

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 74.

DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT BY CEYLON RAILWAY

INDIAN & BURMESE DELEGATES PROTEST

TREATED AS "UNWELCOME VISITORS"

A strong protest has been made by the delegates from India and Burma, who attended the Students' Christian Movement Conference in Kandy last week, against the discourteous and inhospitable treatment accorded to the 480 delegates by the Railway authorities when they set foot at Talaimannar.

Eight of the delegates have sent a letter to the press which runs as follows:—

The Movement consists of Christian students and their senior friends from Colleges and Universities all over India, Burma and Ceylon, and meets in conference once in three or four years. The place chosen for the Conference this time is the charming town of Kandy. For months preceding the conference the Secretaries of the Movement, with the help of local friends, were making detailed arrangements for the comfort of the delegates who were coming from every part of India, from such remote corners as Rawalpindi and Peshawar, from Burma and from Ceylon itself. Students were eagerly looking forward to their visit to Ceylon, which is rightly considered to be one of the most beautiful spots in God's creation.

The four hundred and odd delegates (nearly half being women), many of whom had been traveling continuously for four or five days and nights, had a very enjoyable time till they arrived at Talaimannar. The South Indian Railway Company had made excellent arrangements for the food and washing of the delegates all along the way. At Trichinopoly ample arrangements were made even for bathing.

At Talaimannar, however, which we reached after much delay in getting the boat started after we had boarded it at Dhanuskodi, the reception given was entirely different. Before the delegates were allowed to land they were put to a lot of unnecessary and avoidable delay, annoying inconvenience and rough treatment.

In spite of the fact that the authorities had been informed in good time of the large numbers who were arriving, there was only one Inspector of Police and a few policemen to check up those who were coming to the country. After all the Second Class and some of

the Third Class passengers had been allowed to land, the delegates were permitted, the total delay amounting to two and a half or three hours. Some including ladies, were pushed and ordered about and harsh and even abusive language was used into the bargain. The number of "free coolies" was so few that the train was delayed by four hours before the luggage was desposited in it, and this, in spite of the General Secretary's writing in time to those in charge of transport arrangements of the Company that he would be prepared to pay for extra porters who might be required for the occasion.

Inadequate Accommodation

No one objects to the regulations which the duly constituted Government of Ceylon wishes to impose even on those who come to Ceylon on a short visit at great expense to themselves, and that, after widely advertising the beauty of Ceylon. But this does not in the least excuse the impolite and thoroughly discourteous manner in which some of the Police, and particularly the police officer in charge that day behaved.

The accommodation in the Railway compartments was altogether inadequate, contrasted with the ample provision in the special trains in India. Despite the many requests that the Secretary had made to the Railway authorities for a special train, they were provided with only six carriages attached to the ordinary train for over 400 delegates, and the Railway authorities paid no attention whatever to their convenience. There was little or no water available for washing and even drinking purposes on the way.

The impression that the police and the Railway authorities gave us was that we were unwelcome visitors to their Island and that we could be treated in the way in which they are accustomed to treating the helpless labourers from India. If people of education and good social standing in India can be treated in this manner, it can easily be imagined what kind of treatment is given to our inarticulate and poor countrymen.

It may be added that we were not subjected to any of these humiliations when seven to eight hundred delegates

(Continued on page 6)

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"

By the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri

(A Broadcast Talk from A. I. R., Madras)

"LEARNING adds to the brightness of one's countenance. Learning is wealth secured beyond all risk. Learning is the key to prosperity, renown and bliss. Learning is a teacher above all teachers. When one goes abroad, learning is an unfailing companion. Learning is a divinity without a peer. It is to learning that kings love to do honour, not to mere pelf. Why a person devoid of learning is no better than a beast."

You see, friends, the poet prizes knowledge, not for the material gains it may bring, but because it ennobles and elevates the soul above the grossness of the earth. And I have no doubt that the Indians in South Africa, though they have gone there for the bare means of subsistence which their motherland denied them, perceive vividly the high purpose of learning and cherish it with pious longing. To think that in this land where scholars have always been objects of veneration, we should now hear liberal education derided and denounced! And forsooth because many well-qualified men are without employment! Is the only or main purpose of learning the attainment of a living? Is it suggested that unemployment would be more endurable when associated with nescience than when associated with enlightenment? One actually hears the asseveration from persons apparently sane that higher education unfits one for the world's work. And some who wield authority hold that the poorer classes are wronged by the spending of public revenues on colleges and similar centres of learning.

Strange forms of Discontent

That I regard as one of the sinister portents of the time. The liberal professions, the public services, social and economic uplift, unofficial life that keeps government straight by criticism and direction and discharges the many functions that govern-

ment cannot touch—all these require brains that have received the best training that academies can give. Start high grade technical and vocational institutions by all means. But start them well and with guarantees of efficiency secured by adequate finance. We have always demanded such institutions. But let us not delude ourselves with the hope that they will cure unemployment. Not improbably their graduates too will have to encounter enforced idleness, and in their case, the evil will be more lamentable, not less, because of the fewer remedies that are open. Unemployment is a most acute and distressing malady, and we are bound to devise measures to relieve it. But the measures must be calculated to achieve the end. Let us not in our vexation shut up colleges and schools. The undeveloped faculties, idle brains and undirected energies of the young will become a danger to the community, a hundred times more difficult than the present unemployment. Not until industries and manufactures have been established on a large scale, and economic prosperity assured to coming generations, shall we be within sight of a sufficiency of jobs for our sons and daughters.

