

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LII.

'Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1940.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 52.

GANDHI-LINLITHGOW TALKS

FAILED TO BREAK "STEEL WALL OF RESERVE"

CONGRESS A NATIONAL BODY

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI)

"IN the correspondence between H. E. the Viceroy and myself announcing the breakdown in the talks, I have said in my letter that I would make a public statement covering matters not referred to in my letter.

"Before I do so I think it is necessary for my purpose to say a few words regarding Lord Linlithgow. He is straight in his talk and always deliberate and economical in his language. He is never equivocal, never leaves you in doubt as to his meaning. He conveys the most unpalatable decisions with a calmness and courtesy which for the moment make you think that you have heard no harsh or hard decision. He listens to your argument with a patience and attention I have never known any other Viceroy or high functionary to show in an equal measure. He is never ruffled and never discourteous. With all this, however, he is not to be easily moved from his position. He meets you with his decision on the matter under discussion already made. He takes care not to let you think that it is so. But there is no doubt about it that his decision is unchangeable. He is not receptive. He has amazing confidence in the correctness of his judgment. He does not believe in a gentleman's or any other agreement. I have always felt that after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, British satraps decided that there should be no more such pacts. Whatever they wanted to do, they should do independently. It shows either a high sense of justice or boundless self-assurance. I think it is the latter. He and I have become friends never to be parted by the differences between us as great as they can be.

"Holding such an opinion about the Viceroy it pains me to have to relate what I must of my impression of the talks

which have ended in a divergence which, in my opinion, was wholly avoidable. Acceptance of my proposal would have been no less beneficial to England than to India.

The Communal Excuse

"I went to Simla in the capacity of a representative and as a friend. As a friend, I presented him with my doubts as to certain acts of the British Government. To have them dissolved was necessary to enable me to determine my mental attitude which to me is more than any visible act. I felt that the putting up by the Viceroy and then the Secretary of State of want of agreement by the Congress with the Princes, the Muslim League and even the scheduled classes as a barrier to the British recognition of India's right to freedom was more than unjust to the Congress and the Indian people.

"I told the Viceroy that these three represented class or communal interest whereas the Congress represented no particular class; it was a purely national organisation striving to represent India as a whole. And therefore, the Congress had always maintained that it would abide by the verdict of a National Assembly elected on the basis of the broadest franchise. It had further declared its intention to abide by the vote of the separate Muslim electorate so far as special Muslim rights were concerned. Therefore, it was wrong to speak as if Muslim rights needed special safeguards as against the Congress.

People's Interests and The Princes

"The same thing applied to the Sikhs. The Princes of the present day were a creation of the British Government to subserve British interest. As against the plea that the British were bound by special treaty

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"THE YELLOW PERIL"

THE FOUR STAGES OF JAPAN — AMERICAN WAR

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF HAWAII

THE American people have brought disgrace upon us, Japanese, who with a history of some 3,000 years, have never been subjected to any insult from a foreign country.

No nation in the world respects honour to a higher degree than the Japanese. No wonder that the Japanese treat the Americans as their enemy. The two nations have not gone to war with each other, but the Japanese cannot possibly bring themselves to regard the Americans as their friends. It was Americans who manifested considerable displeasure at Japan's advances in East Asia. They have subjected us to manifold indignities.

When and where a Japanese-American war will be fought, we cannot say. If the United States of America carries out her traditional China policy to a full extent, then she is bound to clash with Japan sooner or later on the China question, which is vital to the existence of this country.

We shall have to settle the question by force of arms, if diplomatic negotiations fail.

Hawaii—Strategic Point

This brings us to a consideration of a possible war with America. No matter from what motives hostilities may come to be opened, or whether we assume the offensive or the defensive, there can be no doubt that Hawaii will be the most important strategic point: in a war between America and Japan.

Success or failure in the struggle for this strategic point will prove a decisive factor in the war. With the Hawaiian Islands as her base of operations, America could bomb Tokyo or Osaka without much difficulty, provided she uses aeroplanes and airships of superior quality. But if, on the contrary, Japan occupies the islands, her fleet would find itself in a position not only to assume the offensive, but also to bomb the cities on the west coast of America.

