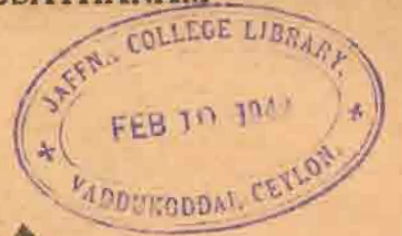


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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Four Measures Per Week Urged

Four resolutions in connection with the rice rationing scheme were passed at a meeting held on Sunday, at Galle.

The resolutions were to the effect that the amount of rice per week for one person should be raised from two measures to four, that rice boutiques should be exempted from the regulations governing the Shops Act, that Local Government bodies, firms etc., should pay weekly wages, and that the difficulties in having meals at hotels on account of the rationing system should be remedied.

Ending Delays In Rice Transport

Arrangements have now been made for expeditious return of goods waggons to Colombo in order that delays in the transport of rice by rail to provincial centres may be brought to an end. These arrangements are in operation from Wednesday.

Forty New Clerks For The Railway

Nearly forty new Clerks have been recruited for the Railway this week and assigned to different offices and stations for training.

The new Clerks consist of those who were successful in the Railway Clerical Service Examination held recently. This is the first time for nearly eight years that new Clerks have been recruited for the Railway.

With the increasing volume of traffic, both passenger and goods, the Railway is working at high pressure at present and in many of the offices and Stations the need for additional staff was acutely felt.

Evacuation Scheme For Colombo

A motion urging the immediate preparation of an evacuation scheme for women and children of the City and the closing of schools in Colombo forthwith, and another motion in favour of the employment of full-time A. R. P. workers, were passed by the Colombo Municipal Council after the Civil Defence Commissioner, Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, had addressed the meeting on the working of the A. R. P. scheme.

WHAT IS THE GERMAN PLAN?

TO SECURE CONTROL OF PRINCIPAL RESOURCES

BY SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN
(In a Recent Broadcast Talk)

Mastery of the World

WHILE the Germans are still battering at the approaches of Moscow and Leningrad and lengthening their line of communications on their way towards the oil-fields of the Caucasus, the larger strategic outline of the war is becoming clearer day by day. It is a war of land power against sea-power. The aim of the Germans is to secure control over the principal resources of the land mass of the Eastern Hemisphere and thus to make themselves economically self sufficient and militarily impregnable against the overseas world. When they have consolidated their conquests and organised the resources of the vast territory brought under their control, they will bring superior forces to bear, on sea as well as on land against the overseas Powers. Thus they will make themselves masters of the world.

It is a grandiose conception. No other military power in history has ever set itself such a programme. It out-does the wildest dreams of old fashioned small-scale conquerors like Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar and Napoleon. As a matter of fact, the Germans, who have always been better at working out other people's ideas than at originating ideas of their own, didn't think out this plan all by themselves. It was put into their heads by one of our own countrymen, the pioneer geographer, Sir Halford Mackinder, who warned us already in 1904, and again with more insistence, in 1920, that if we disinterested ourselves of Eastern Europe, we would be exposing our sea-power to the danger of a military combination based on the resources of the Eurasian land-mass. But, like some of our other prophets, he found more listeners, Professor Haushofer, became a member of Hitler's inner circle. But, if the Germans are not originators, we must give them the credit of

being extremely competent appropriators. When they commandeer a notion, they know how to put it to the fullest use, just as they do the resources of the lands they overrun. The German General Staff is certainly carrying through the first stage of this vast strategic design with the ruthless pertinacity of which the Germans are past masters.

Nevertheless, if we put ourselves for a few moments in their place, we shall see that things have not fallen out at all according to their wishes.

In the first place, they never intended that the full dimensions of the plan should become visible at so early a stage in its execution. It is very unfortunate for them that the issue—the Eastern Hemisphere versus the rest of the world—should already now have become so clear to the overseas peoples. For the bid for world-power was to be carried on in a succession of stages with plenty of time for consolidation in between and, if possible, without a major war. All went well in the earlier stages. Italy was cleverly roped in as a satellite.

Intimidation

Then the technique of intimidation was successfully applied to Austria and Czechoslovakia, thus providing Germany with large additions to her resources which, as we now realize, changed the balance of power in Europe to the disadvantage of the democracies. But after that things began to go wrong. Looking back in this third year of the war of arms which is the ninth year of the undeclared war, we can see that Hitler has made at least six serious miscalculations since August, 1939. He guessed wrong when he thought that the Russo-German Pact would deter us from going to the assistance of Poland. He guessed wrong a second time when he thought we would be ready

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SOVIET YOUTH AND WAR

HOW THEY HELP THE FIGHTING SERVICES

NEWS of the schools and universities in the Soviet Union since the German invasion has appeared from time to time in *Soviet War News*, published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London.

Life in the Soviet schools and universities is being put on a war footing. Military and physical training is being intensified to make Soviet youth physically fit. The time required for study is being reduced by lengthening the school day from six to seven hours. New subjects dealing with defence are being introduced into the curriculum. In the technical and machine-building colleges, practical training is being organised so that every student can become a skilled worker after his first year. In the universities the science students are concentrating on the solution of war problems. During their holiday thousands of students and high school pupils helped the collective farmers with the harvesting, assisted in defence work, and floated timber down the rivers.

Students have undertaken to effect current repairs to university buildings, to help building operators, repair vegetable storehouses and collect scrap metal. School children are also maintaining their school premises and grounds, assisting in stocking fuel and doing other useful work. A large number of people evacuated from the war zone reached the Sverdlovsk region, east of the Ural mountains, in August last. Collective farmers gave a warm welcome to the evacuees and special attention was paid to the children. The local sanatoria and rest homes were placed at the disposal of 2,300 child evacuees.