The prevailing distemper of the young assumes strange forms, some alarming ones too. One of these is the powerful fascination exercised on their imagination by the triumphant career of the dictators who sway over a great part of the civilised earth. That they abhor and destroy all forms of popular government, that they hold freedom in utter contempt that they ruthlessly suppress even the semblance of opposition and dissent, that they are bent on the re-establishment of the tyranny of tribe and race and colour which mankind has, after infinite travail, nearly outgrown—these and similar indictments do not weigh much

(Continued on page 4)

DENTAL SURGERY S. CHAS. PATHIRANA

Licensed Dentist & Ophthalmic
Optician

3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.
[Near Customs House]

Consultation Hours:

8 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

When you break your spectacle frames, spectacle arms or lense of any pattern, please send them to the above address. They will be repaired accurately and promptly.

We have a large stock of different varieties of the most desirable kinds and styles of Crooke's Sphero-Cylinder & Plano-Cylinder Lenses, Scientifically & Optically ground lenses, Rolled Gold and Nickled Silver Frames of every description and other mountings which were recently imported from Europe.

Doctors' Prescriptions will be dispensed carefully and accurately.

Our charges are moderate and reasonable.

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



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

THE STIRRING MESSAGE which President ROOSEVELT delivered to the people of America over the week-end is a scathing indictment of Totalitarianism, its methods and policy, and a trumpet call to the people of the United States to do their utmost to give help to Britain as speedily as possible. The President realises that Britain's fight is the fight of America also and that, if Britain goes down in the struggle, the turn of the smaller states of America and that of U. S. A. will come next. The Axis powers, Germany, Italy and Japan, will dominate the markets of Europe, Asia and Africa and throttle the trade of America. Then, freed from the check of the British Navy, they will dominate the minor American states and using them as a jumping-off ground they will make a direct attack on U. S. A. and Canada also. Thus in the President's considered view, Britain is fighting the battle of America and Nazism is a menace not only to Europe but also to the whole world. Any differences with Britain may be settled by negotiation but totalitarian powers will not listen to reason but only to brute force.

Next the President disillusioned those neutral nations whether in Europe or in America who still place any trust in Nazi professions of respect for their independence and territorial integrity by reminding them of the fate that has befallen every state which has come under the iron heel of HITLER. A military leader who, to serve his own

turn, has violated the neutrality of so many states one after another and is holding them in subjection cannot be expected to respect the liberty of any nation when he has made himself the master of Europe. In the New Order which HITLER avows he hopes to create in Europe what place can any state have except as a vassal and camp-follower of Germany? And what place will there be in that New Order for those traditions of the right of free association, of free expression of opinion, and of redress of grievances which democratic Britain and the U. S. A. have cherished for centuries?

The President hence insists that the U. S. A. must be the Arsenal of Democracy, supplying all the war requirements of Great Britain, aeroplanes, tanks, munitions, freighters without stint and with utmost possible despatch so that the battle for democracy may be won and not go by default. He is under no illusions as to the chances of a Nazi victory. The Nazis cannot win if the U. S. A. sends effective help in time. He exposes the folly of those pessimists who counsel a policy of negotiating with the Nazis for favourable terms. Britain does not ask the U. S. A. to fight for her. All that she asks for is material help. Should not Americans do at least that much so that the cause of Democracy may live? As our readers are aware the President proposes to lend war materials in case Britain is not in a position to pay for it so as to obviate the difficulties imposed by the Cash and Carry clauses of the Johnson Act. It is not possible to get the act repealed in time as such a procedure will lead to a lot of opposition and discussion. Under this arrangement Britain will be able to export war materials and get ships on a system of security, promising to replace them when the war is over. ROOSEVELT'S stirring message is acclaimed already by the American press and the public and has put fresh heart into Britain. The Special Board set up in America to speed up war production has already achieved much in that direction. When the war industry of U. S. A. gets into full swing then Britain will be in a position to outstrip the Axis powers and will be on the road to victory.

SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI, JAFFNA.

Annual General Meeting

The 51st and 52nd annual general meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, will be held on Sunday the 19th January 1941 at 3 p.m. in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sabhai will be held at 2 p.m.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

Election of Chairman

The Jaffna Urban Council will meet on Monday, the 6th instant at 9 a.m., the Government Agent presiding, to elect its Chairman and vice-Chairman.

Miss Indira Nehru

Calcutta, Dec. 30.

A report appearing in the *Hindustan Standard* mentions that anxiety has been caused in Allahabad owing to Miss Indira Nehru's whereabouts being unknown.

According to a letter received at Allahabad, Miss Indira Nehru seems to have reached Lisbon from Geneva, making the journey by car and plane. Since her reaching Lisbon, nothing further has been heard of her.

New Year Honours

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the following appointments:—

To be a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Maxwell MacLagan Wedderburn, C. M. G.

To be a Knight Bachelor.

Abraham Charles Gerrard Wijekoon.

To be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Oiver Ernest Goonetilleke.

To be a Commander of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Boyd Forbes, E. D., Ceylon Garrison Artillery.

