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NO. 55.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE DUE TO DRINK

ILLICIT BOOTHS ALWAYS SOURCES OF TROUBLE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE URGES EXPEDITIOUS TRIAL OF CASES

"MANY crimes of violence and fights occur because the persons concerned were under the influence of drink," declares the Inspector General of Police, Mr. P. N. Banks, in his Administration report for 1939.

The ratio of crime to the population throughout Ceylon, adds the Inspector-General of Police, is 319 persons to each case; it is 5 cases per Police Officer as compared with Burma 4.5 Bihar and Orissa 3, Benga, 2.5, and Malaya 1.2. In Colombo it is 140 persons to each case and 2.4 cases per Police Officer; in Calcutta 166 and 1.3. The number of cases lettered by the Courts as being deliberately false 1,590 shows a decrease of 200 but is still far too high. Whenever possible prosecutions are launched against those who make false complaints, for these investigations and prosecutions give much unnecessary work to the Courts and the Police.

Crimes of Violence

The proportion of crimes against the person to crimes against property is roughly 2 to 3 in Ceylon which is far higher than in Bihar 1 to 5, Bengal 1 to 5, or Malaya 1 to 3. The majority of cases are due to sudden quarrels. Tempers are notoriously short but the blow or stab is provoked by the use of immoderate language—the taunt and vulgar abuse—which is all too common in Ceylon. The influences of religious instruction and education are negated by such language and when the child leaves school the high ideals he has learnt are apt to be considered only in the abstract and his everyday life and conduct descends to the level of the language he hears.

The prohibited knife which has a blade of over 3½ inches in length is the weapon used in approximately one third of these cases. Chapter II of the Ordinance No. 28 of 1906 is in force only in certain districts but the strict enforcement of this Chapter has not brought any appreciable reduction in stabbing cases. The Police have therefore been instructed to request the Courts to prohibit the carrying of knives as provided for by Section 11 of Chapter III in cases where the person convicted is a bad character or reconvicted criminal.

Influence of Drink

Many crimes of violence and fights occur because the persons concerned were under the influence of drink but it cannot be said that the restrictions imposed by Section 14 of the Excise Ordinance (Volume I, Chapter 42) on the tapping of trees for toddy have reduced drunkenness or crimes of violence. The evasion of these restrictions and constant breaking of the law may add a thrill to the villagers' otherwise dull life but it also breeds contempt for the law. Illicit booths are always sources of trouble and unfortunately the non-total abstainer is not content with sweet toddy. The general opinion is that the effect on crime is hardly noticeable but, as in America total prohibition is not an unmixed blessing.

In accordance with the policy of not sending first offenders to jail many such persons have been fined but there have also been a number of instances where the criminal has been required only to sign a bond to be of good behaviour. In view of the large number of murders the words of Sir Sidney Abrahams, Chief Justice, should not be forgotten: "the accused is a young man but he is an adult and is fully capable of understanding the seriousness of any offence which he may commit. I am perfectly aware that the infliction of imprisonment for a first offence has been deprecated by this Court. But I have said myself on one occasion at least, and it may be more, that people who commit crimes of violence are not to expect to escape prison as a general rule unless there are mitigating circumstances."

It is also necessary that these cases be tried as expeditiously as possible. Twenty per cent. of the cases are still pending at the end of the year which is the same as in 1938.

Cruelty to Children

Sixty-four cases were investigated by the Police, 33 of which were reported from Colombo.

Use of Rapid means of Communication

During the year Criminals have shown further ingenuity in using the quicker forms of travelling in

(Continued on page 6)

Mahatma Gandhi's Technique

Its Value to India

Objective of the Movement

(By Jawaharlal Nehru)

"I HAVE seen in some newspapers reports from Wardha of what purports to be an account of the discussions in the Working Committee. Some of these reports are quite fantastic and entirely wrong. Some have a grain of truth in them. It is obvious that every matter that comes up before the Working Committee is fully discussed from various points of view. It is obvious that there are differing points of view and approaches in a vital matter. It is the duty of each one of us to give expression to his own opinion fully before a final decision is taken. Often a decision is not wholly in keeping with a member's view-point. Yet for the sake of democratic discipline he agrees with it, unless it is such a vital matter that he cannot do so.