There are many accounts of the courage and initiative shown by children in the war zones. A considerable proportion of the incendiary bombs dropped on Moscow during the air raids on that city were extinguished by boys of 13 and 14. In an area which was being shelled by the Germans a small girl acted as liaison messenger in a detachment of guerrillas. Despite heavy enemy fire she

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1942

THE NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, THE former British Ambassador to Russia, is reported to have expressed the view that, on his return to Britain, he could not avoid the feeling that the British people did not realise fully the dangers and tragedies of war on the grand scale as they present themselves in the Russian picture. He might have, with equal truth, added that this lack of understanding prevailed not only in Britain but throughout the British Empire. The man in the street is still thinking in terms of the last war and does not understand the real significance of the Japanese attack on the British Empire in Asia. More than thirty years ago such a conflict was regarded as a possibility and nothing more. When, after the last war, Japan began definitely to show her hand, people who thought they understood the trends of thought in Asia were still disposed to look upon a Japanese onslaught on the British Empire as a remote possibility but entirely outside the bounds of practical politics. The same reluctance to face facts still persists, and this is all the more astonishing in view of the definite pronouncements of Japanese writers on their country's mission in Asia. The Japanese seem to have recognised from the start that any attempt at expansion has its military as well as political aspect. The leadership of Asia involves necessarily a campaign to demonstrate the excellence of Japan's claims to the post of honour, and it is significant that Japan launched this campaign from the earliest possible moment. The speech of General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, is an indication of the degree of importance Japan attaches to the destruction of Asia's faith in Europe.

As against this revolutionary technique the British Government and people have opposed nothing more effective than an almost pathetic faith in the old shibboleths that have lost their meaning after the Japanese entered the war. The British Prime Minister, who is no doubt the best man available for leading the British people in the grim struggle that lies ahead, does not seem to have any adequate notion of what is needed to counter effectively the Japanese campaign to discredit and dislodge the

British in Asia. It is true that victory in actual fighting makes the best appeal to the minds of the masses. The Japanese evidently realise this as much as anybody else, but they are also stressing their moral right to the leadership of Asia. This means not only that British propaganda must make itself more effective but that, to make it more effective, it must be backed by official action. A solemn repetition of worn-out formulas is not likely to be of much assistance. Nor is Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to Japan as an "Asiatic" power and his persistence in ignoring the political aspects of the present situation in Asia the best way of meeting Japan's attack on the morale of Asia.

A century of British education has produced, at least to some extent, a very sincere appreciation of British institutions and British ideals. This is a valuable asset which no British statesman can ignore at the present moment. It must be exploited to the full if Britain is to retain her influence in Asia. It would be foolish to pretend that at a time like the present, when the whole of Asia is literally at the cross-roads, anything short of a lively sense of spiritual and material self-interest would suffice to create in the minds of the masses that spirit of hostility to Japan's enterprise which is the very foundation of all resistance. For the present war is not a frontier expedition. It represents really an attempt at revolution on a continental scale backed by military and naval power. With the initial success gained by the Japanese, such as the occupation of the Philippines and Malaya, this revolution has gained a base for operations dangerously close to India and Ceylon. It is a movement that must be resisted by the entire people of these countries. The professional soldier can only form the nucleus of this resistance. By himself he cannot do much, but with the active co-operation of the people themselves he can do a good deal.

One looks in vain for any plan or scheme which would utilise the services of these people in the resistance that is to be offered. They are advised to produce more food and train themselves in Air Raid Precautions. These things are no doubt important. In fact the production of more food is vital to our existence. But is this enough? We think not. The people must be made to feel that this is their war, and the best way to do it is to give them their share of the fighting under their own leaders. It is too late now to talk of terms and conditions as Mr. Nehru is doing. The one object of British leadership should be to put an end to the present feeling of frustration and impotence.

SCALE OF VALUES IN DEMOCRACY

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN ON ROLE OF WOMEN

Bombay, Feb. 1.

AN appeal to the women of India not to be competitive but to recognise the distinctiveness of man and woman and to inculcate the right kind of spirit and a correct attitude of mind in men, was made by Sir Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, presiding over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Shreemathi Nathibhai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, this evening.

At the outset, Sir Sarvapalli paid a tribute to Dr D K. K. Iyer, the founder of the University, who was present on the occasion, for "his idealism and untiring zeal with which he worked to establish the University and to the late Sir Vitthaladas Thackersey without whose munificent donation of fifteen lakhs of rupees it would not have been possible to continue the good work."

Answering the argument that there is no difference between man and woman on the ground of democracy, Sir Sarvapalli said that democracy insisted that the State was not the end in itself but it merely existed for the purpose of furthering the happiness of the individual constituting the general community. Dictatorship meant that the State was supreme and the interests of the individuals were subordinated to further the cause of the State. "We want political freedom, no doubt. We want economic and social freedom. But, are they ends in themselves? There are occasions when it is open to us to throw away our political sovereignty or suspend our economic liberty for the sake of bringing about an equitable distribution. But freedom of the individual cannot be bartered away. We are individuals first and foremost. We have a right to think, adore and meditate as we please. We have a right to enjoy, to eschew and to suffer and not to march in a crowd and goosestep together but to retain the sanctity of the soul."

Sir S. Radhakrishnan added, "If you barter away that kind of freedom then all other kinds of freedom are good for nothing. It is the privilege of the human individual to be eccentric, unorthodox and non-conformist and it is this spirit that has gone about hoping, striving, and advancing. It does not follow that we are all equals, either in social efficiency or in intellectual qualities. We differ and yet this difference must be given ample scope to express itself in this world. Even the derelicts of humanity, those thrown on the rubbish, castaways, misfits and rebels have got a spark in them which the mightiest of empires cannot extinguish. That is the meaning of democracy. It has nothing to do with the saying that all men and women should enter in a competitive struggle and bring society to chaos. We must recognise distinctness and diversity. Democracy does not mean the abolition of differences in this world. In spite of all those differences there is one thing which binds us together, namely the equality of spirit that dwells in human individuals."

