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POST-WAR PROBLEMS

"Future is Dark and Uncertain"

SYSTEM OF MONEY ECONOMY MAY UNDERGO RADICAL CHANGE

(By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru)

THE future is dark and uncertain and the immediate prospect for the world is one of uttermost destruction. What will emerge out of this mad orgy of hatred and violence, no man can say. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that this war may go on and on, spreading to more and more countries, till it becomes almost impossible to have a formal and effective peace. The disease may become too deep rooted and wide-spread to be controlled; there may be none left who can control it. The war itself may petter out ultimately leaving a trail of anarchy and horrible destruction and starvation behind it.

All this may happen and more, and India and every country in the world will be powerfully affected by it. Even if the war ends more normally, the post-war problems will be over-lapping. We have seen that even so-called democratic States engaged in the war have adopted, under stress of circumstances, a totalitarian economy with strict State control of production of transport and distribution, in fact, of almost all national activities. War has compelled planning, though this planning is for the specific purpose of destruction. When the war ends, this planned economy and State control cannot be given up and there appears to be no possibility to a reversion to pre-war capitalism. Any such attempt at reversion would mean unemployment on a prodigious scale as the demobilised millions go back to civil life and war-time industries stop functioning. No State or Government can possibly face this problem in the pre-war way.

Unemployment

The coming of war itself, and the inter-bellum period, 1918 to 1939, demonstrated

that the economic structure was no longer capable of solving the major problems of the day. An ever-growing unemployment became a permanent feature of the national life of even rich and prosperous countries like Britain and the United States of America. There appeared to be no solution for it within the framework of the existing economy. The feeling of insecurity grew within large numbers of people. War and war industries have temporarily absorbed most of these unemployed, and yet it is astonishing that, in spite of millions being under arms and millions more being employed in war industries, still there is a substantial core of unemployment in Britain. In any event, it is a curious economy which requires a major war to solve the unemployment problem.

If pre-war conditions were bad and the economic structure was cracking up, it is patent that the war and after will give a death blow to that structure. It may be that during the war itself revolutionary, social and economic changes will take place in Britain and other countries. Certainly, just after the war, this must inevitably happen. The vast expenditure on the war and on the work of destruction is already lowering standards of life greatly in Great Britain. The burden will become intolerable in all countries and these astronomical war debts can never be paid by any country. It may even happen that the whole system of money economy will undergo a radical change. The British ruling classes have resisted social change longer than almost any country. But the last few years and the conduct of the war itself have shown how inefficient and incompetent they have grown. They and the economy of which they are the products no longer fit

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THE KATARAGAMA DEVALE MANAGEMENT

Allegations of Breach of Trust.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE FINDS NO GROUNDS FOR ACTION

IN December, 1938, an application for a certificate in terms of section 15 of the Ordinance to enable the applicant to institute an action against the Basnayaka Nilame of Ruhunu Maha Kataragama Devale, was received by the Public Trustee from a Hindu who professed to be a person who has a right of attendance and who has been in the habit of attending at the performance of the worship at the Ruhunu Maha Kataragama Devale. An inquiry into this application was held by the Public Trustee at Badulla on December 19, 1939. Although various allegations of misfeasance, breach of trust and neglect of duty by the Basnayaka Nilame were expressed in somewhat general terms in the application, the applicant when examined on affirmation at the inquiry was unable to substantiate any of the allegations regarding the Basnayaka Nilame's conduct as trustee. In spite of the failure of the applicant to adduce satisfactory evidence, the Public Trustee proceeded with the inquiry on his own motion, but could find no reasonable ground for the issue of a certificate under section 15 of the Ordinance, says, Mr. A. G. Ranasinha, Public Trustee in his report for 1939.

Mr. G. B. Katugaha, Basnayaka Nilame. The collections during the Esala Festival of 1939 amounted to Rs. 2,643.92 as against Rs. 3,830.47 in 1938. The Public Trustee's representatives supervised the counting of this collection.

A sum of Rs. 3,100 was sanctioned for the reconstruction in stone of four carved pillars for the Atukola Mandappe.

Public Trustee Ordinance

Trusts in hand.—Forty-five trusts of the approximate value of Rs. 1,522,794 17 were offered to the Public Trustee for administration during 1939. Of

these it was found necessary to decline to accept for various reasons 24. The number of trusts accepted was 21 of the estimated value of Rs. 890,314.17 as against 33 of the estimated value of Rs. 716,852.74 during 1938. Seventeen trusts of the value of Rs. 898,835.61 were closed during the year. The trusts accepted in 1939 were classified as follows:—1 Custodian trust, 3 Ordinary trusts, 14 Executorships and Administratorships, and 3 miscellaneous trusts. The number of testamentary dispositions in the custody of the Public Trustee on December 31, 1939, forming a repository of future work, is 36.

Agricultural lands.—5,821 acres of agricultural holdings are managed by the Public Trustee either directly or through agents. This total does not include lands which are 25 acres or less. Of these 2,970 acres were coconut plantations, 2,050 acres in rubber and 661 acres in tea, the balance acreage consisting of miscellaneous agricultural products.