"Mahatma Gandhi's approach to many problems is often a non-political one. Some of us, including me, view these questions from a political angle only, though all of us, I hope, keep in mind the moral aspect of every question. I have sometimes found it difficult to understand Gandhiji's approach because my mind functions differently. While fully appreciating the political aspect of non-violence in our struggle I have been unable to appreciate many of its implications.

"Gandhiji, however though he lays emphasis on certain ethical and other aspects, does not ignore the political aspect as everyone knows. It is perhaps a question of emphasis for him. He has developed a certain technique of action which has yielded great results to our movement for freedom. It is clear that the Congress and the country want that technique to be continued, and it is obvious that Gandhiji is best fitted to lead a movement with that technique.

"In many matters I have ventured to disagree with Gandhiji and probably I may continue to disagree with him. But, at the present moment, I have no doubt that we must give full and loyal co-operation to him, so that he may have full opportunities of developing this great movement. Any other course would be a foolish one leading nowhere. Events are likely to develop fast. Let us be prepared for them and not waste our time in theoretical arguments. This does not mean my accepting all the implications of everything that Gandhiji may put

APPEASING THE DICTATORS

"USELESS" SAYS U.S.A. AMBASSADOR

WARNING TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Chicago, Monday. "EUROPE'S experience" has taught us that to try to appease the totalitarian dictators is useless. We do not intend to try," declared Mr. William Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, speaking at a meeting of the Council of Foreign Relations here tonight.

As in his recent speech at Philadelphia, Mr. Bullitt fearlessly told his countrymen what they would have to face in two oceans if the Axis was allowed to win. He also warned the United States of the necessity to increase production and to put defence preparations on a war and not a peace footing.

In a tribute to the British people, Mr. Bullitt said "Men, women and children are being blown to bits, but are enduring their sufferings with a courage, that does honour to the human race, while above them in the sky, outnumbered, their protectors—and ours—fight on".

Discussing the new Axis-Japanese agreement, which he called a "novel delayed action declaration of enmity" towards America, Mr. Bullitt said the instinct of self-preservation compelled America to realise that isolation was all very well as long as they had powerful friends fighting to preserve world order, but, for a nation surrounded by hostile powers, isolation was the prelude to destruction.

Referring to Japan, he said: "We do not know when and if ever she will detonate her novel delayed-action declaration of enmity, but if

(Continued on Page 6.)

forward, but I do propose to function as a disciplined soldier so long as I can.

"I should like to clear up a misunderstanding, which seems to have spread among many people about the present objective of our movement. Our objective can only be independence and no kind of a settlement with any power or authority is possible except on that basis. The immediate issue has been raised by the war and by the necessity of our declaring our position in regard to this war. It is not an issue of civil liberty or freedom of speech except in so far as these are related to the war issue. The issue is—India and the war. This is intimately related to our right to independence. The objective to-day and till we achieve it is unadulterated independence. There should be no mistake about this."

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 v. 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 are 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.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1940

EXTENSION OF THE COUNCIL'S TERM

THE SPECIAL ORDER-IN-COUNCIL issued by HIS MAJESTY THE KING extending the life of the State Council to another two years does not come upon us as a surprise. An earlier announcement on the subject by the Secretary of State for the Colonies had set out the reasons for this step, and the Order-in-Council only gives it a legal sanction. The war is the primary reason for this decision of HIS MAJESTY'S Government. A general election at this time in Ceylon, though she is far from the scene of the war, must certainly unsettle conditions here, not to speak of the confusion, strained relations and divisions that are a concomitant of elections here as well as elsewhere. The present is not the time for the display of such disruptive forces and passions; the moment calls for a sinking of differences and for a united effort to help the Empire emerge victorious over the forces of evil that have devastated Europe and threaten to make inroads into the Far East as well. There cannot, therefore, be any dissatisfaction over the decision of the authorities to postpone the General Election in Ceylon and thereby save the country from a lot of additional worries that are bound to result from it.

There is, however, a general feeling in the State Council and in the country that a change

in the composition of the Board of Ministers is very desirable. The present Board of Ministers have had their innings and there is great dissatisfaction with certain members of the Board. A re-constitution of the Board of Ministers, which obviously involves no difficulties, will be quite welcome. No doubt some of the present Ministers who enjoy the confidence of the Council will again find a place on the Board and certain others who have fallen from grace will have to give up their portfolios. We commend the suggestion of the 'Times of Ceylon' in this connection and strongly support the idea of forming new Executive Committees and the electing afresh of their respective Chairmen. This will give the discontented a chance of putting their house in order and starting on a clean slate for the additional period of its life.