In a war with America, there-

fore, we must at all costs, even with a sacrifice of a few vessels, take possession of Hawaii. The distance between Hawaii and the American continent is a little smaller than that between the islands and Japan. This would mean that at the outbreak of hostilities, the American fleet or fleets of warships would be able to get to the islands before the Japanese, insofar as both fleets have the same speed. For this reason, our navy must needs possess ships far speedier than America.

If the main squadron of America were in the Hawaiian waters at the outbreak of war, then a clash between the American and Japanese main fleets would have to take place somewhere between the islands and Yokohama. Should our navy emerge victorious from this battle, it would be able to occupy Hawaii, and its subsequent operations would be facilitated.

The opposite result of this battle would compel the Japanese navy to remain on the defensive and would render its operations extremely difficult. The great thing is, therefore, for Japan to see that hostilities are opened before the main strength of the American fleet is brought to Hawaii and that her naval operations take place with lightning speed.

Next Step

The struggle for Hawaii thus constitutes the first stage of a Japanese-American war. On the assumption that Hawaii was captured by our navy, the Japanese forces would undertake, as the next step, the task of destroying the Panama Canal and the main squadron of America. Landing on the Pacific coast of America would then become easy.

Attacks should be made on the Canal by an effective air fleet. The destruction of the Canal and the American fleet would literally be half the battle. Thus would end the second period of the war.

The third period would begin with a landing of Japanese forces on the western coast of the

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1940

DRESS REFORM

THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS has thought fit to revive the question of national dress for Ceylonese—a question which created a good deal of flutter in the South some years ago. Mr. P. DE S. KULARATNE, the well-known educationist who was in the vanguard of the movement at that time, succeeded to an appreciable extent in popularising the form of dress he now wears—the veshti, banian and shawl. This did not find favour with certain Sinhalese leaders, chief among whom was SIR BARON JAYATILAKE who preferred the European costume to the one advocated by the reformers and pooh-pooched the idea of a national costume. Undaunted the reformers carried on their campaign. As a result of it, one can now find in the South many educated young men who have discarded the Western costume in preference for the “national” costume of the reformers. This mode of dress has been growing popular since, and with the example of the several Indian patriots who have visited these shores, and its adoption by certain Ministers and Members of the State Council, Ceylonese too have, in general, come to look upon it and adopt it as their “national dress”. It is amusing to reflect a little on the past. Time was when this form of dress was almost taboo in Government departments and an object of ridicule in the towns in South Ceylon, particularly Colombo. The European dress, therefore, remained until recently as the only respectable form of dress, and this idea was very widely prevalent more in the South than in other parts of the Island. But with the example of the Indian national leaders and of that of prominent politicians in this country, the halo round the Western garb has vanished, and it is no longer regarded as the only “gentleman’s” apparel. The “national” dress has also come to be regarded as a civilised form of dress that could be worn even at state functions. We are happy to recall here that during the early days of the dress reform movement officers in the Postal department played a great and prominent part and they were, if we are not mistaken, the pioneers in the dress reform movement in the Government departments. The Government too had been made to declare that it had no objection to its officers wearing the “national” costume. What

was thus a rarity in Government offices some years back, is now happily a common sight—the clerk with national costume at an office desk. We, therefore, fail to see what need there is for the Ceylon National Congress to broach this subject of national dress again, instead of popularising the already accepted form of national dress by carrying on a campaign in its favour. Ceylon which is culturally linked up with India cannot think of a different form of costume which she can call national. No other dress, simpler and more economical and more becoming at ordinary and special functions than the one obtaining now, can be designed, in keeping with the traditions of the people. The masses of the people have used it for generations and this in itself is a test by which one can certainly call the dress national.