Tea and Rubber Coupons.—During the year tea coupons for 187,690 pounds were received in respect of 15 tea estates and small holding belonging to trusts under the Public Trustee's administration. Rubber coupons for 364,934 pounds were received in respect of 60 rubber estates and small holdings. The amounts realized by the sale of these coupons with or without manufactured tea and rubber were Rs. 95,460.29 and Rs. 92,552.34 respectively.

Actions for recovery of rent, etc.—Forty plaintiffs were filed during 1939 for the recovery of rent, the total amount claimed being Rs. 1,984.50. Thirty-four decrees were obtained in respect of these and also in respect of cases filed in 1938. Twenty actions were pending. Thirty-six other actions were

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WANTED

for the J/Urumpirai Hindu College an Arts graduate to teach English, Latin, and History to the London Matriculation classes. Salary according to scale "B." Applications with testimonials and memo of previous experience should reach on or before the 20th October, 1940.

The Manager,
Jaffna Hindu College.

(Mis. 118. 3-10 to 7-10-40.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1940

THE HINDU BOARD AND ITS CRITICS

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION has of late come in for criticism at the hands of certain interested and disinterested members in connection with the Budget discussions in the State Council. Much as we would avoid commenting on the unedifying spectacle of indulging in personalities at the expense of principles, we deem it our duty, however, to join issue with those critics in the interests of the cause of Hindu education in Jaffna no less than that of justice and fairplay. To the particular charges levelled against him and the Board MR. RAJARATNAM himself has given a convincing reply in the course of his recent speech, a full report of which appeared in our last issue. It is not for us to hold a brief for MR. RAJARATNAM, for he can well defend himself. But even his bitterest enemies would not deny the fact that with all his faults he has more than any other single person contributed to the remarkable progress the Board has made since its foundation sixteen years ago. Starting from small beginnings at the instance of acknowledged Hindu leaders, the Board has now become a stable institution, ministering to the educational needs of thousands of Hindu children, employing hundreds of teachers, and earning annually a Government grant of about 3 lakhs. It is in keeping with human nature that such a growing body should have as many staunch supporters as there are a few determined detractors. We are painfully surprised that of all members MR. ALUWIHARE should have lent himself as an instrument in the hands of certain self-seeking and mischievous persons to discredit the noble work of the Board without studying first hand all the relevant facts. But the part played by MR. NATESAN as a critic of the Board is easily understandable. For, he has his own political and personal reasons why he should decry the Board in general and MR. RAJARATNAM in particular. He

is perhaps least qualified to cast a stone at others when he himself has not been above reproach in view of the pointed comments made by the Auditor-General in his last Report. It is an open secret in Jaffna that institutions which are directly or indirectly connected with him are not proof against the very charges that he thought fit to hurl against the Hindu Board. He should have had the prudence to realize that such criticism as he indulged in was bound to recoil to the prejudice of worthy causes and institutions. MR. NATESAN has only himself to thank for it.

It is not possible for us, within the space at our disposal, to discuss in detail the several charges brought against the Board by its critics. We would just touch upon one or two points which were particularly stressed by them. The fact is admitted even by them that the Board counts among its members gentlemen of "unimpeachable" integrity. Surely, it cannot be said that all of them are so lost to a sense of justice and fairness as to connive at those offences of which the Board is supposed to be guilty. MR. RAJARATNAM is not the dictator of the Board. It is a democratic body which transacts its business on accepted lines. A large number of teachers employed in the Board schools enjoy the privileges of its membership, taking commendable interest in its activities. It is but natural that they have given voluntary contributions in support of the Board's noble work. Such contributions cannot be described as forced levies. It is not the special privilege of the Hindu Board teachers only. Teachers of other institutions too have made such contributions. Whether they are really voluntary or forced is the question to be decided. If voluntary, they are unexceptionable; if forced, they deserve the condemnation of all right thinking men. The fact is that all this clamour is due to just a handful of dissatisfied teachers who serve as handy instruments of malicious propaganda against the Board. The other aspects of the subject to which MR. RAJARATNAM has referred in his speech we would reserve to a subsequent issue. It is for MR. ALUWIHARE and his colleagues to insist upon a thorough and searching inquiry into the alleged abuses by an independent and impartial Committee. That is perhaps the most effective means of laying low the bogey of forced contributions.

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday

The Seventy Second Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated by the Jaffna Youth Social Service League on Friday the 4th instant at 6-30 p. m. at the Kala Nilayam Hall.

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

ITS FRIENDS AND FOES

(BY "WAYFARER")

What it has Done

THE misinformed criticism of the Hindu Board indulged in by its arch-enemy and his benchmen in the State Council affords us a good opportunity for surveying the work that the Board has done in the cause of Hindu Education during last sixteen years. Jaffna, some twenty years ago, was a veritable paradise for the missionaries, who, profiting by the lull that followed the great Hindu awakening of Navalar's times, and having at their command the inexhaustible wealth from Europe and America, pursued their nefarious work of proselytisation with unabated vigour, unchallenged and unchecked. Then some Hindu leaders dreamt the noble dream of weening our children from the clutches of these missionaries and giving them education in a Hindu atmosphere. It was left to the Hindu Board to turn this dream into a reality and how far it has succeeded can be seen from the ninety nine schools it has established in different parts of the island. The missionaries moved heaven and earth to stem the rising surge of Hindu awakening. No handle was too sordid for them to use against the Board and Judases were not wanting in our own fold to surrender the pass for their own selfish ends. But thanks to some of our Hindu leaders, the Hindu Board has stood like a rock impregnable against which the Missionaries have sorely spit their heads. One cannot contemp'ate without a shudder in what state Hinduism would be today, had it not pleased a just Providence to give us the Hindu Board.