To be Officers of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Edward Wilnot Kannangara.

Edwin Ronald Sudbury.

To be a Member of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Major Christopher Allan Hector Perera Jayawardana, E. D., Ceylon Light Infantry.

To be a Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Miss Zoe Iris Bell.

Improvement at Mandapam Camp

Colombo, Dec. 31.

A seven-year programme of improvement, which was vitally necessary for the satisfactory maintenance of the pure water supply and drainage at Mandapam Camp, has just been completed.

Mr. S. Mahadeva, Chief Engineer, Designs, Public Works Department, returned to Colombo yesterday after the annual inspection of the Camp's water supply and drainage system.

He also took the opportunity of crossing over to the Mangalore coast to visit industrial plant there, chiefly at Calicut, where several small factories are working full time. Among them were ply-wood factories and a well-established tile factory that sends shipments to Malaya.

THE YEAR 1940

EVENTS IN THE STATE COUNCIL AND OUTSIDE

THE YEAR WHICH BEGAN WITH PROTESTS

THE Lobby Correspondent of the *Ceylon Daily News* reviewing the events in the year 1940 writes:—

It seems a strange commentary on democracy that the year in the State Council should have begun and ended with protests against the action of the Governor, the grievance of the State Council on each occasion being that the Governor had ridden roughshod over the constitutional rights of the legislature.

In January, there was a protest motion in Council protesting against the action of the Governor in making use of his reserved powers to appoint a Professor of Physiology to the Ceylon Medical College. That motion was sponsored by the Leader of the House himself (Sir Baron Jayatilaka) and carried by 17 votes to 10. Then just before the State Council adjourned in December, there was a motion passed condemning the action of the Governor in securing the appointment of five European officers for the Port Police without as usual first informing the State Council of the proposed recruitment.

Constitutional Crisis

In between those two protest motions, in February, there was a more serious constitutional crisis when the seven elected Ministers led by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. D. S. Senanayake) resigned from office. On that occasion the bone of contention was again the attitude of the Police—the Head of the Police Department. He was accused by the Minister of Home Affairs of disobeying orders given by the Minister. The Governor, however, refused to take disciplinary action against the Inspector-General of Police on that complaint. There was a hair-splitting contention made that the Minister had "made a request" not "given instructions."

The Ministers' resignations followed by a motion in the State Council condemning the Governor's attitude and proposing non-participation in working the Constitution till the rights of Executive Committees and elected Ministers were restored. There was a long and bitter debate but in the end the threat to non-cooperate petered out into a mere adjournment motion. The same Ministers were soon back in office and the State Council went on as before.

Taxes and War Expenditure

The main item in the 1940-41 Budget, the first reading of which took place on July 24 and the final stages, completed in September, was fresh taxation. There were three taxation proposals—an increase of 1½ per cent. in the unit rate of income tax an increase of 1 per cent. on the sugar duty and an increase of ten cents per gallon on petrol duty. The estimated expenditure for 1940-41 was over Rs. 127 million. Early in the year the State Council had voted a special sum of Rs. 5 million as the Government's contribution to the Imperial Govern-

(Continued on page 5)

U. S. PRESIDENT'S CLARION CALL TO AMERICANS

MUST PUT FORTH THEIR MIGHTIEST EFFORT

"AXIS POWERS NOT GOING TO WIN THE WAR"

Washington, Dec. 30.

"I BELIEVE the Axis Powers are not going to win this war, and base that belief on the latest and best information" declared President Roosevelt in the course of a broadcast to the nation on the subject of aid for Britain at 2-30 a.m. (G.M.T.) today.

The talk was transmitted over 500 radio stations and it is estimated that over 80 million people formed the audience.

A dozen short wave transmitters carried the talk throughout the Western Hemisphere and into the Far East in many languages.

By this outspoken address, Mr. Roosevelt, accomplished several things. In addition to telling the Americas where they stand in the present day world, he explained clearly to all Dictators how much they are up against. He told Japan that her threat to attack America had been noted and would be ignored. By his strong stand for Britain, he carried South America with him, because the stronger the United States' stand becomes, the less liable are the South American nations to be influenced from Berlin.

Some observers were struck by the way in which the speech largely underlines the late Lord Lothian's dramatic pronouncement. The broadcast, which was more a clarion call to the American nation than a fireside talk, took forty minutes to deliver.

President Roosevelt said: "Some Americans believe that wars in Europe and Asia do not concern us, but it vitally concerns us that European and Asian war makers should not gain control of the oceans leading to this hemisphere."

Referring to the Monroe Doctrine, the President declared that as between the United States and Britain there has been a feeling of neighbours that they could settle any disputes peacefully.

"Does anyone seriously believe that we need fear an attack while free Britain remains our most powerful neighbour in the Atlantic? But does anyone seriously believe we could rest easy if the Axis Powers were our neighbours there?"

If Britain goes down, declared the President, the Axis will control Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the high seas and "it is not an exaggeration to say that all of us in America will be living at the point of a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military."

"We should enter a new and terrible era, in which the world, including the Americas, would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world we should have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on a basis of war economy."

"That is the danger ahead. We well know we cannot escape it by crawling into bed and pulling the

covers over our heads. Nations who, despite non-aggression pacts, have been overrun and thrown into a modern form of slavery, tell us what it means to live at the point of the Nazi gun. The Nazis have justified such acts by pious words that they are occupying a country to restore order or to protect it against aggression. Would they hesitate to say to any South American country: 'We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States.'