Stanley School, Jaffna

We understand that the Primary classes in the above School will be abolished from January 1941 and the School will be made post-primary with classes up to the Junior School Certificate. This step has been taken with a view to giving a commercial bias to the entire curriculum. It is proposed further to have a commercial class studying for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. We welcome the introduction of this type of vocational education though there are other institutions in Jaffna where there are commercial classes in charge of “keen and energetic commercial teachers.” The circular letter of the Divisional Inspector, Northern Division, is prefaced with the proposal for the establishment of a Polytechnic in Jaffna by a Committee of certain Principals and other masters, formed at the instance of Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. We hope the Department of Education will not feel satisfied that by the conversion of the Stanley School it will meet the wants of the Peninsula which the committee desired to supply. We very much doubt the success of the school up to the J. S. C. classes; for when the Primary classes are abolished, it is obvious that students will not be attracted to the Post-primary classes at Stanley from other schools which they had been already attending. The net result of the proposed scheme, we visualise, will be an utter failure up to the J. S. C. classes, and a very doubtful venture towards the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. If the proposed change is effected, we fear the whole scheme will fail for want of primary classes. We would draw the attention of the Department of Education to this aspect of the question.

WEEK BY WEEK

OUR COUNCILLORS' WORK

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

SOME take objection to my remarks about the Jaffna Councillors' record of work in the State Council for the economic regeneration of Jaffna. These critics are at pains to give an imposing list of the many occasions when our Councillors cried themselves hoarse on behalf of Jaffna. The signal failure of our Councillors is a sad commentary on their ability to formulate and carry through the Council measures of lasting benefit to Jaffna. My contention is that our representatives have been so many Don Quixotes tilting at windmills. Each member formed a party of his own and thought that he alone was the voice of Jaffna. In no measure affecting Jaffna was there unanimity among the Jaffna members themselves. On the other hand they violently felt at each other's throats for the leadership of Jaffna. In the matter of the re-opening of the Northern ports, each member wanted a port opened in his own constituency. The Minister was in a quandary to decide between these rival claims. He appealed in vain to the members to settle the matter among themselves. Finally the Minister decided in favour of Kayts and yet our Councillors opposed this. The battle royal over the causeways is another illustration of my thesis. The Ministers smartly got over the difficulty and satisfied the Pooneryn and Pungudutivu champions by ordering a bit of work here and a bit of work there. Everyone knows the old story about the vote for relief of distress, how the Councillors haggled over that question and how the Minister concerned gave the lie direct to some of the claims of our representatives. The discussions over the much vexed question of a Municipality for Jaffna is yet another instance. While Messrs Ponnambalam and Natesan waxed eloquent for the

postponement of a Municipality, Mr. Mahadeva, the member for Jaffna observed a Sphinx-like silence and kept away from the Council at division time. We know what senseless opposition Mr. Ponnambalam put up to the Agricultural Quota Bill on the sole ground that it would prejudice Indian Big Business. Fortunately the Bill was passed. It has brought immense good to the cultivator including the Jaffna peasant. Yet Mr. Ponnambalam displayed more concern for the Indian interests than for those of the poor peasants and the agricultural development of the island. What good will more seats for Jaffna bring if men of this mentality are sent in larger numbers to the Council. Salvation of a community and country does not depend on the number of seats in the Legislature, but on the type and stamina of men who lead them. I can quote many more instances where our representatives failed in their duty by the Tamil community. Besides bleating in vain or raising the communal cry at every turn, our Councillors have so far never pressed a well considered and carefully formulated scheme for the good of the Peninsula, either through the Ministers or through private motion.

Futility of the Minority Front

Friday's election of an Acting Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce is yet another instance of the futility of the minority front as against the majority community. Out of a Committee of five with three minority members a member of the majority community was elected acting Minister without a contest, because two of these minority members preferred a Sinhalese to one of them. Mr. Sri Pathmanathan would have contested and won if only the Indian nominated member and the European nominated Member had supported him. This does not mean that I grouse because they have not voted for Mr. Sri Pathmanathan because he happens to be a member of a minority community. But what I would like to point out to our champions of fifty-fifty and a minority front is that all minority members will not join hands and that to create a minority front is beyond practical politics. Leaders of minority groups may render lip service to the cause of other minorities as Mr. Kerr's crocodile tears on behalf of minority Councillors languishing in the back benches because the majority community was communal. Yet when the time comes for any practical demonstration of this solicitude, it is not forthcoming. Tamils in particular to play into the hands of other minorities like the Europeans and Indians is suicidal and will only retard the political, and economic progress of this country.