Mr. Rajaratnam's Sacrifices

Our Hindu leaders love a placid and easeful life. Even if their hearts are kindled by some passing wave of nationalism, their enthusiasm is only short-lived and vanishes into thin air at the first sign of opposition. Day-to-day problems, domestic or professional, engage their full time. "What does it matter to me whether Hinduism thrives or is destroyed? Why should I offend a powerful church dignitary or a christian friend in trying to counteract his proselytising efforts. Let me feather my own nest and leave my religion severely alone." This is the guiding principle of the actions of most of our Hindu leaders. Mr. Rajaratnam, alone of all his contemporaries, ordered his life and actions in a different key. Spurning all personal comforts and counting no cost too great, he has placed himself entirely in the service of a great cause. He has sacrificed a very lucrative practice at the Bar. He cared not for the judicial appointments which were easily within his reach. He answered his religion's call and has worked zealously and indefatigably in its cause, tearing down all opposition both from within and from without. Those of us who know him, know only too well, what frugal life he leads and how little he has provided for himself and his family; a man who, if he wished it, might now be leading a comfortable life, surrounded

by all the luxury that wealth could procure. Gratitude is a quality not foreign to the Hindus. But it is not mere lip gratitude that is needed. It is the duty of all true and loyal Hindus to realise how much Hinduism owes to this great worker and assist him whole-heartedly in the great work he is doing.

Mr. Natesan's Record

Mr. Natesan is Principal of Parameshwara College and a member of the State Council and of the Executive Committee of Education. He has great achievements to his credit. Parameshwara College and Ramanathan College are today the leading institutions in the north, if not in the island. The teachers are all paid regularly on the 10th of each month, without any cut in their salaries. Of course, teachers may willingly contribute a substantial part of their salaries to the college funds. The funds of the colleges are sound. A debt of Rs. 20,000 is nothing for colleges of great standing, having on their boards wealthy men like messrs Natesan and Mahadeva. A Classical School has been established at Parameshwara with a highly qualified staff, including a Ph. D., whose entire salary is paid by Government. Of course, these teachers assist in the running of Parameshwara College also. What if there is already a first-rate Classical School run by the Hindu Board within half a mile of Parameshwara College, and doing more efficient work? Mrs. Natesan, irrespective of her qualifications, is Principal at Ramanathan College and obviously runs it very efficiently. What other mortal could have made use of his position in the Executive Committee of Education for securing such great benefits to the twin institutions founded by Sir P. Ramanathan? Why call it impudence, when this man, who runs institutions so efficiently, thinks it his duty to expose the abuses in the Hindu Board? On the other hand we should show our gratitude to him by unanimously electing him the next Manager for Hindu Board schools. The only danger is that the Christians would so fraternise with their Hindu friends that, very soon, the differences between Hindu and Christian would disappear. What does it matter? The two religions would merge into one, and all the present religious feuds would cease. Is this not a consummation to be devoutly wished and prayed for? (To be Continued)

Rs. 9000 Worth Of Beedy Tobacco Seized

Point Pedro, Friday.

The Customs launch 'Lynx' with the Assistant Preventive Officer and the staff of Point Pedro seized a "ballam" with 32 bags of beedy tobacco last night on the seas off Kankesanthurai.

The Tandal one Velum Mylum and six others have been arrested and will be dealt with under the Customs Ordinance. The 32 bags of Beedy Tobacco duty involved nearly Rs. 9000 and the ballam will be confiscated. (Cor)

POONA RESOLUTION AND AFTER

RAJAJI'S LETTER TO GANDHIJI

COUNTRY WELCOMED THE POONA OFFER

Bombay, Sep. 29.

A LETTER from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to Mahatma Gandhi on his article on Mr. Rajagopalachari in last week's "Harijan" regarding the Congress decision is published in today's issue of the "Harijan". In this communication Mr. Rajagopalachari returns to the Poona resolution and what happened later, thanks to the attitude of the British Government.

The following is the text of the letter:

My Dear Gandhiji,

I had the advantage of reading the leading article of September 22 in manuscript at Poona through the courtesy of Shri Chandrasekhar. I quite understand why you wrote the article, but I wished I could stop its publication or add my remarks to it. Reading the article in print now I think, I had better explain my position.

I do not feel that you exposed me to any ridicule. I was not worried over the attacks made at Bombay on the Poona resolution. I am not the least bit sorry for the Poona resolution. It expressed what we felt was the right thing to do under the circumstances. The British Government did not agree, and in consequence, the proposal has failed. That, however, does not make any difference as to the validity of the reasons that led to it.