We feel that, since the electorates are not being given the opportunity of giving their verdict on the conduct of their representatives in the State Council, the latter should at least be given the opportunity to judge the acts of their representatives on the Board of Ministers and record their verdict. We are aware how easily changes in cabinets are effected in England and other democratic countries. It should therefore present no difficulty for the State Council to reconstitute its Board of Ministers. If there is any, the Governor can certainly get it removed by an Order-in-Council. The term of the Council normally expires at the end of the current year. Between now and the new year there is ample time for obtaining the necessary legal sanction for this proposed step. We trust the Governor will appreciate the suggestion and take the necessary steps to put it into effect.

INDO-CEYLON TALKS NEXT MONTH

Purely Exploratory and Informal

New Delhi, Oct. 22

The Indo-Ceylon and Indo-Burma talks which are expected to begin early next month, will be purely exploratory and informal talks.

It is pointed out that the question of appointing non-officials to advise the Government on the subject of Indo-Ceylon and Indo-Burma trade would arise if and when these talks develop into negotiations.

The Government has decided not to appoint Tariff Boards to examine the protective duties at present levied, but due to expire on March 31, 1941, on imports of sugar and certain manufactures of iron, steel, silver thread and wire.

The decision was influenced by the abnormal and unsettled conditions as a result of the war under which it is difficult for a Tariff Board to obtain proper data which would be valid during normal times.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAM.

Steps to Prevent Overcrowding

Alterations of a far-reaching nature are to be made in the rules governing admission to the English Teachers' Certificate examination from 1942.

The object of these changes is, it is stated, to prevent the further overcrowding of the teaching profession.

From 1942 only English teachers who are permanently employed on the staff of a school which has been approved for the purpose of Government grant will be permitted to enter for the English Teachers' Certificate examination.

An exemption will, however, be made in the case of persons who have already passed in either Part I or 2 of the English Teachers' Certificate examination or have been "referred" in one subject in Part II previously. Such persons, even though not employed permanently on the staff of an approved grant-in-aid school, will be eligible to take the examination.

Under the new rules no person, irrespective of the educational or academic qualifications possessed by him or her, who does not fulfil the above requirements, will be permitted to enter for the examination.

ANCIENT HALL DAMAGED

Nazi Vandalism In London

London, Tuesday.

Amongst the buildings damaged by German bombs in their nightly search by Nazi pilots for "military targets" is the Hall of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. This ancient Hall, opened by Queen Elizabeth in 1576, is known by many throughout the Empire who have "eaten dinners" in it on their journey towards the call to the Bar of England. A heavy-calibre bomb fell near the Hall and the wall was blown out and falling debris damaged the wonderful screen which is a feature of the building, but fortunately the valuable stained-glass windows had been removed at the beginning of the war.

Four hospitals, one a maternity institution, were damaged in one recent raid.

Holland House, the seventeenth century residence from whose park the district north of Kensington High Street derives its name and whose late eighteenth and early nineteenth century literary and political associations almost comprise a chapter of English history in the days of Whig ascendancy, is among the graceful or striking monuments of London which has suffered in enemy air attacks. The chief artistic treasures of Holland House had been removed to safety on the outbreak of war, but some valuable books were burnt with the library.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore out of Danger

The general condition of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is gradually improving and he is now considered out of danger, declares a bulletin issued by the doctors attending him.

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

'Smokers' Friend. A scientific preparation. Guaranteed harmless. Positively stops smoking, chewing and snuffing. Well tried. (Advt.)

Must rightly be the smokers' enemy, but owing to the war situation they don't want to create more enmity.

* * *

Australian troops passing through Bombay are stated to have spent five lakhs of rupees in that city in the purchase of bead chains, necklaces and sarees.

Evidently they want to catch the enemy in disguise.

* * *

Claiming that the R. A. F. have recently been bringing down Nazi bombers at the rate of one every 42 minutes the Dy. Asst. Adjutant General of the Western Command at Manchester expressed the wish that they should bring down one German machine every 20 minutes.

Can the enemy keep pace by increased production?

* * *

One newspaper report, the other day, ended a statement with the words, 'Said Senor Sernand Suner.'

Sooner written than said.

* * *

In a reassuring statement Washington told the world that 'there is nothing more in sight about any more bases.'

No more base deals?