"Belgium is today being used as an invasion base against Britain, which is fighting for her life. Any South American country in Nazi hands which constitute the jumping off place for a German attack on any of the other Republics in this hemisphere."

None Can Appease The Nazis

"Any idea that the Nazis never desired to attack the Western Hemisphere was the same form of dangerous wishful thinking, which had destroyed the power of resistance of many countries. The Nazis have declared that all races are their inferiors and, therefore, subject to their orders and, most important of all, the vast resources of this hemisphere constitute, the most tempting loot of all the world."

"It is an undeniable fact that the evil forces, which crushed, undermined and corrupted so many others are already within our own gates."

"Their secret emissaries are active in our country and in our neighbouring countries. These trouble-makers have but one purpose—to divide our people into hostile groups, destroy our unity and batter our will to defend ourselves. There are Americans aiding and abetting such agents doing exactly the kind of work the Nazis want done here. Experience has proved that none can appease the Nazis. No man can tame the tiger into a kitten by stroking it. Nations can only have peace with the Nazis at the price of total surrender."

Greatest Hope For World Peace

President Roosevelt declared: "The future security of the United States is greatly dependent on the outcome of Britain's fight. The great majority of the American people agree that the course I advocate will involve the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future."

"The people of Europe are defending themselves. They do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask for planes, tanks, guns and freighters to enable them to fight for liberty and security. Emphatically, we must get these weapons to them sufficient volume and quickly enough so that our children will be saved the agony of war which others had to endure."

"There is no demand for an Ame-

(Continued on Page 4)

Sanskrit Inscription at Polonnaruwa

New Discoveries In A Garden

Colombo, Dec. 31.

A Sanskrit inscription ending with the words "Long Live the King" ("Maha Raja Chirang Jeevatu") has been discovered by the Archaeological Department in a private garden in Polonnaruwa.

This stone inscription is an unusual find in that inscriptions in the time of Sinhalese Kings did not as a rule end in this manner but with the name of the king in whose reign they were established for public instruction.

The rest of the long inscription has not so far been deciphered, but an impression has been brought to Colombo for the purpose.

Another interesting edict unearthed is one hewn in the reign of King Kasyapa I. The name given, however, is that of the heir-apparent of the time who later became king as Kasyapa V.

Chinese Coins

What is described as a unique coin has also been discovered.

Old Sinhalese coins, known as the Alakeshvara type, were entirely of gold, with a hole in the centre for the purpose of being strung together.

But this coin is of an alloy with a plating of gold on the surface and has no hole in the centre for a string.

A large number of Chinese coins of the Tsung Dynasty have been picked up with the other discoveries.

These coins belong to the following Emperors:—Hsui Tsung (1101—1119 A. D.), Shen Tsung (1068—1086); Li Tsung (1225—1265); Chen Tsung (998—1023); Kiao Tsung (1127—1163); Hsiao Tsung (1163—1190) and Ming Tsung (1195—1295).

All the coins have been brought to the Colombo Museum.

PRISONER'S OCCULT POWERS

Flames Come Out of His Mouth

Batticaloa, Monday.

A remand prisoner named Sugado Abdulla, accused of theft, demonstrated amazing occult powers.

Abdulla hails from Akkarnipattu about 35 miles from town. When arrested on a charge of theft he blew on a constable's face; flames came out of his mouth and burned the policeman.

Abdulla was put into the lock-up and Mr. V. L. Wirasinha, Assistant Government Agent, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, requested him to demonstrate his powers.

The man called for a handkerchief and blew at it for a few minutes, when all of a sudden the handkerchief caught fire.

The prisoner was later sent to the remand goal and while there set fire to the clothing and bedding supplied.

He also gave a demonstration in the Gaoler's Office, setting fire to a bundle of rags brought from the store-room.

It appears that this strange power has been possessed in the family for eight generations, and is only used in self-defence. The secret has been passed on from father to son.

INDO-CEYLON PROBLEM

DELHI SURPRISED AT MINISTER'S SPEECH

INDIAN GOVT. LIKELY TO ISSUE STATEMENT

New Delhi, Dec. 27.

CONSIDERABLE surprise is felt here at the speech of Mr. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture, before the Ceylon National Congress, giving details of proposals made by the Ceylon and Indian Governments at the recent talks in Delhi. It was expected that no publicity would be given to such proposals until the Ceylon Government had received and considered the report of its delegates. Premature publicity with comments now given to those proposals by a responsible member of the Ceylon delegation seems to have altered the position and it is understood that the Government of India will issue a communique shortly on the subject. It is understood that the Government of India are in communication with the Ceylon Government on the subject.

It is pointed out that Mr. Senanayake's speech makes it clear that the Ceylon delegates stuck to their proposals and were unwilling to come anywhere near a consideration of who could be considered as having an "abiding interest in Ceylon." It is considered curious that Indians, who have done a great deal to build the prosperity of the Island, should be denied full rights when Europeans, who could not by any means be said to have an abiding interest in Ceylon and had only passing commercial interests, enjoyed all rights and privileges.

NAZI TROOP MOVEMENTS

To Rumania, France and Italy

Belgrade, Monday.