What Next?

The Axis partners having failed in their offensive against the British Isles are turning their attention in other directions. The Axis pact with Japan is of more propaganda value than of anything else. With Spain still a neutral they have eyed

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association and the Old Boys' Day Celebrations will be held on Saturday, the 26th October 1940.

All Old Boys are cordially invited
8.00 a. m. Pooja.
9.00 a. m. Cricket Match (Old Boys vs College)
12.00 Noon Lunch by the College.
2.00 p. m. Annual General Meeting.
3.00 p. m. Volley Ball Match (Old Boys vs College.)
4.00 p. m. Group Photograph.
4.30 p. m. Principal's tea.
5.00 p. m. Football Match and Tennis (Old Boys vs College.)
8.00 p. m. Jubilee Dinner*

* The Dinner fee is Rs. 2/- per head. Members will be permitted to bring guests on an additional payment of Rs. 1/50 for each Lady guest and Rs. 2/- for each Gentleman guest. Those who wish to attend the Dinner and kindly requested to write to the Secretary enclosing the fee not later than Monday, the 21st October 1940.

V Sivasubramaniam,
Hony. Secretary.

Jaffna,
10th October, 1940.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REPLY TO MR. RAJARATNAM'S CHARGES

LEVIES FROM TEACHERS

Sir,—With reference to the report of a speech of Mr. S. Rajaratnam, erstwhile Manager of the Hindu Board of Education and at present Secretary of the Board, which appeared in the Press a few days ago and which was intended as a defence of himself against adverse comments in the State Council, we regret he has chosen to level the charges against us.

(1) of obtaining for the Principal of Parameshwara College a grant from Government in respect of the days he is absent from the College and (2) of obtaining regular contributions of the nature of a levy from the teachers under our management.

The Principal of Parameshwara College is not paid any salary for the days he is absent, nor does the Department of Education pay any grant in respect of those days, and further the days on which he is absent are not reckoned for purposes of pension.

The second charge made by Mr. Rajaratnam is equally unfounded. We have never made any levies on teachers' salaries.

Yours faithfully,

A. MAHADEVA,

S. NATESAN,

Colombo,
12th October, 1940.

"AN ABSOLUTELY FALSE STATEMENT"

Sir,—We wish to state for the information of the public that Mr. S. Rajaratnam's speech at Sri Walislingam Vidyasalai, Jaffna, reported in your paper recently, contained an absolutely false statement in regard to the teachers of Parameshwara College. He asks whether Messrs Mahadeva and Nadesan could deny the contributions the teachers of Parameshwara College made, thereby insinuating that the teachers of this college made contributions.

We wish to state that neither Messrs Mahadeva and Natesan, nor any one else connected with the institution ever got any contribution from us.

We are proud to state that at Parameshwara College no levy is made from the teachers under any pretext whatsoever.

We remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

V. Muttukumar,

M. Ambalawaser,

N. S. Muthuswami,

N. S. Raj,

P. W. Thambyrajah,

S. S. Ponniah,

M. Gnanaprakasam,

T. Pararajasingam,

S. Ponniah,

N. K. Bharati,

P. V. Sithambaram Sastrigal,

T. Kumaraswami Pillai,

S. Sannappu,

S. Arumugam.

Parameshwara College,
Jaffna, 7-10-40.

Obtaining Signatures?

Sir,
I understand on good sources that an ex-teacher of the Ramanathan College is busy obtaining signatures from teachers of the

Parameshwara and Ramanathan Colleges refuting the statement of Mr. S. Rajaratnam made recently against Messrs A. Mahadeva and Natesan.

Such signatures can be got from teachers serving under a Manager and a Principal.

Can this ex-teacher produce a statement to the similar effect from teachers who have severed connections from these colleges?

Yours truly,
"Veritas"

Vannarponnai East,
6th October 1940.

[Other letters on this subject are crowded out of this issue —Ed H. O.]