* * *

Japan has recently disbanded Rotary clubs in that land.

When the Rome-Berlin Axis was bent to the impossibility of a triangular axis there could be no place for a rotary. An axis has two ends and must be straight, the inclusion of a third end is impractical, and rotaries cannot move on that kind of an axis.

Have we not flogged the Hindu Board horse sufficiently? Why not give it and all those connected with it a generous holiday, I had almost said a decent cremation?

Axis Powers, we read, are feeling the shortage of petrol.

They would also like to have a bit of Greece.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MIRIGAMA

A Side Show at Congress Sessions

A three-day Swadeshi Exhibition where every article on show and for sale would be Ceylon made, is being organised on an elaborate scale in connection with the annual sessions of the Ceylon National Congress to be held at Mirigama.

This was announced by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, speaking from the chair at a largely attended meeting at Mirigama on Friday when several Committees were appointed to organise the Congress sessions in December.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. RAGUPATHY REPLIES MR. S. SWAMINATHAN

SERVICE CANNOT CONDONE INSUBORDINATION

Sir,—Mr. S. Swaminathan considers that services as Director of the Hindu Board, as a member of the Executive Committee, and as Secretary for the respective periods mentioned, are a reason why he should not be punished even when his disobedience was a menace to discipline. Of course he will not say that Mr. Rajaratnam's relations with him were anything but cordial before this act of insubordination. It is only proof of Mr. Rajaratnam's impartiality that he could see the difference between service to the Board, and discipline as a servant of the Board. Happy is the Board that can have such a manager, but unhappy in having such a servant.

Incidentally it shows that there was no danger of discipline being broken by teachers being in the Managing Committee or on the Board of Directors—far less in teachers being mere electors of the Hindu Board along with other members of the public. The only danger lies in undue interference by the Department of Education with disciplinary measures.

The order given was that a certain student who had been selected by the manager should be admitted to The Siva Training School. The Director of Education had ruled that the right of selection of students for training lay with the manager. It was clearly the principal's duty to obey the manager's order, and the only motive for disobedience was pique that the manager was not so accommodating as to grant Mr. Swaminathan's request to admit a student from Elalai who had helped him in his V. C. elections. Mr. Swaminathan will do well not to talk through his hat when he had sent people like me to persuade Mr. Rajaratnam to yield to his importunities.

The Principal of a college is respected by his colleagues and students by reason of his own conduct. If Mr. Swaminathan complains that he is not able to command that respect I can only advise him to endeavour to make himself worthy of respect by them.

For a Principal to declare at a meeting of the Board of Directors, his connexion with which Mr. Swaminathan tried to make capital of, that he made statements against the Board and Mr. Rajaratnam only because he had been asked by certain officers of the Department of Education to use the opportunity afforded by the enquiry into his (Swaminathan's) interdiction to say all he could against them, is not the best way of commanding respect. Nor will one command respect if he declares that he did all these acts for the sake of a livelihood.

Mr. Swaminathan did not find it very palatable when Mr. Rajaratnam point blank refused to accept his suggestion in 1935 as President of the Hindu Board Teachers' Association that teachers who failed to pay contributions should be transferred to malarial stations. Mr. Rajaratnam's reply was characteristic.

Said he. "No! Punishment for non-contribution shall be the regret that they feel for having failed to do their mite for a good cause. Punishment for non-contribution shall be in the Life after Death and not in this present life. I have never done it so long. As long I am manager, I assure you teachers, it shall never be done."

What faith the teachers of the Hindu Board have in Mr. Swaminathan's professions of wanting to protect their interests, is seen by the attitude taken by teachers, who without exception voted that Mr. Swaminathan should not be on the Board and passed a vote of no confidence on him. The crocodile tears of certain State Councillors who wanted to stop payment of voluntary contributions by teachers to the Hindu Board have been met again by a unanimous resolution of a meeting of Hindu Board teachers held in April 1940, demanding that no impediment should be placed in the way of their contributions or their rights of membership. They refused an offer of membership rights without paying contributions. When a limit was placed on their contributions they resolved that it was an interference with their rights as individuals to do what they liked with their own money, especially when they were contributing to a noble cause. They would not accept the limitation of contributions to membership fees, and saw in the move only an attempt to undermine our free Bilingual Schools.

These men who pretended to safeguard the teachers let the cat out of the bag when they spoke against Hindu Board teachers exercising the vote to elect the Directors. The inconsistency can only be explained by the weakness of their cases. One who cannot maintain his ground must blow hot and cold at the same time.