German troop movements on a big scale are confirmed by information from Germany available here. A large number of troops have been moved down to Rumania, while troops concentrated in Austria are said to have been moved to France. Several divisions are said to have crossed the Brenner into Italy, while another division has been sent to Trieste.

These reports have lent colour to the beliefs that, on the one hand, Germany intends to occupy the unoccupied part of France and, on the other, to take an active part in the fighting on the Albanian front or in Libya.

German troops bound for Rumania are now monopolising the Hungarian railway system and include, according to reliable Vienna sources, one complete German mechanised division.

A Rome Denial

Madrid, Monday.

Reports that German troops are in Italy are officially denied in Rome, says "A.B.C.'s" correspondent in Rome who states that the rumours are of foreign origin.

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

in the scales of immature judgment against the glamour of their material success. Have they not raised their people from the slough of despond? Have they not restored, may be by force of arms, a sense of self-respect to their nation? Have they not enhanced the efficiency of their subjects, found them work and food, and, in a word, made their lives worth living? These achievements, however won, never fail to secure homage. Man has ever bowed the knee to power, and it does not take him long—alas contemporary events make it too plain—to forget the dignity of the human soul, to pull down the images of liberty and mercy, and to install in their places the hideous symbols of despotism and cruelty. We all want great things done for India, don't we? Only we want them in proper ways, justly not harshly, slowly, if need be, but surely. What is done in hurry is undone in a hurry too. Wait and see how long Hitler's conquests last after him. True, we want the throne of independence; but shall we wade through slaughter to a throne? Shall India, like Germany, shut the gates of mercy on mankind?

Foul Heresies

Your democracy and your freedom, say these young sages, are fleeting and they change continually, they aren't worth the labour of pursuit or the care of custody. But change or progress is their merit and attraction. Justice enlarges its bounds. Freedom extends its joys to new groups of men and women. Education lends grace to countless lives in every generation. Citizenship was a tiny and precarious bundle of rights a century ago; it is now a precious cargo, which has cost many tears, many years of manly struggle, many exemplary and heroic lives. But what a heritage! It has inspired the noblest and most stirring orations; the finest, grandest poems are in its praise. Even here in India, bedraggled as she is, her visage drawn and her vestments torn, she retains the majesty of her mien and is truly worshipable. I am not without hope that, not long hence, if the sky clears and the stars shine again, even the apostate may recant and be welcomed into the holy shrine like the returned prodigal, with festive and sumptuous rejoicings.

At this point, I would like to ferret and drive out of the temple of freedom some of the foul heresies which infest it. But it is an odious task and would take too long a time. One, however, I must belabour now and slay, if I can. That the heretics are our own people and that the heresiarch is among the Cardinals are no ground for quarter. The belief is general that civic rights are in danger only under alien rule, and that the champion of the liberties of the citizen may go to sleep while the reins of administration are in the hands of our kindred. All history testifies to the contrary; in fact, in some respects, fraternal enmity is capable of more callous crimes than the enmity of remote cousins. English law reports tell on every page

of the brave stand made by judges against the tyranny of the king's officers and their encroachments on the private citizen's rights. Sharply in the laws of Britain and America, less sharply in those of France, (while yet there was freedom in France), the powers of the Executive are demarcated from those of the Judiciary. "Good government is no substitute for self-government" was said at first of a national government. Even in Ramarajya, a loyal subject might ask for the elementary rights of citizenship. The union in the same officers of judicial and executive functions, repugnant to modern ideas was recently defended on the ground that the ministers were members of a legislature elected by the constituencies and could be trusted to be better guardians of popular rights than the judiciary. Self-righteousness is a besetting sin of popular government all the world over, the more dangerous when it rests on a large majority. From the dawn of society power over men and things has been a notoriously corrupting influence; human ingenuity has been taxed to the limit of its resources to devise checks on its exercise; sages and philosophers have exhausted their wisdom on composing texts and homilies to the same end; and the story goes on still and will go on for ever. Power of any kind, moral or material, twists human nature out of its shape and the most conscientious rulers, besides severely watching themselves, learn to submit patiently and cheerfully to outside criticism and audit, which it is likewise their endeavour to make as independent as possible.

"Kingly grandeur produces an intoxication due to the malignant poison of power. It disregards decency, it violates the sacred law, it maintains not the truth."

Eternal Vigilance

It is the distilled wisdom of ages of bitter experience that is enshrined in the saying "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." "Eternal vigilance?" Yes; but it must be also enlightened vigilance. In a totalitarian regime, the code of conduct is simple—submission, surrender. Hard to practise, it is true, but easy to understand. Mere subjecthood, scarcely distinguishable from slavery, needs no education. In the early days of man's liberation from political servitude, you had to have a certain stake in the country, you had to be literate before you could acquire the vote and other attributes of citizenship. Not onerous qualification, to be sure, but they greatly restricted the franchise. Nowadays, the only real qualification required is a certain age. That of residence is so easy as to be nominal. To get the vote, however, is not the same thing as to use it properly, and it is with this problem we are here concerned. Most people imagine that citizenship is a grand name for a trifle, that it is nothing more than casting a vote once in five years for an unknown candidate as one may be cajoled, bullied or bribed into doing. Many don't care to be bothered even so far. Some persons of high quality, not an inconsiderable number even in advance democracies, refuse to have anything to do with the

U. S. President's Clarion Call to Americans

(Continued from page 3)

american Expeditionary Force. There is no intention by any member of the American Government to send one.