Further explaining the role of women, Sir Sarvapalli said that it was woman who inspired the great poet Kalidas to write his immortal

works. There should be some sense of glamour, strangeness and allure-ment about women.

Drawbacks of Present Civilisation

The present civilisation, continued Sir Sarvapalli, had brains and efficiency but lacked a heart and soul. Our intellectual power, scientific organisation and technical equipment could have saved us but we lacked devotion. To-day people were called upon to defend a civilisation where there was maladjustment and millions of unemployed, a civilisation which had got to be buttressed periodically by sacrificing millions of men. There were now talks of a new world order. He thought that the fundamental principle governing such an order should be that no nation should have the means to oppress or conquer or prosper or even survive by the display of mere brutal technical efficiency. Otherwise this war might be fought but peace might be lost. "We may pass through fire, but we may perish in the smoke."

Concluding, Sir Sarvapalli said that the civilisation of India had passed through various vicissitudes. It had subdued barbarians simply because it followed two principles, love of truth and love of humanity. From the beginning of history India had stood for certain values which were not national but universal. The spirit of a nation did not consist in armaments but in the attitude of mind and as far as that attitude was concerned it was the mothers that controlled it and moulded it.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who proposed a vote of thanks, said that women should not be content with comradeship but should be co-responsible and work for the greater happiness of mankind.

Sir Sitaram Patkar, Chancellor of the University, reviewed the activities of the University and its financial position. He said that the Silver Jubilee was held under the cloud of the world war which was now furiously raging over the Pacific and coming to the very doors of India. It was the patriotic and humanitarian duty of persons of all shades of opinion and political views to combine with a view to protecting the lives, liberty and property of the inhabitants of the country. Adjustments of communal and political differences, leading to a unanimous and intense desire to save the country from impending peril, would pave the way to an effective and successful defence of the country with the result that victory would be secured in the end, and a new world order would come into existence, safeguarding democracy and the fundamental rights of man.

Messages of greetings were received on the occasion from His Excellency the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi, Her Highness the Princess of Berar, Pandit Malaviyya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and many ruling Princes. As a token of appreciation of the good work done by the University the Nizam's Government has given a donation of Rs. 5,000.

BACK TO THE LAND

Sir Thomas Villiers' Advice

"Go back to the land and help the village," was the advice given by Sir Thomas Villiers to the boys of St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia, at the annual distribution of prizes.

"We don't want money-lending bloodsuckers, we don't want selfish people screwing down wages, we want honest work from boys and mother earth will respond," he added.

Sir Thomas Villiers who was the chief guest distributed the prizes, and among those accommodated on the platform were the Ven'ble F. L. Beven, Bishop's Commissary, and members of the College Board of Governors.

After a prayer by the Revd. A. J. Foster, Chaplain, the Revd. R. S. de Saram, Warden, who dispensed with the customary reading of his report, offered some remarks and emphasised the need for education with a solid religious background.

Sir Thomas Villiers said that he agreed with every word the Warden had said. Education without religion was of no value.

While congratulating the School for its excellent air raid shelters, he said that danger developed courage, and if St. Thomas' came within the range of bombers he believed boys of St. Thomas' would respond like those of Great Britain and elsewhere.

After The War

Sir Thomas, continuing, referring to the war, said that they could not see two capitalist countries like England and America in alliance with Communist Russia without realising that at the end of the war there would be something different. It was in a combination of both that there was a line for the future.

The boys of today were going to be leaders of this new order which will be socialistic in character. Thus they had a great responsibility.

Sir Thomas hoped that the days were past when young men passing out of the Colleges and the University were able to live in comfortable homes depending on the bounty of their parents or the dowry of a wife. After the war one of the greatest socialistic tendencies would be that every man and woman must work.

Many of them had parents who found it difficult to educate children because the education charges were too high but because the standard of wages in Ceylon were too low. What was wanted was a wage that respected the education a boy had had. If their education was to be of any value one aim and object should be what Socialism tends to bring, a general raising of the standard of living.

Go Back to the Land

In asking the boys to go back to the land, Sir Thomas said they had an example in that fine old Thomian, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Minister of Agriculture. The land was a beautiful mother and she would respond.

They knew that the condition of the villages was not what it should be. No effort was made to help the villagers and far too little had been done. They should teach the villagers how to cultivate.

INDIA AND EASTERN GROUP COUNCIL

NEED FOR REVIEWING POSITION

New Delhi, Feb. 2.

WITH Britain and Australia pulling in different directions, viewing problems of strategy and supply primarily each from its own standpoint, the time seems ripe for a consideration of the position of the Eastern Group Council, with particular reference to India.

It is clear that Japan's rapid thrust through Malaya and the imminent threat to Java, demand a supreme effort to prevent the Axis partner in the Far East from achieving a dominant position for herself. There is no doubt that, already, Japan has made herself practically self-sufficient in regard to several essential war materials, including oil, and surpassed Hitler's earlier achievements in that direction. Even assuming that Russia continues to inflict heavy losses on Germany during the next few months, ejection of Japan from the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and Dutch East Indies will be a most formidable undertaking. Nor can one forget that China's splendid resistance badly needs material support. Time, despite America's stupendous armaments programme, is not necessarily with the Allies, because of Japan's spectacular successes during these two months.

In the extremely difficult circumstances in which India finds herself placed, how far can she rely on Britain, America or the units represented on the Eastern Supply Council to come to her assistance? So far as production is concerned, Britain's own plans and achievements have been the subject of outspoken criticism in the Commons last week. Efforts will, doubtless, be made to make good deficiencies, but it is more than probable, she has fairly reached her maximum of production, and the possibilities of much greater expansion must therefore be very limited. Not until America's vast programme begins to materialise in considerable proportion, will prospects of overthrow of the Axis Powers definitely emerge into view; but, meanwhile, Japan has captured many strategic points vital to Allied communications, and not only neutralised productive capacities of several units of the Eastern Group Council, but helped herself to vast quantities of essential raw materials.