The fact that there may be many men willing to do honorary service does not make these men the best fitted to fill the posts for which the Hindu Board thinks Mr. Rajaratnam the best fitted. I am writing to represent the Kankesanur constituency as an honorary member and Mr. S. Nadasan, is paid Rs. 500 per month to do it. But I am afraid the State Council, His Excellency and the Secretary of State for the Colonies will all object if anybody proposed this more economic method of finding members to represent constituencies in the State Council. Of course Mr. Swaminathan was not blind to the worth of Mr. Rajaratnam's services to the Board, when he proposed in November 1935 an allowance of Rs. 350 per month, besides travelling allowance to be paid to him.

Teachers make voluntary contributions to the Board. This does not prevent some teachers from contributing nothing. Some teacher commits an offence for which he has to be punished by a transfer. Or the exigencies of the service require the transfer of a particular teacher, some enemy of the Hindu Board

advises the teacher to stop his contributions and send a petition alleging that the transfer was due to non-payment of contributions. In his despair, if his stamina is not up to the mark, the teacher falls into the trap and forthwith pretends resentment against the Board. He becomes a tool in the hands of the enemies of the Board I see nothing to wonder at in the misrepresentations to Mr. Aluware. Did not similar misrepresentations mislead the Executive Committee of Education and the Minister of Education till documentary proof undeceived them? It only means more work to bring the truth to light that another has been misled. He will come to the right way of thinking when proofs are adduced to him, that the representations made are false.

Carry on Mr. Swaminathan! Where you and your ilk misrepresent I shall take it on my self as my pleasant duty to show the other side of the picture.

P. RAGUPATHY,
President,

Hindu Board Teachers' Association.

The Hindu Board,
Free Bilingual School
Karampan, Kayts.

RAMANATHAN COLLEGE

Sir,—An anonymous writer in your paper styling himself 'Wayfarer' thinks that he can help Mr. S. Rajaratnam by attacking the great educational institutions founded by Sir P. Ramanathan. How malicious and untrue are his statements in regard to Ramanathan College is seen from the following facts concerning it.

Ramanathan College was provided with an endowment which yielded a large income in Sir Ramanathan's time. After his death the income from the endowed property went down considerably owing to the fall in price of copra. At the same time Lady Ramanathan was faced with a big financial crisis as she had to find the money to pay death duties on the College and its endowments to the extent of Rs. 16000/-. She succeeded in overcoming all financial difficulties by carefully husbanding all the available sources of income. The College is now financially sound and Lady Ramanathan is able to meet all its ever increasing expenditure.

The College has a highly qualified and efficient staff of teachers, who are paid regularly and in full every month.

The popularity of the College is shown by the increasing attendance during the last few years. There is now on roll over 260 pupils of whom 175 are boarders. As all available accommodation for resident pupils has been used up, it has become necessary to undertake further extension of the building to meet the demand for admission of new pupils.

In the public examinations the results have been good and encouraging, and it may safely be said that in point of efficiency this College is second to none among the Hindu secondary schools in Jaffna. It is paying a great deal of attention to religious training and to the study of national literature and oriental music.

Yours etc.

24-10-40 C. K. SWAMINATHAN

MR. BHAVE ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED

Gandhiji on Individual Civil Disobedience

Wardha, Oct. 21.

Sentence of three months' simple imprisonment of each on three counts on which he stood charged was imposed today on Mr. Vinoba Bhave by the First Class Magistrate of Wardha, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Bhave was arrested at 3.30 a.m. today, under the Defence of India Act, when he was about to leave for Rohni to deliver his fifth daily pacifist speech. The trial started at 11 a.m.

This is the third time Mr. Bhave is going to jail on being convicted of a political offence. He went to jail in 1923-24 in connection with flag satyagraha at Nagpur and again in 1932 during the campaign of individual civil disobedience.

Sanskrit Scholar

Mr. Bhave, who was chosen by Mr. Gandhi to inaugurate the individual Civil Disobedience Campaign, delivered his first pacifist speech last Thursday.

Mr. Bhave who was for some years the Director of the Mahila Ashram in Wardha is a Sanskrit scholar and has translated the Gita into Maharashtra, his mother-tongue. He is also well versed in Arabic.

He joined Mr. Gandhi's Ashram almost at its inception.