"United States' manufacturers of watches, farm implements, locomotives, linotype machines and sewing machines are now making munitions, but the present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, guns and planes. We must be the great arsenal of Democracy."

Declaring that there had been no bottle-necks in their determination to aid Britain, the President said: "No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination. I believe the Axis Powers are not going to win this war, and base that belief on the latest and best information."

What Appeasers Ignore

"American appeasers", Mr. Roosevelt said, "ignored the warning of the fate of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and France and tell you that the Axis will win any way and the United States might as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace and get the best we can out of that negotiated peace. Nonsense. Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surrounds your community and on the threat of extermination makes you pay a tribute to save your skin? Such a peace would only be an armistice leading to a gigantic armaments race and the most devastating trade war in history."

"In a military sense Britain and her Empire today are the spearhead of the resistance to world conquest. They are putting up a fight which will live for ever in the history of human gallantry."

Dealing with national policy, Mr. Roosevelt said that this was directed not towards war but to keeping war away from the United States.

He said: "Democracy's fight against world conquest must be more greatly aided by the rearmament of the United States and sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies we can possibly spare to help the defenders of democracy, on a realistic military policy based on the advice of our military experts."

Domestic Affairs

Turning to domestic affairs Mr. Roosevelt declared that the Government would not fail to protect the economic well-being of its

periodical elections, being in a moral sense nauseated with the intrigues and cabals, the falsehoods and deceptions, the speculations and malversations, the feuds and vendettas which degrade public life and poison the very springs of human character. Here is reform work for generations of preachers and apostles, for organizations of resolute and fearless champions of public morals. If citizenship is not a delusion and a snare, a modern invention of Satan for the corruption of our souls, we have to understand it in its bearing on our lives and on our society, and exercise it in a spirit of dutifulness and awe of the consequence.

Minister Calls For Report

The Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. J. L. Kotlawala has requested the Railway authorities to furnish him with a report on the complaint made by the delegates from India and Burma to the Student Christian Movement Conference in Kandy, to the effect that they had suffered great inconvenience during their journey from Talaimannar.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 941. In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanagammah wife of Ponnampalam Thuraiyasa of Thavady

Deceased.
V. Seeniar Nagalingam of Thavaddy Vs, Petitioner.
Minor. 1. Kamaladevy daughter of Ponnampalam Thuraiyasa of Thavady and
2. Ponnampalam Thuraiyasa of do now P. W. D. Overseer Elpitiya

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 22nd day of October 1940 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 7th day of October 1940 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing them and to act on their behalf in the proceedings of this testamentary action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner: unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 22nd day of November 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of October 1940.
(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended till 15-1-41.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
D. J.

(O. 77, 2 & 6-1-41)

citizens, but at the same time the nation expected the defence industries to continue to be in operation without interruption by strikes or lock-out. He appealed to the owners of plants, managers and workers to put every ounce of effort into producing munitions swiftly and without stint."

The President then expressed the belief that the Axis Powers were not going to win the war and said: "We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every good reason for hope. I have a profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all implements of defence to meet the threat to our democratic faith. As President of the United States I call for that national effort."

Rome Comment

"Mr. Roosevelt pretends that America is menaced by the Axis," says "Giornale d'Italia," adding that the Axis Powers have been tolerant up to now but there is a limit to tolerance. The war, says the newspaper, is being fought to liberate Europe from British domination. It asserts that Britain cannot win the war and that American help would be "sheer waste and not without some risk to herself."

ATTEMPT TO BURN LONDON

HEAVY AIR RAIDS

HISTORIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED

Tuesday.

A deliberate attempt to burn the heart of London was made by the Luftwaff on Sunday night, the raids by the Nazis being flagrantly indiscriminate with no attempt anywhere to single out targets of military importance. Some of the city's most historic buildings were either destroyed or seriously damaged.

Much of this damage was seen by the Prime Minister and Mrs Churchill when they visited the scene yesterday. When their presence became known, they were accompanied by a great crowd of cheering Londoners. "Good old Winston! Give it them back and remember we can take what we had!" These and other remarks proved that London keeps its chin firmly up.

Six famous City churches and the Guildhall were among the buildings damaged in the concerted effort by Goering's bombers to set the heart of the City of London ablaze. The churches were St. Bride's, Fleet Street, St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Andrew by the Wardrobe. Eight incendiary bombs fell on the roof of the Guildhall. They were dealt with by A. R. P. staff, but the flames spread from the Church of St. Lawrence across the small Guildhall court house, which itself remained undamaged, and set the roof of the Guildhall alight with disastrous results to a building erected between 1411 and 1435 and to the cost of which the famous Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Whittington—"Turn Again Whittington" of the nursery rhyme—contributed. It was named the Guildhall because medieval guides met there.

An official communique says: "The enemy dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on the City of London in a deliberate attempt to set fire to it. Damage was done to many famous buildings, including the Guildhall and several of the City's churches. St. Paul's itself was endangered, but neighbouring fires were extinguished in time. There was nowhere any attempt to single out targets of military importance. Fires were also caused in other parts of the London area where damage was done to commercial buildings. London's fire services worked heroically and with success throughout the night. The casualties were few."