Reaction in the Country

Almost the entire body of intelligent public opinion in India welcomed the Poona resolution. You, of course, considered it wrong because it involved participation in the war, be it even for the defence of India. There were some who feared that the resolution might be accepted by the British Government and involve us in co-operation with Britain which was distasteful to them. There are some people for whom the deciding consideration is success. They feel it a disgrace to make a proposal which is turned down. There are again some who desire the maturing of chaos in which alone they see hope for the future of our country, and they would oppose anything that would retard the progress of this fermentation of chaos. Barring these groups the vast body of enlightened opinion in the country enthusiastically approved of the proposal made at Poona, namely, that, if Britain acknowledged the right of India to the status of an independent nation and set up a truly National Government composed of leaders of the various groups among the present elected legislators in the Central Assembly, the deadlock should stand resolved.

India and the War

You hold the view that the Congress should, as from now, work for the abolition of war. The fulfilment of our national goal is inextricably connected, according to you, with that mission. You are, therefore, of opinion that it is a grievous error to participate in the present war effort under any condi-

tions. I believe also that the world should reach peace and abolish wars as soon as possible, but the pathway to it lies, in my opinion, in education in the highest sense in international co-operation and not in finding alternative weapons to defeat one another's ambitions and aims. Unlike you, I do not feel glad that the British rejected our offer on the ground that it has saved us our pacifism.

I do not support the Bombay resolution because the Poona resolution was wrong. My support is based on the following grounds.

It is wrong for the British to declare that the Indian people were in a state of conflict with any other nation without asking them about it. War does not mean only payment of some money and manufacturing munitions. It can easily lead up to all that is happening in London, and should be dealt with on that footing. Four hundred millions of human beings cannot be thrown into such a condition against their own will or without their being asked about it. It is possible for us to recognise the justice of Britain's case against Germany without having to join in it and extend the tragedy beyond the necessary limits. America refuses to enter the war though it may give judgment in favour of Britain. We have not entered the Sino-Japanese War in spite of the justice of China's cause.

The Poona proposal sought to make participation consistent with self-respect and fruitful. But the proposal was rejected by the British Government. India is, therefore, entitled to refuse to participate in the war. But she is forced to contribute and participate on the basis that India is an Imperial possession without any independent status or the right to choose between war and neutrality. The case for Britain is that the help taken from India is voluntary. This claim can be justified, or at least the objection can be reduced to the minimum, if those who preach non-participation are not suppressed by imprisonment. It could then be claimed that such Indian co-operation that comes in spite of such appeals against participation is truly voluntary. This much should be conceded to mitigate the offence of dragging the Indian people into the horrors of a modern war without their consent.

Gandhiji's Comment

Mahatma Gandhi makes the following observation on the above letter:—

"Rajaji would not be Rajaji, if he took notice of ridicule. From his own stand point his position is unassailable. But it therefore does not cease to be a denial of the last twenty years' past of the Congress. If the Poona gesture had received the response it deserved, from being peace-minded the Congress would suddenly have become war-minded—a feat which even Rajaji would have failed to perform. But all this is past. Nor is it relevant to my confession and Rajaji's postscript.

U. S. To Take Firm Stand?

Appeasement Policy Towards Japan Useless

Washington, Monday.

THERE appears to be some difference of opinion within the State Department regarding the future American attitude following the Axis-Japan pact.

While the speech of Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, at Cleveland held the door open for a peaceful agreement with Japan, little progress is expected in that direction.

Japan's attitude is expected to be one of continuing to ignore American rights and interests, and trying to placate her is held to be useless.

Talks with Australia and China

In that case many officials feel that the United States should abandon its former objections against advance commitments and make clear that if the re-opening of the Burma road by Britain should lead to a Japanese attack on British territory, the United States would not confine itself to verbal protests.

From the political point of view, it is felt that it might be wiser to wait until after the forthcoming elections unless conditions become worse. Australia and China would be consulted when matters reached the point when definite policies could be suggested.

Re-Opening Burma Road

There are increasing indications that Britain will re open the Burma road, it is believed here.

In reply to a question at a Press Conference whether the United States would welcome such a move, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that there was no change in the policy of the United States since he expressed the Government's opposition to the closing of the road in July.

Some observers are speculating whether America's \$25,000,000 (£6,250,000) loan to China last week might have been granted on the understanding that the road would be re-opened.

Mr. Cordell Hull, asked today about reports circulating here that the United States contemplates sending warships on a "goodwill" visit to Australia and New Zealand, replied that no definite proposals had as yet been made in connection with the general discussions and that an exchange of views was now in progress with Britain on the Far Eastern situation.

Next D. M and S. S.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Health has unanimously recommended the appointment of Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services, to the post of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services when it falls vacant upon the retirement of Dr. S. T. Gunasekera in March, 1940.

Dr. Gunasekera had stated in his recommendation that Dr. Chellappah was the only suitable man in the Department to fill the post.