The outstanding factor in the Far Eastern situation, therefore, is that while undoubtedly the tremendous potential of the democracies is being strained almost to breaking point, in India we have red tape, lack of drive and an over-elaborate procedure necessitating frequent references to London and domination of the I. C. S. On India—with Hongkong and Malaya dropping out and Australia and Burma able to meet demands only on a diminishing scale—must fall an increasingly heavy burden, being in reality almost the sole arsenal for the Allies in this part of the world.

Withholding of Roger Report

It is believed (though the document has been carefully screened

Sir Thomas wanted the boys with their education to see the country and work the land, and if they did that their education would not be in vain.

from the gaze of even high placed officials) that the Roger Mission left behind valuable recommendations embodying long-range plans which would have made India self-sufficient in these war industries. But between British vested interests and an unimaginative I. C. S., the report came to silent and unobtrusive grief. What is essential to-day is a quick and businesslike review of India's war effort. The situation has altered to some extent in the course of the last eighteen months with deficiencies in the supply of skilled labour being made good partially, but India must have, without delay, much more machinery and equipment from Britain and America. Her requirements should not go through the sieve of the British Board of Trade, but receive direct and sympathetic attention at the hands of the Ministry of Supply and the War Office.

Decentralisation of Supply Machinery Called For

There is also another no less important aspect of the matter. The Supply Department has grown far too vast for a single Member to be in charge. If Britain can contemplate the appointment of a member of the Cabinet to be in charge of Production alone, there is ample justification for a similar appointment in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Even the section under the Director-General of Munitions Production at Calcutta seems to have outgrown manageable proportions. There is urgent need for decentralisation of the different sections for dealing expeditiously with different varieties and classes of munitions and war equipment. Already, a number of Indian industrialists have distinguished themselves on lower rungs of the department, but are being denied opportunities for rising higher. If Sir Stafford Cripps should be appointed Minister for Production, one hopes he will visit India in his official capacity without delay and see for himself how tenaciously vested interests have obstructed India's war production.

SINGAPORE FIGHTING

London, Feb. 6

A Singapore Communique today says: "There is little to report from Singapore. Our artillery continues to engage enemy movements in the Johore Bahru area. There has been intermittent enemy shelling on the north of the Island during the last twenty-four hours. Enemy air activity continued. Our forward troops were subjected to low level machine-gun and bombing attacks.

"During this morning's raids on Singapore Island one enemy fighter was destroyed and three damaged in combat by our fighters, one of which is missing. An R. A. F. fighter pilot previously reported missing is now safe."

The Rangoon radio reports today that ten Japanese planes were definitely shot down and another ten probably destroyed during an air raid over Rangoon this morning.

The Japanese carried out some patrols on the west bank of the Salween river but the general situation is unchanged.

TO BRING FOOD TO CEYLON

Shipowners & Sailors Ready

(From our own Correspondent)

Pt. Pedro, Friday.

A mass meeting was held in front of the Amman Temple Veethy at Valvettithurai yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Local Assistance Committee to consider the difficulties caused by the Rice Control regulations and means of redress. A very large number of people of both sexes were present. Mr. K. S. Chandrasegarampillai, Chairman of the Local Assistance Committee, presided. The Chairman pointed out some difficulties and the possible means of redress.

Mr. V. S. Somasundram, Shipowner, proposed that "the Government of Ceylon arrange for sufficient rice from South India and make arrangements for shipment at Ports such as Negapatam, Karikal, Athirampatam etc. The sailing vessels and sailors of Valvettithurai are always ready to go and bring such rice and paddy, that with the help of the vessels and sailors any quantity of rice and paddy can be brought to the Northern Ports, and the Government be informed of this and requested to take steps accordingly putting into effect a scheme of Marine Insurance against the loss of life and limb of sailors or damage to ships caused by enemy action."

Mr. Somasundram spoke at length and dwelt on the opportunity that the people of Valvettithurai have in saving the Island from starvation and expressed the hope that sailors of Valvettithurai will rise up to the occasion ("Certainly we will do" shouted the large number of sailors who were present) Further he said that the Government would do its portion of the work. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following two resolutions were also passed unanimously.

1. As yams and grains other than paddy are not procurable in thickly populated area as that of Valvettithurai, the residents of towns should be given at least four measurers of rice for a week.

2. As the unauthorised dealers who were under the impression that they will not be able to sell rice during the control period, have already sold all the rice that they had, the Government should, for the benefit of the public, give them a week's supply of rice, to begin with, without the coupons.

The meeting closed with the election of a deputation to see the Government Agent, Jaffna:—Messrs K. S. Chandrasegarampillai, V. S. Somasundram and V. Sivapragasam.

EVACUEES ARRIVE FROM MALAYA

OVER 2,000 LAND ON FRIDAY

Infants in arms, little toddlers and invalids are among a large number of evacuees who have arrived in Colombo from Singapore and Malaya.

Over 2,000 in number, several of them are said to be the wives and children of men in the fighting forces.

A few of them bore traces of what they had been through in Malaya, some wearing bandages.

VADAMARADCHY COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL RALLY

(From our own Correspondent)

Point Pedro, 3rd Feb. The Vadamardchy Cottage Industrial Rally was organised by the Vadamardchy Co-operative Union. The show was opened by Mr M. Prasad, C. C. S., Government Agent, N. P. on Saturday the 31st January.