THE CIGAR INDUSTRY

Sir,—The spasmodic attempts at reviving the Jaffna Cigar Industry have not been successful so far. The Jaffna Association studied the whole question carefully and prepared a capital memorandum on this subject. Even the North Ceylon Cigar Workers' Federation which tried to adapt this memorandum was not able to improve it so that the perfect memorandum of the Jaffna Association happens to be the leading document on this subject. When the question of reviving the Industry was mooted in the State Council the writer sent copies of the Jaffna Association's memorandum to our Councillors. The State Council appointed a committee to consider the whole question which after a time reported somewhat as follows:—

No real purpose will be served by reviving the Cigar Industry as the Jaffna cheroot was popular with a past generation and even in its revived form it will not be able to meet the modern taste.

The above is not the final word on this urgent problem and let the Northerner do his utmost to revive this industry at an early date.

Yours etc
A Citizen.

Acting Minister

Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne, the Member for Matara, was elected to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce in the absence of Mr. G. C. S. Corea who left for Travancore on Thursday on his way to Delhi to attend the War Supplies Conference and the forthcoming Conference between Ministers from Ceylon and representatives of the Government of India.

The Jaffna Association

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Association will be held at the Jaffna Town Hall on Saturday, October 14, 1940, at 4 p.m.

Registered Unemployed

14,928 Registered Last Year: 2583 Found Work

2,583 persons were placed in employment through the Employment Exchange in Colombo, during the past year, says the Controller of Labour in his Administration Report for 1939.

The Report states:—

In my report for 1938, I have dealt briefly with the establishment of the Employment Exchange in Colombo, its object, scope and functions. During the year under review propaganda was undertaken to make the services of the Exchange better known to employers by the issue of pamphlets, broadcast talks &c., while the unemployed of Colombo already regard the help afforded by the Exchange as their best opportunity of securing work and crowd the Exchange in large numbers when vacancies become known.

Registrations

The total number of unemployed registered during the year was 14,923, comprising 6,674 skilled labourers, 2,330 semi-skilled, 3,926 unskilled, 1,795 applicants for clerical jobs and 203 professional and technical men.

The total number of persons who have registered at the Exchange since its inception is 31,259 including 1,329 women.

Placings

The number of persons placed in employment during the year under review is 2,583 as follows:—

Government Departments	1,887
Semi-Government Departments	803
Business Firms	204
Individual Employers	189
Total	2,583

The Government proposals to discontinue non-Ceylonese employees of Government who were daily paid or with less than 10 years service caused large numbers of Ceylonese workers to apply for registration at the Exchange in the hope of filling the vacancies thus caused. Special arrangements had to be made to cope with the work involved.

In due course the Exchange filled 306 of these vacancies.

The discontinuance of non-Ceylonese under this scheme also afforded the Exchange an opportunity to exercise in a small way its function of educating Ceylonese to take to types of work hitherto left to others. As a result of the work of the Manager, Employment Exchange, in this direction, over 250 persons were induced to take up work as latrine labourers, mortuary, burial, and hospital labourers, work hitherto done by non-Ceylonese only.

Free Reading Room At Nallur

A Free Reading Room under the auspices of the Y. M. H. A., Nallur, was opened on Thursday, the 10th instant at Somasundaram Road, Nallur North. The Saraswathy pooja was celebrated on the occasion and there was present a large gathering. A musical entertainment then followed. Light refreshment were served. The function came to a close at 9.30 p.m. (Con.)

Stanley Government English School

A Polytechnic in Jaffna

The following circular has been sent to Principals of Schools, by the District Inspector of Schools, N. D:

I have the honour to inform you that on the invitation of Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, Jaffna, a Conference of Heads of local Secondary Schools and a few others was held in November 1939 to consider a proposal for the establishment of a Polytechnic in Jaffna and a Committee consisting of Rev. S. K. Bunker, Very Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O.M.I., Mr. C. Ragunathan, Mr. V. Veerasingham with Mr. K. Nesiiah as Secretary was appointed to formulate a scheme. At a meeting held in March 1940 the Committee agreed on the substance of a report which it directed the Secretary to prepare and forward to the Director of Education.

