel on Hindu Board

The libel on the Directors of the Hindu Board by Mr. Nadesan saying that there were no leading Hindus on it, could be excused on the score that Mr. Nadesan being an Indian did not know who the leading Hindus of Jaffna were. Mr. Nadesan who had been ostracised by the Board in 1938 when he made an attempt to become the manager of the Board schools should be the last man to say that the leading Hindus were not in the Board. Mr. Nadesan seemed to be under the impression that the speaker was very anxious to be the manager of the Board schools. It would interest him to know that when the speaker had the chance of meeting the Director in June last, after the Education Committee laid down the conditions for the speaker becoming manager, the speaker told Mr. Robison that he was not likely to become manager and that some of the teachers were contributing 4 per cent of their salaries. The Board which met last month had decided not to accept the conditions that only Rs. 10 should be accepted from the teachers as this condition would mean that English Teachers in Bilingual Schools could not contribute anything towards their salaries in lieu of school fees paid by the students. If that was not done the English teachers would have to be unemployed.

The speaker before concluding said that there was a good deal of talk whether State Councillors could be managers or Principals of Schools. His opinion was that they could be members of State Council but not members of the Education Committee, which directed and checked the work of the Director of Education. How could the members who went with the begging bowl to the Director concerning their own schools do their duty fearlessly.

The Hindu Board did not want any preferential treatment. It expected equal treatment along with other Institutions. The speaker's concluding words were "Let justice be done and may truth prevail and be known to all in spite of false propaganda by our own men."

## Jaffna 'Plane Fund

Amount already acknowledged  
Rs. 34,437 17 cts.

Award in Magistrate's Court, Jaffna (case 13155) Re. 1; The staff of Kilmner College Rs. 100; Balance from sale of unclaimed goat in case No. 13580 Rs. 2-75.

### Mr. A. Muttutamy (amount collected):

Messrs. Spencer Rajaratnam, A. D. J., Galle Rs. 50; R. V. N. Selvadurai, Galle, Rs. 25; A. Kanapathipillai, O. A., Galle Kachcheri Rs. 10; A. Muttutamy, E. O. A., Galle Kachcheri Rs. 10; N. Mahesa Rs. 10; A. W. Wijayarajaratnam, Inspector of Motor Cars, Galle Rs. 10; S. E. R. Perimpanyagam, (Asst. Master, St. Aloysius College; Galle) Rs. 10; S. Alalanderam, Veterinary Surgeon, Galle Rs. 5; F. Tillainathan, Atg. Inspector (Oriental Life Office) Rs. 5; S. Ponniah, Asst. Master, St. Aloysius College, Galle Rs. 5; A. V. Chinniah Rs. 10; V. Ganesu, Civil Hospital, Galle Rs. 5; K. Arumugam, Civil Hospital Galle Rs. 5; P. Venayagam, Rs. 5; J. T. Aseervatham, "The Bower," Galle Rs. 5. —Total Rs. 170.

Mr. V. Sivapiragasam, Araly East Rs. 150; The Hindu English School, Urumpirai Rs. 46; Ramanathan College concert (3rd instalment) Rs. 19; Awards in Magistrate's court, Jaffna Rs. 21-50; Udaiyar of Kopay Rs. 29.

Mr. K. A. Rajah, Hatton (amount collected): Rs. 3; Messrs. E. J. Rajaratnam, E. O. A., Kachcheri Colombo Rs. 5; N. Navaratnam, Proctor, 375, Dam St., Colombo Rs. 25; P. Kandiah, Proctor, 381, Dam St., Colombo Rs. 5.

### M. A. Ambalavanar (amount collected):

Messrs. N. Chelliah, P. W. D. Overseer, Nugegoda Rs. 5; T. Tambirasa, Excise Inspector, Kalatura Rs. 10; V. T. Vijayarajaratnam, Sanitary Asst., Gerewela Rs. 5; Others Rs. 2-50. —Total Rs. 22-20.

Messrs. M. Kanagaratnam & others, Grand Bazaar Rs. 100.

### The Holy Family Convent, Jaffna:-

The Staff Rs. 515; Proceeds from a concert Rs. 435—Total Rs. 1,000.