MR. COREA WILL DISCUSS TOBACCO DUTY

MEETING OF CIGAR WORKERS ASSOCIATION

MEASURES TO REHABILITATE CIGAR INDUSTRY

A PROPER organisation, standardisation and grading of cigars, and the improvement of the conditions of cigar workers were the remedies prescribed for the resuscitation of the Jaffna cigar industry by several speakers at the inaugural meeting of the Ceylon Cigar Workers' Association held at the Vivekananda Society Hall on Sunday.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, who presided, said that the present plight of the industry had been attributed to a change in the tastes of smokers and the competition from cheap cigarettes.

Therefore, the cigar manufacturers should try to adapt themselves to the changed conditions.

It might be useful to consider whether governmental action for the purpose of standardising the cigar should be adopted. Their Association could, he suggested, canvas support for such a proposal and submit a scheme.

He hoped to be able to discuss the question of the duty on Ceylon tobacco in Travancore on his forthcoming visit to that State.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam said that those engaged in the cigar industry were partly to blame for the present state of affairs because they had not taken steps to cater to the changing tastes of cigar smokers.

He suggested that tobacco growers and cigar manufacturers should organise themselves and make a joint effort to improve the quality of the cigars, introduce a grading system, prohibit the sale of cigars which did not bear an approved stamp, fix minimum wages for employees and popularise the Jaffna cigar among the labouring classes.

Messrs. S. Natesan, H. Nalliah and Pundit Raja Iyanar also spoke.

REINFORCEMENTS TO MALAYA

Australian Air Force There

Singapore, Monday.

Units of the Royal Australian air force, equipped with modern fighters and bombers of outstanding performance, are now stationed in Malaya, it is officially announced here. They form powerful reinforcements and greatly strengthen the defences of Malaya. Declaring that a considerable supply of pilots, ground crews and machines are available from Australia, the announcement adds: "This gives the people of Malaya increased confidence in this country's capacity to defend itself".

Death of Point Pedro Proctor

Mr. K. Muttukumar

Point Pedro, Monday.

The death occurred late last night of Mr. K. Muttukumar, at his residence at Puloly West, Point Pedro. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. P. Kandapper, landed proprietor, Point Pedro. He had his early education at Hartley College, Point Pedro and later at St. Thomas' College, Mt. Lavinia. He was a member of the staff of Hartley College, Point Pedro for some time. Then he was enrolled as a Proctor in 1917 and continued to practise in the Courts at Point Pedro and Jaffna. He was the leading Proctor and had the largest practice both Criminal and Civil. He took an active part in the public life of the Island. He was for many years President Youth League, Vadamradchy, Vice President Hartley College O. B. A., President, Proctors' Association, Point Pedro, and a senior Vice President of Point Pedro Lawyers' Association and a Commissioner of Oaths. He was also a member of the Committee appointed by the Town Hall Conference to negotiate a settlement with the Sinhalese. He was a most popular figure and was loved and honoured by the public. He was one who, devoted to religion attained a high spiritual level. He gave his services ungrudgingly to the deserving, irrespective of caste or creed or position in life.

The funeral rites were performed at his residence by his two sons with Sri Sabapathy Kurukal as the officiating priest. The bier was carried to the Cemetery where Mr. Simon Rodrigo, District Judge and the members of the Point Pedro Bar acted as the pall bearers. He was interred in Hindu form called 'Samadhi', accorded to persons who have attained a high spiritual level.

The following were the mourners with his widow and three sons: S. Ponniah (father-in-law) P. Mailvaganam, P. Subramaniam (brother-in-law) M. Esurapatham Proctor (Nephew) P. Navarathnarajah (Nephew) Dr. C. Sabapathipillai (mother-in-law) V. Ponniah (cousin) P. V. Senathirajah (cousin) and N. Ponniah Advocate (brother-in-law) P. Thiruvavukaisu (nephew). The funeral was largely attended.

Reference to Mr. K. Muttukumar's death was made in the Point Pedro District Court on Saturday, when Mr. Simon Rodrigo, District Judge came on the Bench, in the presence of the Point Pedro Bar. Advocate Mr. K. S. Rajandram addressing the Judge said:—"Sir, Mr. K. Muttukumar, a member of your Court passed away last night. He was recognised as the best civil and criminal lawyer, not only at Point Pedro but in the whole of Jaffna District. He was a man of integrity and an example and inspiration to the younger lawyers. He was the leader of the Bar. He was the President of the Proctors' Association, Point Pedro and Vice President of the Lawyers' Association." Mr. Rajandram requested that a minute be recorded which should be conveyed

to Mr. Muthukumar's widow and children.

The Judge replying said:—

"Mr. Rajandram and Gentlemen, I desire to associate myself in the fullest possible manner on behalf of the Judicial Bench, with everything you have said, with reference to the late Mr. Muthukumar.

"Mr. Muthukumar belonged to a respectable family of Puloly, Point Pedro, and I see that today the whole of Point Pedro is in mourning. He was a great lawyer unsurpassed in his own field. I know him for the last nine years. He was a man of extraordinary talents and I have learnt from him many Civil laws which other Proctors were not aware of. His passing away at this premature age of 49 had deprived us of benefitting by his legal lore and vast experience. He will ever be remembered amongst us with feelings of respect, affection and reverence." He (the District Judge) directed that a copy of the minute be forwarded to the members of the bereaved family. The Court adjourned after hearing important cases for the lawyers to attend the funeral. (Cor.)