Gandhiji's View

Characterising Mr. Vinoba Bhave's arrest as expected, Mr. Gandhi, in a statement, says that Congressmen should not be impatient about the next step. The plan this time is not to have a continuous stream of resisters.

The names of a number of those wishing to succeed Mr. Bhave had been received by him but there was little chance of his calling on the senders.

"The question before me is not whom to send next but to know how the millions react to his imprisonment," added Mr. Gandhi. "Every imprisonment in individual civil disobedience is a complete step in itself. It is for Congressmen to show now by their action whether they believe in the non-violent method as I have placed before them and whether they will act up to their belief."

Pooneryn And Pungudutivu Causeways

PROVISION IN 1940-41 ESTIMATES

Provision has been made in the Budget Estimates 1940-41 under the Loan Scheme for the continuation of the work on the Jaffna-Pooneryn and Velanai-Pungudutivu causeways.

Rs. 75,000 for the Pooneryn Causeway and Rs. 50,000 for the Pungudutivu causeway have been included in the Estimates.

The balances out of the total estimated cost of the two causeways, excluding the provision for the year 1940-41 that have yet to be spent on these are Rs. 401,599 and Rs. 271,254 respectively.

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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED.

Indo-Ceylon Athletic Contest

On Friday and Saturday

The Indo-Ceylon Athletic Contest will be inaugurated tomorrow on the Police ground, Colombo, at 3.30 p.m. by His Excellency the Governor.

After being welcomed by the chief Officials of the Association and those who have been invited by the A.A.A. to support him at the opening ceremony, which will be modelled on the Olympic Games inauguration, His Excellency will declare the Contest open.

On Saturday, the 20th at 5.40 p.m. Lady Ca'decott will give away the certificates.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS Friday, October 25

1. 400 Metres Hurdles 4 p.m.
2. Throwing the Discus 4.05 p.m.
3. High Jump 4.10 p.m.
4. 1,500 Metres 4.25 p.m.
- Tea interval 4.30 p.m. to 4.50 p.m.
5. 400 Metres 4.50 p.m.
6. Hop, Step and Jump 4.55 p.m.
7. Relay 4 x 100 Metres 5.15 p.m.

Saturday October 26

8. 100 Metres 3.30 p.m.
 9. Pole Vaulting 3.30 p.m.
 10. 800 Metres 3.35 p.m.
 11. Putting the Weight 3.40 p.m.
 12. 5,000 Metres 4.10 p.m.
 13. 200 Metres 4.50 p.m.
 14. Long Jump 4.50 p.m.
 15. 110 Metres Hurdles 5 p.m.
 16. Throwing the Javelin 5.10 p.m.
 17. Relay 4 x 400 Metres 5.30 p.m.
- Distribution of certificates 5.40 p.m.
- Closing ceremony 5.50 p.m.

BROADCASTING IN CEYLON

7,236 Licences Issued Last Year

The Postmaster-General in his Administration Report for 1939, referring to the Broadcasting service states:—

The Broadcasting Service continues to develop. At the end of last year there were 5,679 licences in force and at the end of September, 1939, this number had increased to 7,236. Since the outbreak of hostilities it has been possible to include in the programme the B.B.C. News bulletins which could not formerly be relayed as the copyright was the property of Messrs. Reuters. The provision by the local station of a really up-to-date news service has been a great boon and has undoubtedly contributed to the increased interest in broadcasting. News has been relayed four times daily. Special programmes from the B.B.C. dealing with the war have also been included whenever possible. The arrangement of programmes is in the hands of the Superintendent Broadcasting Station, whose efforts to improve the standard of the items provided by the station have been very successful.

I desire to take this opportunity once again to thank the members of the Broadcasting Advisory Board for the very valuable assistance rendered by them in all matters connected with broadcasting. Their assistance is all the more appreciated in that it is honorary work costing them much of their time and leisure. I also take this op-

MORE BASES FOR U. S.

American Navy Prepared

New York, Tuesday

The United States will obtain additional bases in the Pacific, said Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, speaking here today. "Events now in the making," he declared, "will determine how far flung these bases must be."

Colonel Knox gave no details of what negotiations or plans the United States Navy might be pursuing for additional bases, but said: "We have Pacific bases—the greatest and the most vulnerable (impregnable?) of all is Pearl Harbour in the Hawaiian Islands, but we need more and we will have them."