Mr. C. Ragunathan and the Secretary met the Director of Education at the Kopay Government Training School on Monday the 17th June, 1940, and submitted the Memorandum on the proposed Jaffna Polytechnic. The Director of Education agreed to take up the matter with the Department of Commerce and Industry and do all he can to help the scheme.

You may, perhaps be aware that buildings of the Training School at Kopay, were originally erected for a technical school but owing to want of pupils and support from the public had to be converted to their present use. You would, doubtless agree with me that it is totally unwise to make a grandiose start. The sane and safe plan is to proceed cautiously step by step consolidating each position before advancing to the next.

4. The first step is now being taken. The Primary Classes at J/Stanley Government English School will be abolished from January 1941 and the School will be made Post Primary with classes up to the Junior School Certificate. A commercial bias will be given to the entire curriculum. After the J. S. C. Class there will be a Commercial Class studying for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. A keen and energetic Commercial Teacher holding adequate qualifications has already been appointed and the nucleus of a Commercial Class formed. Equipment has been supplied and will be substantially increased in due course. Further developments will depend on the response from the public and the support by the English Schools.

It would be superfluous for me to request you to help to make this step a success. As one of those originally interested in the whole scheme, I am sure you will do everything you can to further it.

Most if not all parents desire that their children should pass through the regular school course and in the end secure a Government job or other remunerative employment. But a good many pupils are ill-equipped to follow

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INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP SOCCER

Last Week's Matches

Hartley vs. Parameshvara

This match was played on Friday last and the teams were evenly matched. After about 10 minutes of play, Parameshvara scored a goal and almost immediately Hartley equalised. The rest of the game was even. One player in each team was ordered off the field during the match.

Mr. G. S. Mack refereed.

Jaffna Central vs. Manipay Hindu

Played on Saturday this match showed the Centralites attacking well during the first half but lacking the necessary finish. The second half found Manipay attacking though Central was not entirely on the defensive. The match ended in a goal-less draw. Mr. G. S. Mack refereed.

Skanda Varodaya vs. Victoria

As the referee, Mr. G. S. Mack, had ordered off one of the Victoria players early in the game. Victoria had to play one man short for the greater part of the game. But this is not sufficient reason for their defeat by 2 goals to nil. The game was not one-sided and there was always a chance for the losers to make up. The game was very vigorous and fast right from the outset and did not prove to be the tame affair one had expected.

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from page 2).

the Balkans. The German march into Rumania is significant. But one cannot expect spectacular things here, not because Rumania is strong but for other very good reasons. Rumania is the cross road to the Russian Ukraine, Turkey and Greece. The Axis have designs on all these. A spectacular occupation of Rumania is out of the question because even Germany does not know what reaction this would have on Russia. To day, Russia is the unknown factor in this war. She is neither pro-Axis nor Anti-British. Russia is playing her own game and would strike whenever it suits Russian interests. One thing is certain and that is the stage has come when the interests of Germany and Russia must collide. Therefore any move by Germany and Italy must be cautious lest they offend Russia. An offensive against Turkey will undoubtedly bring the question of the Dardanelles to the forefront. Here Russia is concerned more than any other power for it is her outlet to the Mediterranean. An attack on Ukraine is out of the question at present. Therefore Germany may hoodwink Bulgaria to march into Greece merely to show the German masses that he is doing something. The mere fact that the much advertised invasion of England is given up is an admission of Hitler's failure in Western Europe. And he must do something elsewhere to bolster up the morale of the Germans. Japan may not come up to the expectations of his Axis friends. She is just bluffing and England and America know this. The mere fact that America and England will not tolerate Japan's present policy will deter Nippon from forcing a flare up in the Far East.