Mr. Prasad was received by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., Patron of the Show Committee, and Mudr. K. Chinnthambay, Chairman of the Show Committee, garlanded the Government Agent. He was taken in procession with oriental music to the Exhibition pavilion where he declared the Rally open. The Exhibits consisted of the latest methods adopted in weaving, local woven cloth, and exhibits from all weaving centres at Vadamardchy were displayed. Another was the palmyrah produce stall where all the various uses of the palmyrah palm were exhibited.

Local pottery, earthen-ware, carpentry, fruits and vegetables and a large number of other local industry stalls demonstrated their respective wares. Great interest was shown both by the various stall holders and the large audience present.

At the public meeting which followed Mudr. K. Chinnthambay took the Chair. An address of welcome to Mr. Prasad was read by Mr. Sam T. Solomons. A special request was made to the Government Agent for the establishment of a Local Industrial Museum attached to the Kachcheri whose object should be:—

1. To support and improve Cottage Industries.
2. To furnish information to the public about the Industrial and natural resources of the country.
3. To have a Commercial Library, and information bureau and a free reading room.
4. To organise periodical itinerant exhibitions
5. To publish pamphlets & bulletins
6. To give technical and financial assistance etc.

Mr. Prasad in reply said that it was a very useful suggestion and that he had this idea when he was Government Agent, Eastern Province. He would consult the Government and do all that possibly he could when matters became normal. Mr. Prasad was very much impressed by the exhibits. He said he was chiefly impressed by the great possibility of the Manioc and urged all to grow more manioc. About 16 tasty preparations including manioc Malt were served round. He was also impressed at the new Hand wooden huller of rice which could be worked by any. Rice with the bran on could be milled easily. He exhorted people to use this type of wooden hullers. He congratulated Mr. Sam. T. Solomons who was entirely responsible for these exhibits and was in personal charge of Manioc and rice huller exhibits.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam next spoke and appealed to the public to organise cottage Industries and grow more manioc which could be made the chief staple article of diet.

Mr. P. Velupillai and Mr. C. Kanagaretiam also spoke

On Sunday the speakers were: Dr. C. Thuraiyasa, M. O. H., Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, A. R. P.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

(From our own Correspondent)

Point Pedro, Feb 2nd.

The Annual Training Class of the Vadamardchy Co-operative Societies was held at Vigneswara College Hall, Karaveddy, on Saturday the 31st and Sunday the 1st of February, under the auspices of the Vadamardchy Co-operative Union. More than 200 delegates were present. Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President of the Union, gave the opening address. He said that the members should co-operate in all the activities and see that those Societies were brought to a very good footing. He was very happy to see that a good number of Societies were registered during the past two years. The number of Societies had now increased to 47. Two years ago there were only 22. Since he became president, in two years he was able to increase the numbers. He further urged the Societies to engage themselves in propaganda work among the Co-operative members in connection with the Cottage Industries in order to ease the wartime conditions. He also appealed to the members to focus their attention on food-production and to cultivate Manioc instead of tobacco. The speaker guaranteed to buy manioc flour and urged the members to form a Society for the promotion of the manioc industry at Vadamardchy. He emphasised that this industry will bring greater profit than even the onions and chillies sale society. The onions sale Society last year had a net profit of Rs. 1000/. He requested the Co-operative Societies to start some cottage industries and promised to render all assistance to bring them to a success.

Mr. V. Kanagasaba, Co-operative Inspector, Point Pedro, spoke on 'How to keep books and accounts of Co-operative Societies'. Mr. V. Nadarasa, supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies, dealt on the Procedure to be followed in conducting a general meeting.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooks, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies, spoke on the 'Relationship of Societies to the Union and to the Central Bank'.

The morning class came to a close at 1 p. m. when Mr. V. K. Subramaniam proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. He said that Mr. Solomons, who had a special course in Cottage Industries in Madras, Mysore and Trivandrum, recently had come back with new ideas and plans. He congratulated the Chairman on this great Exhibition for which he was chiefly responsible. This was a very opportune moment and the public should take advantage of the training the Chairman had obtained during his study tour. He had obtained very great Testimonials from the Directors of Industries and commerce at Mysore, Trivandrum and Madras, who were very much taken up by the ability and keenness of the Chairman.

All the delegates and lecturers were entertained at Lunch by the Union. The President and Members were at home to all the members in the evening.

Chief Warden for the Northern Province, and Mr. P. Nadessan, the Sanitary Assistant.

Sales of Exhibits took place on Sunday evening.

EMERGENCY PARTIAL BLACKOUT

In terms of the power vested in the Minister for Local Administration by section 12 (1) of the Lighting Restriction Order, 1940, published in the Gazette of June 28, 1940, as amended by the Orders published in the Gazettes of August 15, 1941, December 23, 1941, and February 5, 1942 it is hereby notified that the Minister has, under section 7 of the said Order, imposed from 6 p. m. on February 6, 1942, until further notice, a partial blackout in all the additional scheduled areas as given below:—

(7) The whole of the area lying to the west of Kelaniya Railway Station approach road situated in Peliyagoda Pattiya village in Ragam Pattuwa of Alutkuru Korale South, Colombo District, Western Province and bounded on

North: by Colombo-Kandy Main Road.

East: by Kelaniya Railway Station approach road.

South: by Colombo-Biyagama Main Road.

West: by a line drawn parallel to the station approach road from the Western extremity of Kelaniya Railway Station platform southwards to meet Colombo-Biyagama Main Road and northwards to meet Colombo-Kandy Main Road.

(8) The area of the premises called or known as Meenambikai Oil Mills situated in Peliyagoda Pattiya Village in Ragam Pattuwa of Alutkuru Korale South, Colombo District, Western Province, and bounded on the

North & East: by the zinc fence separating the land claimed by R. M. P. Pullamadan Chettiar, the owner of the mills.

South: by Colombo-Biyagama Main Road.

West: by the zinc fence separating land claimed by R. M. P. Pullamadan Chettiar, the owner of the mills.