He preceded this statement with the declaration that the acquisition of new Atlantic bases from Britain added tremendously to American naval strength in the Atlantic—the equivalent of many ships there—and these, with those already held, make our Atlantic defence well-nigh impregnable."

The United States Navy, Colonel Knox said, could, on short notice, "take its stand and dominate the sea lanes."

Colonel Knox concluded by urging steadfastness to overcome the handicap of wasted years.

ACTING MINISTERS ELECTED

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare, M. S. C., was elected to act as Minister of Agriculture and Lands during the absence from the Island of Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Mr. Sripala Samarakody, M. S. C., was elected to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Local Administration during the absence from the Island of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

Ministers Leave

Colombo, Wednesday.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike left for India last night. Mr. Bandaranaike was accompanied by his wife. Mr. L. J. Seneviratne, C. C. S., went as Secretary to Mr. Senanayake.

They were given a rousing farewell both at the Fort and the Maradana Railway Stations.

Mr. Bandaranaike will tour India after the Indo-Ceylon explanatory conference which begins on November 9th. It is possible that he and his wife will also go on a pilgrimage to Buddhagaya, in which case he will not return to the Island until the first week of December.

portunity to thank the various ladies and gentlemen who have provided musical programmes and in one way or another helped to make the broadcasting programmes at ractive.

A satisfactory arrangement was arrived at with Messrs. Reuters as regards the reception of the Globereut message service in addition to the Reuterian press messages. Under this arrangement the news agency has been in a position to hand over to the local press a very much fuller service of news than was formerly available.

The Chums' Amateur Dramatic Association Kuala Lumpur

A NEW HOME FOR THE CLUB

A strikingly beautiful building of modern architecture with modern sanitary installation has just been completed for the Chums' Amateur Dramatic Association, Kuala Lumpur at the Jalan Utara, Imbi Road Settlement. It is understood that it is proposed to change the name of the Association to indicate that it belongs to the Ceylon Tamils and the name desired will be decided upon shortly.

It is also proposed to extend the activities to vernacular and social education of the community in addition to musical and dramatic art. With the good response of the Ceylon Tamil community and other well-wishers the present Committee of Management composed of some enthusiastic young men with the leadership of Mr. M. Kanagasabai of the State Medical and Health Office, Kuala Lumpur worked vigorously collecting donations and have been successful in completing the building at a cost of over \$10,000.

In September 1939, Mr. T. Rajendra, B. A., Advocate and Solicitor, Kuala Lumpur (first President of Association when inaugurated in 1929) laid the foundation stone and it is understood that the Association will go into occupation during October, 1940.

DEBT CONCILIATION

A New Scheme

Colombo, Tuesday 22

A new scheme of Agricultural Debt Conciliation, which is claimed to be, in the opinion of the originator, an improvement on the schemes hitherto proposed, has, it is learned, been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Lands for consideration.

The scheme now put forward, it is claimed, will not have the "defect" of throwing the burden on the State, but will enable the debtor to pay up his debt with effective help from the State.

Taking over Estates

According to the proposed scheme the State is to take over the encumbered property after pay-

SCHOOL HEALTH WORK

Vadamaradchy Tamil Teachers' Association

Point Pedro, 22-10-40.

A general meeting of the Vadamaradchy Tamil Teachers Association was held on Saturday, the 19th inst. at 9.30 a.m. at the Vadamaradchy Central Bilingual School, presided over by Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Jaffna.

The Chairman Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam spoke on "Duties of a Teacher" and stressed that teachers should give particular attention to Health Work in Schools. They must try their utmost to improve the health of the school child.

Then Dr. S. C. Thuraijiah outlined briefly the Health Education procedure to be followed by the teachers in imparting Health ideas to the School Children. He emphasized the importance of rural upliftment work.

Mrs. Vethavanam then distributed the prizes and certificates to the Schools that did well in the last Malaria and Health Week Celebrations held during 24th - 27th July.

The meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks. (cor.)

ing off the mortgage amount. The settlement of the mortgage is not to be made in cash but in 2½ per cent. forty-year Government Guaranteed Debentures which are to be made legal tender in so far as payment of debts is concerned.

Once the mortgage debt is settled the property is to be leased out to the debtor himself, on condition that he pays the State a "tax" equal to 4 per cent. of the amount advanced by the State, payable annually for 40 years.