Stanley Government English School

(Continued from page 3)

this course. It is utter waste of money, time and energy to force them through an academic course. Some, if not the majority of these are bound to benefit by a Commercial training, which will stand them in good stead in business of their own or in getting jobs. Firms and Estates prefer hands with a commercial training. The J. S. C. with a London Chamber of Commerce Certificate is adequate for entry into the Government Clerical Service. The pupils and their ambitious but illadvised parents need convincing of the utter futility of trying to fit square pegs in round holes. You will come across a number of such cases either at the end of the Primary School stage or even later. They will be prepared to abide by your advice as it would be authoritative, well meant and disinterested. When you advise such cases, as I am sure, you often do, may I request you to be so good as to inform them of the work at Stanley School with a commercial bias in the post primary classes leading up to the J. S. C. and the Chamber of Commerce Exam. Full particulars of the curriculum etc. will be forwarded to you when arrangements are complete.

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Licensed Dentist & Ophthalmic Optician

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Jaffna,

(Mis. 128, 14-10-40)

Auction Sale

D. O. J. 14827

Coomaraswamy Thandathupany of Vannarponnai West. Plaintiffs.

1. M. L. M. S. M. Seyed Mahamed Thamby Maraiyayer of Devipatanam in Ramnad District, personally and as legal representative of the estate of his late wife Rabithummal.
2. S. V. P. A. Sabul Hameed of Pt. Pedro, Jaffna, personally and as legal representative of the estate of his late wife Saraimmal.
3. S. V. P. Pichobithamby Hadjar of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna, personally and as legal representative of the estate of his late mother Paththaippillaimmal.
4. S. V. P. Mohamed Asena Lebbe Maraiyayer Vapputhamby Maraiyayer of Devipatanam in S. India Defendants.

(a) All the piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West called "Aninche'ody" in extent $3\frac{1}{2}$ kls. with go-down, verandha, Metkoppiyamattam, the right of drawing and using water in the well in the eastern land and one-half of the northern boundary wall and bounded on the east by the mosque of Mohideen Abdulcader Andavar, north by the property of Mohideen Pichai Mohammad Abdulcader and share-holders and west by the road and south by the lane.

(b) All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai East called do in extent $12\frac{1}{2}$ kls. with stone built buildings, Metkoppiyam and plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Subramaniar Murugesar, North by the land belonging to the Mosque of Mohideen Abdul Cader Andavanar, West by the land belonging to the said Mosque and bye-lane leading to this land and South by the property of Muttuledchun miammal widow of Krishna Aiyar.

In terms of the commission issued by the District Court of Jaffna No. 14827 I shall sell the above properties by Public Auction on Saturday 9th November 1940 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

Sgd. N. KANDIAH

(Mis. 129. 14-10-40)

Vacancies for Learner Guards in the Excise Department, October, 1940

Applications for 16 vacancies for Excise Learner Guards will be received up to 12 noon on Monday, the 21st October 1940, at the office of the nearest Superintendent of Excise. Full particulars can be had on application to the nearest Superintendent of Excise.

S. H. WADIA

Excise Commissioner.

Excise Head Office,

P. O. Box 543,

Colombo. October 2, 1940.

[G. 28. 14-10-40]

"The Yellow Peril"

(Continued from page 1)

American continent and the work of destroying the cities and naval ports on the west coast.

Duration of War

The next course would be to form the main line of defence along the Rocky Mountains, so that our military troops might be massed in the occupied area along the coast. Our army would now take the offensive and advance towards the east coast. This would usher in the fourth and last period of the war.

Each period would probably last several years: the third and the fourth periods would last the longest. Thus, the war would last at least four or five years; it might even drag out to several score years. Whether Japan acts on the offensive or on the defence, a war with America would certainly be a protracted one involving much sacrifice and demanding the united efforts and indomitable perseverance of the nation as a whole.

During the Meiji era, Japan fought China on the Korean question and Russia on the Manchurian question. And now it looks as though she were going on to fight America on the China question. Such seems to be the fate to which this country is predestined.

(Roy's Weekly)

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.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 915

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Canagasabai Yogalingam of Vannarponnai East,

Deceased.

Packiam widow of Canagasabai Yogalingam of Vannarponnai East,

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Yogalingam Yokeswaram minor by his Guardian-ad-litem
2. Muttuceumaru Chellappah both of Vannarponnai East.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of August, 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent abovenamed for the purpose of safeguarding his interests in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the widow of the said deceased unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this Court on the 25th day of October, 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, The 18th day of September,

1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

(O. 57. 7 & 14-10-40.)