Temperance in the North

Point Pedro, Tuesday

This week was observed as Temperance Week at Point Pedro. A well-planned out programme was gone through under the Patronage of Rev. M. S. Chinniah. Public meetings, Group Discussions and individual talks were used. Essay and story writing contests were organised for the benefit of the young.

An Inter-School Concert was organised; various schools in the area contributed items showing the evils of intemperance and also the way to overcome this evil. It was also agreed to organise a Palmyrah Product Association to adopt scientific methods for bettering and advertising these products. The Asst. Director of Commerce and Industries Mr. E. C. Paul has promised through Mr. Sam T. Solomons, President, Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha his support in the matter. It was agreed that such an association could undertake fresh adventures in this direction on a co-operative basis. If this is done well, use of fermented palmyrah toddy would be lessened to a great extent. (Cor.)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The Keerimalai Evening Pool

Sir,—Having of late been to Keerimalai to have a bathe in the swimming pool with some of my friends and relatives, I was not a little disappointed when I found that we were not allowed to jump into the water. When, in other places elevated platforms are raised by the side of swimming pools to enable young men to learn the art of jumping into the water not only for the pleasure of it, but that they might turn out to be useful citizens and be of great service in accidental drowning, when the whole world is encouraging this art, in Jaffna not only to discourage it but to check it through a blindly dutiful man on duty is something very ridiculous. Are the Village Committee members concerned very narrow minded? Do they want the young men of Jaffna when they see a man drowning to stand aside and cry like old women without jumping into the water, and saving the man? For, how can they dare to jump into the water unless they know the art of keeping themselves afloat without going deep into the water in the act of jumping. Even if they should dare they would be making the drowning man go deeper. Therefore I do fervently hope that the Village Committee concerned would cease to enforce this and some of the other absurd rules.

I am,

Yours Etc.,

A. SENATHIRAJAH,

Urumpirai North,
25-9-40.

Musical Concert At Point Pedro

Point Pedro, Monday.

Under the Patronage of Mr. C. Thanabalasingam, Proctor, Point Pedro, a party of Indian Amateur musicians consisting of Miss. G. V. Chellam and Messrs. K. Krishnaswamy, K. Lechimanan and M. Sangarathas gave some musical items in the Velautham Puloly Boys English school hall, Point Pedro on Saturday at 9 p.m. to a crowded audience. The items were highly appreciated by the audience.

Miss G. V. Chellam was presented with a Gold Medal by Mr. Thanabalasingam who said that music was born in India our Motherland. They the Tamils should co-operate with their motherland in all activities and specially in Oriental Music. He thanked the party for having given them a pleasant time.

The party are on a holiday tour round Ceylon and they hope to spend few days at Colombo and Kandy before they leave for India. (Cor.)

Asst. Clerk V. T. Mallakam

Applications for the post of asst. clerk in the office of the Village Tribunal of Jaffna Vallikamm-Vadamradchi will be received by the Government Agent of the Northern Province, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on 12 October 1940. The post is non-pressurable. Applications from local residents will be preferred.

NOTICE

TO PERSONS WITH RELATIONS IN THE MALAY STATES

By writing the letters "GLT" before the address of Telegrams to Malaya they are accepted at the Special Cheap Rate of Rs. 3-50 for 12 words, plus 30 cents for each extra word.

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INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

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For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI,
Siroff.

V. 89 A, 21-11-39—20-11-40. (1/8)

Farewell to Mr. Sadasiva Iyer

Kandy Function

A large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th inst. at the 'Tamil Home' Kandy to bid farewell on his departure to Jaffna to Brahma Sree J. T. Sadasiva Iyer and family. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Iyer and family were received on arrival by the President and Secretaries and others. Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer and Miss. Sadasiva Iyer were presented with chendus by the Misses Velupillai and Nagappah and Mr. Iyer was garlanded by Mr. S. Sabaratnam, Retired Town Overseer, Kandy. Refreshments were served lavishly and proceedings commenced with Thevaran, Gate Muhandiram N. Canaganayagam, M. M. C., presiding. The president dwelt at length extolling the sterling qualities of the departing guest whose signal service to the Saiva Maha Sabha especially to the study circle during the last three years by conducting a well attended and regular religious class was a monument of excellent work in the cause of Tamil language and Hinduism. Mr. V. D. Paul Raj B. A. M. M. C. said that Mr. Sadasiva Iyer was a model Inspector and that there was a remarkable affinity between him (Mr. Iyer) and the teachers Mr. S. Thangarajah, Advocate, said Mr. Iyer possessed saintliness of character, scholarship, and culture, the like of which it was indeed difficult to find anywhere. Messrs. P. Balasubramanian, Proctor S. C., S. Muthiah, Land Clerk, Kachcheri, P. Ambalavanar, M. Sinnathamby, K. Balasubramaniya Kurukkal and A. Navarathna Rajah also spoke, all agreeing that Mr. Sadasiva Iyer was ably fitted with great distinction the gap left by the late Sree La Sree Arunaga Navalar, Hindu Reformer and Tamil Scholar, and that Mr. Iyer would for ever live in the memory of the sons and daughters not only in the Tamil speaking Provinces but also the whole of Lanka and even India, F. M. S. and other countries.