Three hospitals, one museum, several schools, commercial premises, shops and offices were more or less seriously damaged in last night's fires.

During the height of the raid, there was a sudden lull in the roar of the anti-aircraft barrage and almost immediately R. A. F. night fighters appeared. A short sharp battle with the German fire-raiders followed and after that a more prolonged lull, clearly indicating that the wave of raiders had been driven off.

Four hundred people were sheltering under one church which was hit, but all were safely evacuated.

THE YEAR 1940

(Continued from page 2)

ment's war effort. And right through the year there were several supplementary estimates passed towards the local defence measures occasioned by the war. This was all additional expenditure which was referred to during the introduction of the Budget.

Another war financial measure which however proved abortive, was the Excess Profits Duty Bill. This died a sudden death at its second reading.

The war had another reaction on the legislature when two of its members (the Member for Avisa-wella and the Member for Ruwan-wella) were taken into custody under the War Emergency Defence Regulations. They did not, however, lose their seats in view of continued absence as leave was granted to them on a private member's motion "moved on their behalf."

In the sphere of industrial legislation two Bills deserve recording. There was the Rates of Interest Bill to regulate the rates of interest chargeable by mortgages. After its third reading the Governor reserved this Bill for the assent of the King. Another outstanding bill was the Wages Boards Bill to make provision for the regulation of wages and the establishment of Wages Boards.

Indo-Ceylon Relations

Indo-Ceylon relations were among the matters discussed in the State Council this year. In May there was a debate on a motion relating to the qualification of voters at State Council elections. The recommendation was that the qualification should be not only a residence qualification but also a permanent and abiding interest in this country as laid down in Governor Stanley's despatch and approved by the Secretary of State in 1929. Although it was obviously a most reasonable claim to restrict the franchise only to those who could with reason call themselves citizens of Ceylon, there were objections raised by interested parties. The motion was, however, passed by 30 votes to 17.

The State Council also discussed the question of who should choose the personnel of two delegations to India—a war supplies delegation and a delegation to discuss Indo-Ceylon relations.

Both delegations did visit India. Later it was disclosed that the latter delegation had, if not failed, not quite succeeded in its mission owing to the mischievous propaganda of some Indian politicians from Ceylon.

Towards the end of the year the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. D. S. Senanayake) had to sponsor legislation to control the speculation in tea coupons which threatened to upset the tea industry. The tea coupon control bill was rushed through the State Council and as a result the maximum price of tea coupons is now fixed by the Executive Committee of Agriculture while dealing in coupons is also restricted to approved parties.

State of the Parties

While within the State Council there has been more talk and little legislation this year, outside the State Council, the Ceylon National Congress has been revitalised by the introduction of new and

Manure Values

A Guide to Selection

THERE are many farmers who cannot make a right choice, and are therefore liable to be misled by self-interested agents of manure firms or merchants dealing in manures. When the price of sulphate of ammonia was fair, that is, about Rs. 4 to 5 per bag of 80 lbs., a large number of cultivators used it in preference to oil-cakes, on account of its spectacular forcing capacity. Recently, however, owing to the European war, the price of sulphate of ammonia has gone up while that of oil-cakes, especially that of groundnut cake, has fallen. A good number of farmers who were hitherto using the sulphate do not know that at the present prices, they can save a good amount by using groundnut or other oil-cake for their sugarcane, plantain and other valuable crops instead of sulphate of ammonia, without the yields being reduced thereby. It is therefore the duty of rural workers and the district staff of the Agricultural Department to make the point clear to the cultivators by making them understand the relation between the price and the nitrogen content of the different manures. The price of the sulphate now stands at about Rs 8 per bag of 80 lbs., and for this amount two bags (328 lbs.) of groundnut cake can be purchased; or in other words the price ratio is 4:1. But while the sulphate has 20-21 per cent of nitrogen, groundnut cake has only 7-8 per cent, so that the nitrogen ratio is approximately 8:3. Taking the two together, the ultimate values of the two manures work out to a ratio of 8/4:3/1 or 2:3, so that unless the price of the cake rises to more than one and a half times or that of the sulphate falls to less than two-thirds of the present prices, it is cheaper to go in for the cake. The average farmer cannot make such calculations from the prevailing prices even if he knows the nitrogen contents which are more or less cons-

younger blood. It fared very successfully as an organised party at the recent Colombo Municipal elections and later held a mammoth rally at Mirigama.

Then there were the Sinhala Maha Sabha Party, the Labour Party and the Sama Samajist Party. The first of these three parties has tried hard to grow in numbers with their leader, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, at the head of his camp-followers. The Labour Party suffered a reverse at the Colombo Municipal Elections, and the Sama Samajist Party seems to have suffered a mortal blow when its leaders were taken into custody under the war emergency regulations.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR WILL CONTINUE

Soviet Paper says it Will Exhaust Japan

Moscow, Monday.

The opinion that "there is little hope at present that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's regime in China will perish" is expressed by Colonel Mabutsi, Chief of the Press Department of the Japanese War Office, in an article in the Tokyo newspaper, "Nichi Nichi Shimbun". This article is quoted by all the Moscow newspapers today. Colonel Mabutsi has just returned to Tokyo from China.