(9) The area of the premises called or known as Lemond Rubber Factory situated in Peliyagoda Pattiya village in Ragam Pattuwa of Alutkuru Korale South, Colombo District, Western Province and bounded on the

North & East: by the grass field claimed by Neville Fernando, the owner of the factory.

South: by Colombo-Kandy Main Road

West: by the grass field claimed by Neville Fernando, the owner of the factory.

(10) That part of the area comprised within the existing Municipal limits of Kandy which is bounded as follows:—

North: From a point on the western boundary of Colombo Road 50 yards north of the northern boundary of Peradeniya Road at the junction of the said roads eastwards at a distance of 50 yards from the parallel to the northern boundaries of Ward Street and Malabar Street and till it meets a point in a line drawn due north from a point on the southern boundary of Malabar Street 50 yards east of the eastern boundary of Lady Longden's Drive at the junction of the said roads.

East: From the last mentioned point due south to the southern boundary of Malabar Street, thence at a distance of 50 yards from and parallel to the eastern boundary of Lady Longden's Drive till it meets Ampitiya Road.

South: From the last mentioned point south-westwards and north-westwards at a distance of 50 yards from and parallel to the southern boundaries of Hermitage Road and Gregory Road till it meets Reservoir Road.

West: From the last mentioned point northwards at a distance of 50 yards from and parallel to the western boundary of Gregory Road till it meets the northern boundary of Mosque Road, thence due north to a dis-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1097

In the matter of the estate of the late Annammah wife of Kasi-nather Thanapalasingam of Uduvil Deceased.

Kasinather Thanapalasingam of Uduvil Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thanapalasingam Vimalasingam of Uduvil
2. Thanapalasingam Puthirasingam of do
3. Thanapalasingam Kumarasingam of do
4. Sithamparappilly Vethavanam of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 21st day of November 1941 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 11th November 1941 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of representing the said minors and acting on their behalf in these Testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner as the husband of the said deceased be declared entitled to have letters of administration issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of January 1942 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th day of November 1941.
Signed C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

The Order Nisi is extended to 20.2.42.

C. C.
D. J.
(O. 64. 9 & 12-2-42)

tance of 50 yards, thence eastwards at a distance of 50 yards from and parallel to the northern boundary of Mosque Road to a point 50 yards west of the western boundary of Victoria Drive, thence northwards at a distance of 50 yards and parallel to the western boundary of Victoria Drive to a point 50 yards south of the southern boundary of Ward Street, thence westwards at a distance of 50 yards from and parallel to the southern boundary of Ward Street till it meets the western boundary of Market Street, thence northwards in a line to the western boundary of Colombo Road at the junction of the said road and Peradeniya Road, thence northwards along the western boundary of Colombo Road to the starting point of the northern boundary.

(11) The whole of the Revenue District of Jaffna (excluding the Divisional Revenue Officer's division of Punakari-Tunnukkai and that part of the Divisional Revenue Officer's division of Pachchitapali-Karachohi which lies to the south of the Jaffna lagoon.)

The provision of part III. of the Lighting Restriction Order (viz. sections 13 to 17 inclusive) relating to Outdoor and Indoor Light and Lights on Vehicles shall come into operation from that day and shall continue until the Minister issues directions that the partial blackout shall cease to be in force in the scheduled areas.

By Order of the Minister for Local Administration,
E. W. KANNANGARA,
Commissioner of Local Government,
Colombo, February 5, 1942.
(G. 38. 9-2-42)

VADAMARADCHY CO-OPERATIVE UNION

ANNUAL MEETING

Point Pedro, Tuesday
The 10th Annual General Meeting of the Vadamaradchy Co-operative Union was held at Vigneswara College Hall on Saturday the 31st January at 2 p. m. with Mr. Sam T. Solomons, President, in the chair, who was unanimously re-elected chair man for the current year.

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows:-

President Mr. Sam T. Solomons (re-elected), Vice-President Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, Secretary, Mr. K. Velautham, Asst. Secretary, Mr. S. Subramaniam, Treasurer, Mr. S. Gurusamipillai, Muda'iar K. Chinnathamby, Retired Maniagar and Mr. Sam T. Solomons were elected as delegates from Vadamaradchy to the Central Bank and to the Federation Committee respectively. Mr. Solomons thanked all the delegates who represented all the 42 Co-operative Societies in Vadamaradchy for having re-elected him as their President. He further said that he was glad to see 1442 members in the societies.

He appealed to the members to co-operate in the scheme which will be out very soon, after the meeting of the executive committee—A scheme to introduce "Cottage Industries" where ever possible to suit the peoples condition.

He complimented the Asst. Registrar Mr. Ragnathan for having given all the necessary encouragement towards the "Cottage Industry."

Mr. V. K. Subramaniam asked the Chairman, "What had happened to the Thunnalai North Potters Training Centre." After discussion it was decided to bring the matter before the Director of Commerce and Industries, Colombo.

A. R. P. MEASURES IN MANIPAY

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Manipay Parish convened and presided over by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman of the Manipay Village Committee, was held at the Manipay Hindu College Hall on the 4th instant.

Mr. V. Veerasingham spoke on the difficulties caused by Rice rationing.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Chief Warden for Jaffna, and Dr. S. C. Thurai rajah, Chief Casualty Officer, addressed the meeting on the various precautions the people should take in the event of a necessity arising.

Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, A. R. P. Controller, was unavoidably absent.

Volunteers are being enlisted for the various services.

Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Secretary of the Manipay Social Service League, proposed a vote of thanks.

OBITUARY

MR. K. S. PILLAY

The death occurred on the 2nd instant of Mr. K. S. Pillay, Malayan Pensioner, at his residence at Vad dukodai West. He leaves behind his widow and a host of relations and friends to bemoan his loss.

WHAT IS THE GERMAN PLAN?