An address was read and presented by Mr. A. K. Velupillai on behalf of the Saiva Maha Sabha to Mr. Iyer. Songs specially composed for the occasion were sung by Messrs. J. V. Muthiah, V. Kanapathipillai, K. Sampanthar and A. K. Vellappillai.

Rising amidst applause Mr. Sadasiva Iyer who was visibly moved by the demonstration of regard, affection and goodwill repeated suitably on his behalf and on behalf of Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer, Miss. Iyer and bade goodbye to their numerous friends assembled.

With a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. A. Navarathna Rajah the meeting came to a close at 6.30 p.m. with the singing of Thevaran. (Cor.)

Egypt to Act

Cairo, Monday.

There is a possibility that Egypt will place an embargo on cotton exports to Japan as the result of the pact between Japan and the Axis Powers, according to the newspaper, 'El Ahran'.

Personal

Adigar A. Naganathan will be away at Kandy till the 20th inst.

GLOW WORM COMMISSIONAIRES

British Scientists Produce Light From Nowhere

If the electric supply should fail in one of Britain's air raid precaution control centres, the various dials and instruments will continue to glow without any apparent agency.

This "light in darkness" is the result of research by British scientists into the possibilities of "luminescence," the technical name for any light which does not spring from normal sources, such as the glow worm's.

By the action of "black" glass mercury vapour discharge lamps which provide a use for rays hitherto wasted, surfaces covered with certain powders glow with an astonishing range of colours, producing new effects as it were by magic. If phosphorescent materials are added to the powders, the coated surface continues to shine for several hours after the lamps are switched off. Hence the significance of these new materials if applied to wartime control centres where the normal electric supply may be cut off.

The dangers of collision with sandbag walls or lamp posts in Britain's blackout are also largely avoided if obstructions are treated with paint containing phosphorescent powders, so throwing off a light to warn pedestrians.

Such is the progress made with this "glow worm" technique that not only will control dials show up when all other light fails, but also "exit" and other direction signs and features in hotel and cinema lounges can also be made to glow, down to the last button on the commissionaire's tunic.

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

Mr. Pai Interviewed In Madras

Madras, Sep. 27.

Interviewed immediately on his arrival, Mr. Pai said that he agreed that the period of four and a half years that he was in Ceylon as the Government of India's Agent was one of the most important in the history of Indo-Ceylon relations. "It was a pity" he said, "that during this period some occasions had arisen for the disturbance of the age-old traditional relations that had subsisted between the two countries". He continued that when he left Ceylon, all sections of the population, both Indians and other communities, were full of hope that the conference between the Ministers of Ceylon and the representatives of the Government of India which is being convened at Delhi at the request of Ceylon will help to solve all the difficulties and pave the way for securing a lasting maintenance of the traditional relations.

Mr. Pai said that both he and Mrs. Pai were much struck by the expressions of goodwill and friendly regard on the part of all sections of the population in Ceylon, particularly on the eve of their departure.

After a few days' stay in Madras, Mr. Pai, who is on four months' leave, will go to South Canara but his presence may be utilised in connection with the forthcoming Indo-Ceylon Conference in Delhi in November.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 921. In the matter of the estate of the late Visaladchy wife of Sinnathamby Velupillai of Analaitivu Deceased.

Sinnathamby Velupillai of Analaitivu Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Coomaraswamy
2. Manonmany daughter of Velupillai
3. Velupillai Sethukavalar
4. Velupillai Thuraisamy
5. Velupillai Kubathasan all of Analaitivu Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd to 5th minor Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of August 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd to 5th Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings and Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of October 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 26th day of August 1940. Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge.

(O. 54, 3 & 7-10-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 923. In the matter of the estate of the late Ramanathar Swaminathan of Delft West Deceased.

Chinnammah widow of Ramanathar Swaminathan of Delft West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Swaminathan Dharmaratnam
2. Sivagamiammah daughter of Swaminathan
3. Suntharammah daughter of Swaminathan
4. Sivagnapathy daughter of Swaminathan
5. Poovaneswari daughter of Swaminathan
6. Thanaledchmy daughter of Swaminathan
7. Swaminathan Thirunayukarasu
8. Ramanathar Sundarampillai all of Delft West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of September 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 7th Respondents for the purpose of representing the said minors in this Administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as widow of the said deceased unless the said Respondent shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of October 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 3rd day of September 1940, District Judge,

(O. 56, 3 & 7-10-40)

GLASS FOR AIR RAID SHELTERS

Abraham Lincoln's Grand-Nephew Pioneers New Invention

Abraham Lincoln's grand-nephew is one of two young British architects who have opened up a new field of investigation by using glass instead of steel as the reinforcement in concrete.

He is Mr. John Abraham Lincoln, one-time pursuer on liners, civil servant and journalist. His 83-years-old partner is Mr. A. W. Soden, A.R.I.B.A.

As soon as the war began, Soden and Lincoln began to search for a substitute for steel for reinforcement. Their tests showed that, besides being cheaper, glass actually has some technical advantages over steel, and that it will probably be used in the future for the sake of its own qualities, not merely as a wartime substitute.