The China problem, he says, is becoming more involved. Most of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's supporters are the best type Chinese passionately patriotic, while supporting China, he notes, are Great Britain, the United States and other countries.

Observing that many people expected Japan's situation to improve internationally after the signing of the Three-Power Pact, Colonel Mabutsi considers that the situation of the Chung-king Government of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek will improve rather than Japan's. He gives no reasons for this statement.

"The fighting ability of the Chinese army has increased in the past year," declares the Soviet paper "Red Star", attributing this to the opening of the Burma Road and the development of war industries in the south-west provinces. Pointing out that Japan's desire to end the so-called Sino-Japanese incident has not been fulfilled, the Soviet paper foresees the continuation of a long war "exhaustive for Japan."

tant for the different manures. To enable him to judge what concentrated nitrogenous manure to go in for at the market rates prevailing at the time, a simpler method of calculation is necessary.

Suppose that sulphate of ammonia is available at Rs. 6 per bag of 80 lbs., the equivalent value of groundnut cake will be 6 multiplied by Annas 12 or Rs. 4-8 per bag of 164 lbs.; that of margosa cake will be 6 multiplied by Annas 6 or Rs. 2-4, and so on. If, in the market, groundnut cake sells at Rs. 4 per bag and margosa cake at Rs. 2 per bag, it will be advisable to purchase either of these in preference to the sulphate. If margosa cake however sells at Re. 1-14, it is preferable to go in for this as against groundnut cake, as while the relative nitrogen content of the margosa cake is just half of that of the groundnut cake, the price is less than half. Experience has shown that castor cake when used for a sugarcane crop yields a better quality of jaggery than when sulphate of ammonia or groundnut cake is applied probably on account of the higher phosphoric acid content of the former. A slightly higher price than is warranted by the price equivalent as arrived at by the above method, may, therefore, be paid for this cake, and the extra amount paid dispenses with the necessity for the addition of superphosphate essential for the improvement of the quality of jaggery when sulphate of ammonia or groundnut cake is applied. (Hindu)

Discourteous Treatment By Ceylon Railway

(Continued from Page 1)

went to Rangoon three years ago from India and Ceylon for a similar conference. Delegates from Ceylon to previous conferences in India can testify to the cordial welcome they received in that country—both from the people and Government authorities. It should also be said that the treatment given to us by the Ceylon medical authorities at Madapam, Talaimannar and at Kandy was kind and considerate.

In writing these lines it is not the desire of any of us who hold responsible positions in India to indulge in any exaggeration or to cast any aspersion on the hospitality of the Ceylonese people, who have been lavish in their kindness to us. All that we desire is that those entrusted with Governmental authority should exercise more imagination and tact and never fail in politeness and courtesy, specially to those who come as friends and ambassadors of goodwill and culture from a neighbouring sister country.

The signatories to the letter are:—

Sarah Chakko (Chairman, Student Christian Movement Conference, Vice-Principal, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow); A. Ralla Ram (General Secretary, Student Christian Movement); R. B. Mivea (Vice-Principal, E. C. College, Allahabad); H. K. Mulo (Professor, United Theological College, Bangalore); Miss I. Sircar (Associate General Secretary, Student Christian Movement); M. S. Adishah (Professor of Economics, Madras Christian College); E. Asirvatham (Head of the Department of Politics

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 961. T.
In the matter of the intestate estate of
the late Vaithalingam Sivasan-
mugam of Singapore

Deceased.

Rasammah widow of Vaithalingam
Sivasanmugam of Erlalai Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Sivasanmugam Mailvaganam
2. Kamalathevi daughter of Sivasanmugam
3. Theivanayagam daughter of Sivasanmugam all of Erlalai
They all being minors by their guardian-ad-litem
4. Subramaniam Muthuthamby of Vannarponnai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 4th day of December 1940 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as his lawful widow unless the 4th respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 17th day of January 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of December 1940.

(Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

(O. 75, 30-12-40 & 2-1-41)

and Public Administration; University of Madras) and John Kellas (Professor of Economics, the Scottish Church College, Calcutta).

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION

We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

Head Office

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

T. 65. 1-4-39—31-3-40. (T)

BLEACHED MULLS EXCELLENT QUALITY

50 Inches wide Cts. 32 per yard or Rs. 5/75
per piece of 20 yds.

51 Inches wide Cts. 35 per yard or Rs. 6/-
per piece of 20 yds.

51 Inches wide Cts. 50 per yard or Rs. 9/-
per piece of 20 yds.

RETAIL DEPOT

GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA

Wellawatta Spinning and Weaving Mills

PROPRIETORS:—THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CO. LTD.

[Incorporated in India]

The liability of members is limited.

Mis. 127. 14-11-40—

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00

Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI,

Shroff.

Y. 89 A. 21-11-39—20-11-40. (T's)

BEST

"CROWN" BRAND

TILES

WEST MINISTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

RADIO RECEIVERS

BEST

CEMENT

&c.

STOCKED BY

EMMANUEL TIRUCHELVAM

"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN

Charges Competitive.

T'gram: Tiruchelvam

T'phone: 52.

H. 88. 13-7-39 to 12-7-40.)

(T)

NEAT AND GOOD

PRINTING

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

ARTISTIC

AND

COMMERCIAL

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)
JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941.