Continued from page 1

to come to terms after his conquest of Poland. He guessed wrong a third time when he thought he could knock us out after the collapse of France. He guessed wrong a fourth time when he thought he could gain control over the Balkans without a struggle; and this miscalculation cost him six precious weeks which put the whole of his plans for this year's campaigning season out of gear. He guessed wrong a fifth time when he thought he could finish off the Russian campaign and destroy the Russian army as a fighting force before the winter. And his sixth and perhaps crowning miscalculation was to imagine that the people of the United States would sit by and allow the Eastern Hemisphere to fall under German control without realising the challenge that this involved to their own security and to the cause of free Government throughout the world.

The result of all these miscalculations is that the Germans, who hoped to deal with the British Empire, Russia and the United States one by one, according to their favourite tactics, now find themselves up against a combination which they never expected to meet. They have exhausted their capacity for surprising us—nothing that they do in the West or that Japan may do in the Far East is likely to find us unprepared at this stage. But we have not exhausted our capacity for surprising them. And since Germany has not had time to organise the resources of the Eurasian land-mass according to plan, the war potential of the overseas powers greatly exceeds her own. So, as Mr. Churchill remarked a few days ago, for us it is simply a question of putting in all our effort and sticking it out. How long the road will be no one can say, but victory is certainly at the end of it.

To Stop The War

The German General Staff knows all this at least as well as we do. So we may be quite sure that the one thing they most desire now is to stop the war—that is to say the official war—for the time being so as to secure a breathing space before the next round and to recover the initiative which they have lost through their own or their leader's miscalculations. We must therefore expect to have a peace offer—or at least a propaganda peace drive during the coming months. We shall know what it means when it comes and it comes and it will be very cheering. Perhaps for that very reason Hitler will not dare to put it forward openly.

And now for a few moments let us consider the German strategic scheme from our own angle and see whether it contains any political lessons for ourselves.

There are, I think, three moral to be drawn from it.

The first is that, as the world now is, it is impossible to localise or regionalise any war affecting the relations between the Great Powers. The German scheme involves the whole world and any safeguards to prevent its recurrence must be equally world-wide. We in the British Empire have been slow to learn this lesson; as late as the spring of 1939, some people

in Great Britain were talking of localising a possible conflict in Eastern Europe. The people of the United States have been still more reluctant to abandon the idea that the world can be divided into water tight compartments. But we ought not to have needed to have the lesson drummed into us by the German General Staff, for it was one of the strategic truths we inherited—or should have inherited—from British sea-power in the nineteenth century and from the fact that the sun never sets on the British Empire, which is another way of saying that the strategic interests of the Empire are world wide. Let us hope that, after this war, we shall find that all the free peoples will have come to share our own traditional British strategic outlook.

The second moral to be drawn is a technical one affecting the relation between sea power and land power under modern conditions. We are all familiar with the fact that mechanisation has increased the mobility of armies. But it is not so generally realised that this does not apply in anything like the same degree to the military forces of sea powers, because modern developments have reduced the speed at which they can be transported by sea. Two causes are here at work. Firstly, a mechanised army is more difficult to transport because tanks and other mechanical equipment take more space and are more difficult to handle than men; secondly, the advent of air power has made it preferable to avoid passing through narrow seas such as the Mediterranean, even when they can be kept clear of enemy surface vessels. This reduction in our military mobility would seem to have a bearing on the arrangement for the stationing of our military forces in peace-time; but to develop this point would carry one too far.

Land And Sea Power

Finally, the German strategic scheme makes us realise the immense difference there is between the character of land power and the character of sea power. The Germans have always resented our criticism of their militarism and have been apt to retort by accusing us of navalism. But it would be quite impossible for a sea-power to conceive a project of domination like that of present-day Germany. And even if its Government were crazy enough to conceive it, its Naval General Staff would be totally unable to execute it. The sailor, as we all know, is a handy man and navies can perform the most multifarious functions; but there is one job which a navy is quite incapable of performing—the job of dominating vast inland territories. It would be going too far to say that through history sea powers have always been less grasping and less disinterested than land powers. But what is true is that by the very nature of power they are protected against the temptations of far reaching conquest to which the Germans, like other military powers before them, have succumbed. Sea power and freedom go naturally together. We are all conscious of it the moment that we feel the breath of the sea on our faces. The history of British sea power is only the latest example of a tendency that lies very deep in the nature of human at-

Letter to the Editor

JAFFNESE IN MALAYA

Sir,—The fact that Malaya has been occupied by a foreign power should not deter us from finding out how our people are faring and if anything could be done to mitigate the hardships they are undergoing as a result of the Jap's vandalism.

In this connection, it will be interesting to know what the Malayan Red Cross Fund Committee of Vaddukodai has done so far. Some days ago, we read in "The Times of Ceylon" that this committee had been collecting and remitting some money towards its War Relief Fund and that "The Times of Ceylon" was grateful to this committee for its warm response, but it is to be very much regretted that so far, we have not heard of any other activity on the part of this committee.

People in other parts of Jaffna are anxiously waiting to hear if this committee has established contact with our people through Government Diplomatic channels and whether it has in any way helped Red Cross organisation working, if not in Japanese occupied areas, at least in territories still remaining in British hands, with the money it has collected for the purpose from the public.

Sir, why does not this committee take the public into its confidence? And why does it act in such a mysterious and exclusive manner?

I think the committee should lose no time in calling a meeting of the public of Jaffna and disclose its plans so that the public may know that they are and if they are sufficient.

Yours truly,
A LOVER OF MALAYANS.