The greatest importance is attached, under this scheme, to the necessity for the lease of the land to the original owner by the Government and the recognition of the payment of the 4 per cent. every year as a "tax." This tax is to be made recoverable in the same manner as Municipalities recover taxes. If the debtor does not pay the 4 per cent. tax the State is to proceed first against the movable properties and crop on the land and against the land itself as a last resort only.

NOTICE

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Crimes of Violence Due to Drink

(Continued from page 1)

order to commit offences.

A cheat from Kankesanturai pawned worthless jewellery as genuine gold articles in Anuradhapura and immediately sent the money to his wife by Telegraphic Money Order. He was arrested at the railway station the same day whilst waiting for the train to return to his home 134 miles away.

Gang Robbers and Burglars frequently disguise themselves but more cunning was shown by the petty thief who was blind in one eye. He was arrested 8 miles away (on a telephone message) wearing a pair of spectacles he had stolen in his last case.

Seven men of Wattala travelled by car to Pathakade 80 miles away in Ratnapura District, broke into a house and stole property to the value of Rs. 1,507. A cattle seizer noted the number of the car. The Inspector obtained the name and address of the owner from the Commissioner of Motor Transport by telephone and proceeded immediately in his car to Wattala where he arrested 6 of the culprits and recovered some of the stolen property.

A thief who stole a bicycle in Colombo at 8.45 a.m. was arrested whilst riding the cycle at Polonnaruwa 120 miles away at 7.30 in the evening.

A man from Kandy committed a theft at Aranayake. Having walked to Mawanella 8 miles away he did not take the bus to Kandy but went in the opposite direction to Polgahawela Station from where he took train to Kandy. But his ruse was unsuccessful and unlucky, he caught the Police who had proceeded direct to Kandy by car arrived precisely at the same time and arrested him in the street just outside his house.

The Motor Patrol Cars have been of great assistance to the Police in pursuing criminals, enabling prompt inquiries to be made, for gambling raids, control of traffic, and at elections.

The Badulla Motor Patrol Party was attending to an incident and rendering first aid to the injured people when it was discovered that articles valued at Rs. 67 had been stolen from the damaged car. Suspecting the passengers of a bus which had stopped to see what had happened, the Officer in charge of the Patrol Party went in pursuit and 12 miles away overtook the bus. He searched it and recovered all the property from the possession of a juvenile passenger.

Telephonic Call Boxes were more frequently used. In Trincomalee certain trades-people and others allow free use of their telephones and have put up notices kindly provided by the Chairman of the Urban Council. "Telephone please in case of fire, &c." This co-operation is much appreciated by the Police who also use the telephones to get information out quickly to the men on duty in the towns.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 928.

In the matter of the estate of the late Vythilingam Thuraiappah of Suthumalai Deceased.

Siddaramah widow of Thuraiappah

APPEASING THE DICTATORS

(Continued from page 1)

ever a clear warning has been given to a nation that three aggressors contemplate a clear assault upon it, that warning was given to the American people in the newly-announced agreement of Berlin.

"Europe's experience has taught us that it is useless to appease a dictator. You make him concessions; you relax; and then he strikes. We have seen the appeasement efforts of Britain, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, The Netherlands and Denmark. You cannot appease the unappeasable.

"Does anyone believe that in order to curry favour with the Nazis and the Fascists, we should refrain from giving increasing help to Britain? Does anyone suggest that we should negotiate with Germany and Italy for the destruction of the British Empire? Does anyone believe that we should discontinue the extension of credits to China?"

"We know that no one has been able to appease for long either the Nazis, the Fascists or the Japanese militarists. We know that many have tried and we do not intend to try."

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testy. No. 938.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagarathnam wife of Muttucumaru of Chandiluppai Deceased. Chellammah widow of K. Krishnappillai of do Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnappoo Muttucumaru of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on 10th October 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor, and the petitioner's affidavit having been read; It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the petitioner as her sole heir unless the respondent shall appear before this Court on 28th October 1940 and state objection to the contrary.

(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy,
14-10-40 District Judge.
(O. 61. 24 & 28-10-40)

of Suthumalai Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Thuraiappah Muttusamy
2. Thuraiappah Chellathurai
3. Yogammah daughter of Thuraiappah all of Suthumalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of September, 1940 in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit dated the 27th August, 1940 having been read;

It is ordered the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors. 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of this action and that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that letters be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 30th day of October, 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of September 1940.
(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 62. 24 & 28-10-40)

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