### The Chairman, Village Committee, Manipay (amount collected):

Mrs. G. Gangasar (Navaly North) Rs. 10; Mr. T. Kandiah, Navaly Rs. 5; Mr. M. W. Arumugam Rs. 5; The Anthiran Murugamoorthy Paripalana Sabai Rs. 10; Others Rs. 46-25. —Total Rs. 76-25.

Rt. Rev. Dr. J. A. Guyoman, O. M. I., Bishop of Jaffna Rs. 100

### Part Contributions from the Staff of the Jaffna Kachcheri:-

Messrs. M. Ponnambalam, atg. E. O. A., Rs. 20; T. Ramanathan Rs. 10; C. Muttutamy Rs. 5; S. Thirunavukarasu, Rs. 10; A. Selvanayagam Rs. 5; S. Vadivelu Rs. 10; Mudlr. C. Canapathipillai Rs. 25; Messrs. C. A. Sanmugam Rs. 5; M. A. Ponniah Rs. 5; K. Ponnampalam Rs. 5; R. Cassinathar Rs. 5; Others Rs. 20. —Total Rs. 125.

Sale of production in Magistrate's Court, Jaffna Case 11955 Rs. 1.15cts; The Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Ltd. Rs. 500. —Total Rs. 36,939.32

M. PRASAD,  
Hony. Treasurer,  
Jaffna Plane Fund.

## WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from page 2)

for British trade. The Navy rules supreme on the seven seas. In its daily task it encounters many a thrilling drama. The Graf Spee sights the Africa Shell. The captain of the Africa Shell, in person, re-lives for us the tense moments when he was boarded by the German pirates, and hustled off his ship. The Africa Shell is sunk and the Graf Spee continues its journey of destruction until it is sighted by the Royal Navy. And the Battle of the River Plate is before your eyes on the screen. The film is a splendid piece of acting and thrills everyone that sees the picture.

## The Problem of Mendicancy

(Continued from page 1)

In the last three or four decades, Governments of all progressive countries have considered it their duty to legislate in social relations. The old attitude of *laissezfaire* is no longer regarded as the guiding principle of progressive states. With the rapid strides taken by socialism and socialistic ideas, we find governments undertaking legislation in so many social matters. The aim of all such legislation is the amelioration of the condition of the less fortunate members of society, and the lessening of the mal-adjustment in society due to a faulty distribution of wealth resulting from the capitalistic system. There are many instances of progressive governments in the West having successfully tackled the problem of beggars. But unless public opinion is sufficiently organised in India, there is little hope of the State moving in the matter. But apart from the State, the local bodies and in our cities, the municipalities, can do a great deal to help in solving the problem.

### A Splendid Remedy

In the case of the really deserving beggars who are unable to work—the old, the diseased, the maimed and the blind—the establishment of asylums to house them would be a splendid remedy. For among the innumerable diseased beggars who are parading our streets more than 80 per cent are a prey to the harrowing malady, leprosy. There are also other equally infectious diseases that attack the beggars, and to permit them to beg in the public streets, rubbing shoulders with the rest of the populace is indeed to permit a source of contagion and danger to the health of the multitude.

Asylums for all diseased beggars may at first sound fantastic and impracticable. It is however, encouraging to note that some of our Provincial governments and States and a few voluntary associations have taken the initiative to establish a handful of asylums in different parts of the country. But the need for them is very great, and the governments must undertake to provide the poor with more asylums, homes and workhouses.

It is not improbable that the

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State may plead inability on the grounds of financial stringency. But there can be no doubt that, if the State starts work-houses for the poor, and homes for the destitute and the disabled, it would be possible to induce charitably minded people to make voluntary donations to them. So often provisions as regards charity in the wills of persons fail on account of uncertainty. Such bequests with a primarily charitable intention can with advantage be diverted to the State for such purpose. (*Indian Social Reformer*)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
(held at Point Pedro)  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 192/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 Petition 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.

(Intd) S. R.  
A. D. J.  
(O. 52, 26 & 30-9-40)

### 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.  
Kanapathippillai 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. This 20th day of September 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge.

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

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