MATRIMONIAL

SELVADURAI

ROHUNIDHEVI

The marriage of Mr. P. Selvadurai, of the staff of the English School, Kaithady, and son of Mr. & Mrs. V. Ponnampalam of Kaithady, with Miss Rohunidhevi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Sabaretnam, retired Office Assistant, Engineer's Department, F. M. S. Railways and sister of Mr. R. C. Dharmaretnam, B. Sc., Lecturer, Royal College, Colombo, and sister-in-law of Mr. S. V. Ponniah, Inspector of Works, P. W. D. Kalutara, was celebrated according to Hindu rites on Wednesday, the 28th January, 1942, at 9 p. m. at the bride's residence "Asokamanai", Urelu. There was a large attendance of friends and well-wishers.

fairs. It was not through accident or through a mere fortunate combination of circumstances that there was never even the hint of a coalition against us during the whole period of British naval supremacy in the nineteenth century. And when, at the end of this war, the tyrants of the land have been mastered and the chief responsibility for the security and welfare of mankind comes finally to rest with the sea faring powers, we need not fear that their authority will be either feared or resented. With memory of the present state of Europe in their minds men will regard it as natural and proper that sea power should form the nucleus of the partnership of free states through which all men will henceforward be enabled to live without fear and to pass without let or hindrance on their lawful occasions.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MALLAKAM

A very large gathering listened to a passionate appeal by Mr. C. J. Oorloff, Assistant Government Agent, N. P., for intensive and extensive food production, at a public meeting of the Mallakam Thondar Sabbai held on Sunday January 25, 1942 at 6.30 p. m. at the Mallakam English School.

Mr. S. Nitesan who occupied the chair explained the need for emergency measures and asked the people to cultivate all available lands.

Mr. R. N. Sivapiragasam speaking next assured the Chairman and Mr. Oorloff of the whole-hearted co-operation of the Mallakam Thondar Sabbai and appealed to the gathering to translate into action all that they had heard from the speakers at the meeting. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Nadarajah the meeting ended at 8.30. p. M.

(Cor)

LOCAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE MALLAKAM

At a meeting of the residents of Malakam Parish held on Monday 26.1.42 at the Mallakam English School presided over by Mr. V. Visuvalingam, Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, N. P., the following were elected members of the above-mentioned Committee. The President and the Secretary were elected by the members at the first meeting of the Committee on 29.1.42.

Mr. R. Chintamani. J. P. (President) Mr. T. N. Appadurai, I. S. M. (Mallakam) Mr. K. Vaithalingam (Mallakam) Mr. S. Subramaniam (Mallakam) Mr. N. Eliathamby (Erlalai) Mr. M. Thambipillai (Erlalai) Mr. A. Sinnathamby (Erlalai) Mr. T. Thuraiatnam (Erlalai) Mr. C. G. Tamby (Allaveddy) Mr. N. A. Subbaiya (Alaveddy) Mr. V. Murugesu (Alaveddy) Mr. K. Ponnalam (Alaveddy) Mr. S. Krishnar (Punnalaikadduwan) Mr. M. K. Chelliah (Punnalaikadduwan) Mr. A. Sellathurai (Punnalaikadduwan) Mr. S. Selliah (Punnalaikadduwan) Mr. R. N. Sivapiragasam (Secretary.) (Cor.)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA D. 601.

Yokamma wife of Obeliah Coomarasamy of Kandarmadam Jaffna
Vs.
Petitioner.
I. Chelliah Coomarasamy of do
Respondent.

Whereas the abovenamed Petitioner has made an application to this Court on 16th November 1941 to deal with her property as she likes without joining her husband as a party to any instrument, Notice is hereby given to the public that any person or persons interested in this matter shall appear before this Court on or before the 19th February 1942 and show sufficient cause to the contrary if any otherwise the Petitioner will have the right to sell the land called Palluelithodday in extent 3 1/2 Lms. situated at Vannarponnai West without joining her husband the 1st Respondent.

By Order,
P. Guanapragasam,
Secy.

4-2-42.
(Mis. 180. 5-2-42)

SOVIET YOUTH AND WAR

Continued from page 1

picked her way through the forest without faltering, carrying her valuable messages. In another district a village lad of 13 discovered an enemy communication line and cut the cable. Unfortunately his boyish instinct made him put a piece of the wire in his pocket to show his friends; the Nazis searched the village, found the wire in his pocket and shot him in the village square.

In Leningrad and Kiev women are replacing men in the factories and on the land. In the Leningrad region 2,000 girls volunteered to learn tractor driving and 200 students of the Leningrad Agricultural Institute have been driving tractors and operating harvester-combines. In Kiev young men and girls are volunteering to be sent to the front to defend their city, and hundreds of volunteer detachments have already joined the Red Army. Women are working as Red Cross nurses, school-children are helping the families of Red Army men, youths are organised in extermination battalions and fire-fighting squads. At the same time in villages behind the lines girls are taking first-aid courses, and many of them are blood donors to the transfusion services.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. Jurisdiction No. 1053

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rasammah wife of Vaitialingam Kathirgamanathan of Inuvil Deceased.

Vaitialingam Kathirgamanathan of Inuvil

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kathirgamanathan, Anandakumaraswamy of Do and
2. Arunasalam Ampalam of Thavady Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of July 1941 in the presence of M. V. Venasamy 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 abovenamed minor 1st respondent for the purpose of representing him and to act on his behalf in the proceedings of this testamentary action and also Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner: Unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 27th day of August 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of August 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

Time to show cause Extended for 18-2-42

Sgd. L. W. de Silva
D. J.

(O. 62. 5 & 9-2-42)

MATRIMONIAL

RAMASWAMY — UNNAMULAI
The wedding took place on 28-1-42 of Mr. A. Ramaswamy son of the late Mr. L. Arumugampillai, Vakil, Vannarpet, Madras, with Srimathy Unnamulai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Muthukumarasamy Chettiar of Vannarponnai, and sister-in-law of Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor S. C., at the residence of the bride in the presence of a large number of friends and relations. A reception was held at the bride's residence on the following day.

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(Mis. 183. 5 & 9-2-42)

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(Q. 115. 23-1-42—22-4-42.)

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