Gandhi - Linlithgow Talks

(Continued from page 1)

obligations, I contended that the Congress did not ask the British Government to disregard them. Only they could not be used to bar Indian progress and it was wholly wrong to expect the Congress to produce an agreement with them. The Princes were not like other parties free to conclude any agreement with the Congress even if they wished. Moreover, the treaties, if they oblige the British Government to protect the Princes equally compel them to protect the rights of the people. But it has been abundantly proved that the British had rarely interfered with the Princes purely on behalf of the people. If they had been as careful of the people's right as they were bound by treaties to be, the people's condition would not have been as miserable as it is to-day. Had they been true to the treaties of their own making, the people of States India should be more advanced than those of British India. I cited some telling illustrations of this neglect of duty.

"The introduction of the scheduled classes in the controversy has made the unreality of the case of the British Government doubly unreal. They know that these are the special care of the Congress and that the Congress is infinitely more capable of guarding their interests than the British Government. Moreover, the scheduled classes are divided into as many castes as the Caste Hindu society. No single scheduled class member could possibly and truthfully represent the innumerable castes among them.

"I had sought the interview with the Viceroy to see if my interpretation of the British argument had any flaw. I failed to get any satisfaction on the points raised. The Viceroy would not be drawn into a discussion. I can have no grievance about his disinclination to enter into any argument. He had every right to rely upon the fact that that was a matter of high policy not admitting of argument.

"The Steel Frame"

"There is certain cold reserve about the British official world which gives them their strength and isolation from surroundings and facts. They do not want to be too frank. They politely refuse to enter into embarrassing argument. They leave you to draw what inferences you like while they continue to maintain their inflexible attitude. I suppose that is what is meant by the steel frame. For me this side of British policy has been the least attractive. I had hoped against the warning of friends that I might be able to break through this steel wall of reserve and get at the naked truth. But the imperialist Britisher is firmly fixed in his saddle. Nevertheless I will not accept defeat. I must strive to have the truth admitted by the British people that the bar to India's freedom lies not in the Congress or any other party's inability to produce an agreement which is in its nature impossible but that it undoubtedly lies in the British disinclination to do the obviously right thing.

"The unreality of the British reasons for refusal to treat India as a free country was not my only

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 773.
In the matter of the estate of the late Savithiri Devi wife of Sivapiragasam Ariarajah late of Seremban in F.M.S. Deceased.
Packiam widow of Sinnappu Thillai ambalam of Vannarponnai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thanaledchumi alias Saradaman Devi daughter of Ariarajah
2. Sivapiragasam Ariarajah of F.M.S.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd respondent should not be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased should not be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of August 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the mother of the said deceased unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 4th day of October 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 25th day of October 1939
28-8-40 Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
Extended for 14th October 1940

Intd. C. C.
District Judge
(O. 58. 7 & 14-10-40)

grouse. I drew the Viceroy's attention to certain irregularities in the prosecution of the war policy. There was agreement between us that there should be no compulsion as to war contributions. He has promised to examine all cases of hardship and all other difficulties. My purpose was to leave no ground for misunderstanding and to fight if there was to be a fight only on well-defined issues and without bitterness. I want to enter upon the fight with the hope that its very fairness will compel the recognition that India deserves better treatment, not merely from the British but from all the nations of the earth.

Right of Free Speech

"Lest it might be said that the Congress fights because it has failed to get power, I told His Excellency the Viceroy in the plainest words possible that the Congress had no desire to mount to power at the expense of a single national interest. It seeks no power save for the whole nation. Therefore, he will have no opposition from the Congress if he forms a Cabinet composed of representatives of different parties. The Congress would be content to be in opposition so far as the war effort is concerned and so long as the Government machinery has to subserve imperialist ends. The immediate issue is not independence. The immediate issue is the right to exist, that is the right of self-expression which, broadly put, means free speech. This the Congress wants not merely for itself but for all, the only restraint being complete observance of non-violence. I hold that that condition answers all the difficulties by whomsoever raised."

(Hindu.)

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[Mis. 5-2-40—.]

[M]