Glass reinforced concrete will carry four times the maximum load required by the Home Office for air raid shelters. Further tests are being carried out for spans up to 18 feet.

The glass, which is not specially strengthened in any way, is in strips cut from the edge of the glass as it comes from the rolling mill, a feature being that the outside edge, known as the selvedge, being fire-finished and not cut, is stronger for reinforcement purposes than glass which has been cut, polished or refined.

Thus material can be used which is ordinarily broken up for remelting.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 826. In the matter of the late Margaret wife of Saverimuttu Jacob Rajadurai of Main Street, Jaffna. Deceased.

1. Saverimuttu Jacob Rajadurai of Main Street, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Rajadurai Raymond Selvaratnam, and
2. Soosanapillai widow of Saverimuttu both of Main Street, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the aforesaid deceased be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the deceased, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 29th day of April 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of April 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO

District Judge

Time to show cause extended for 28-10-1940

Initialled C. C.

District Judge.

(O. 55, 3 & 7-10-40)

The Kataragama Devale Management

(Continued from page 1)

also filed, of these 7 were on mortgage bonds and 12 on promissory notes.

Income Tax and Estate Duty.—Sixty-two income tax returns were prepared by the Department and forwarded to the Commissioner of Income Tax and a sum of Rs. 15,794.59 paid as income tax. Ten declarations of property relating to estate duty were filed during the year, and a sum of Rs. 8,056.68 paid as estate duty and interest.

Investments.—Out of the moneys available to the credit of 28 trusts a sum of Rs. 236,376.20 was invested during the course of the year. The following is a classified statement of the investments:—

	Rs.	cts.
(1) Ceylon Government Loan 3½ per cent stock	47,701	25
(2) Sterling Securities	88,694	98
(3) Mortgage bonds	29,000	0
(4) Bank of Ceylon fixed deposits	27,677	8
(5) Saving Bank	22,037	43
(6) Loan Board	14,265	46
(7) State Mortgage Bank	7,000	0
	236,376	20

The sums lent on mortgages carry interest at 6 and 7 per cent, the default rate being 8 per cent. By notification in the *Government Gazette* of February 5, 1940, the Bank of Ceylon was added at my instance to the list of banks appointed for the purposes of the Ordinance.

Charitable Trusts.—The Manning Prize for English was won by Miss. H. Gunawathy of Vincent Girls' School, Batticaloa, and the Brayne Prize for mathematics by S. Selvadurai of Central College, Batticaloa. The Don Adrian Wanigasekera prize for Buddhist monks was awarded to Hattota Medhananda Thero of Vidyodaya Pirivena, Maligakanda. The Public Trustee desires to record his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Ven'ble Baddegama Piyaratana Nayaka Thero, the principal, who held the examination. From the Rupesinghe Trust seven scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,249.96 were awarded as follows:—two each at the Vidyodaya College, Royal College and Ananda College and one at the University College. Two scholarships of the total value of Rs. 800 were awarded from the Batticaloa Paddy Bank Trust, one at the University College and the other at St. Michael's College, Batticaloa.

During the year a sum of Rs. 135 was paid out of the income of the Florence Senevitane Bhikshu Relief Trust Fund of Rs. 4,000, established for giving medical aid and relief to Theros residing at Vidyodaya Pirivena, Colombo.

The Advisory Board of the Namasivayam Trust (consisting of Messrs. J. Tyagarajah, M.M.C., A. Sellamuttu, M. B. E., and S. Natesan M. S. C., with the Public Trustee as Chairman) met once during the year. Extensive im-

Post-War Problems

(Continued from page 1)

in with the modern world in peace or in war.

"What of India"?

If these changes are likely or almost inevitable in a country like Britain, what will happen in India? Obviously, the problems of poverty, unemployment, low standards of living are far more serious here. Some people thought that the war may bring a temporary prosperity to Indian Industry and to the agricultural producers. This may well have taken place, though this would have been no solution of any major problem. As a matter of fact, the hopes of our industrialists and of the mercantile community have not materialised and there is wide-spread disappointment. Even as compared to the war of 1914-18, developments in India have been slow in these directions. Political considerations apparently come in the way and British vested interests disapprove of the growth of Indian industry.

Recently, there has been much talk of the establishment of an automobile factory in India, as also of an aeroplane factory. It appeared that both these would materialise soon. But even stress and difficulty of the war has not essentially altered the outlook of the British Government towards India, and all manner of obstructions are continually being raised to any real progress in this country. (Roy's Weekly)

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

provements costing over Rs. 6,000 were carried out at Valliamman Temple, Kataragama from the funds of this trust. The thanks of the Public Trustee and of the Board are once again due to Mr. S. Mahadeva A. M. I. C. E., Engineering Assistant, Public Works Department, for his keen interest and invaluable assistance in carrying out the terms of this trust.

The Advisory Board of the Joseph Hawke Charity Fund (consisting of the Chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Planters' Association of Ceylon Rev. Canon G. B. Ekanayake, D. D. and the Public Trustee as Chairman), met twice during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was distributed to three charitable institutions.

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