

THE Hindu Organ.



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

VOL. LIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 17.

SYRIA—THE KEY OF THE MIDDLE EAST

IT WILL BE A SERIOUS THREAT IF AXIS POWERS POSSESS IT

TURKISH OCCUPATION WILL STRENGTHEN ALLIES

BY CHARLES TOWERS,
(Famous author and traveller)

THE situation in the French Mandated area, known somewhat loosely as Syria is of the greatest moment and important to the British Empire and to her important ally, Turkey. A glance at the map shows clearly that this territory lies on the route or on the flank of the route to the east and its possession by the Axis Powers would constitute a serious threat to the whole of our position both in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Fortunately it seems most highly improbable that the enemy, lacking command of the sea, can do us vital harm in this vital land. In fact it is more than probable that in the near future Syria may well prove to be an important weapon in the hands of the Allies, for Damascus, the country's most important city, is the stronghold and headquarters of Arab Nationalism. That, in terms of the defeat of Italy, may well prove to be a turning-point in this war and the first step towards our final victory. It would, indeed, be a case of history repeating itself for it was Allenby's victories in the last war which started our rapid flow to military successes.

Arabs Remember

During the past few years Mussolini has made tremendous efforts to secure the support of Arab Nationalism. His propaganda efforts in this direction have been on a vast scale and no channel has been left unexploited to try and obtain results. He has made use of the Italian wireless to an unprecedented extent, even long before the war, in an endeavour to undermine British prestige among the Arabs. Naturally, combined with a most lavish expenditure of money gifts, he has secured some results. At the same time he

has most certainly not obtained the ends he hoped for. The Arab memory can never forget Italian barbarism to the Arab natives of Libya where "Butcher" Graziani secured temporary submission by the most fiendish methods of warfare.

Arab support played a great part in our successful operations in the Middle East during the last war. Now with the same area forming a strategic barrier against the Axis Powers, and with the spread of operations along the whole of the North African coast, it may well produce results the reverse of what the Dictators desire. It largely depends on how British diplomacy plays its cards. Fortunately we have in our political agents in the Middle East some remarkable men, unknown to the general public, yet capable of influencing policies which may well be decisive in their effects.

Syria is a country about the size of England and Wales with a population of close on 3,000,000 of whom about 2,000,000 are Moslems, 600,000 Christians, 300,000 Bedouins, and 60,000 Druses—a small but extremely difficult and quarrelsome minority. The European population, mostly French, numbers about 40,000.

The French have never had an easy task in governing this country. There have been constant insurrections among the population whose only bond is the Arabic language but who are otherwise rent by a multitude of tribal, family and personal feuds. But while this native population may be anti-French, they are even more anti-Italian. Yet they are quite incapable of standing alone, as their neighbours in Iraq have done. The

(Continued on page 4)

WARDHA SCHEME OF EDUCATION EXPLAINED

PROF. E. W. ARIYANAYAGAM'S EVIDENCE BEFORE EDUCATION COMMISSION

"THE Wardha Scheme is an educational revolution with far-reaching consequences. They call it basic national education, but a more correct, though much less attractive description is rural national education through village crafts," said Prof. E. W. Ariyanayagam (formerly Prof. Ariam Williams) Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi and now Secretary of the All-India Education Board, giving evidence before the Special Commission on Education at Kandy.

Mr. Ariyanayagam is spending a holiday in Jaffna with his parents. He was invited by the Commission to give evidence.

Mr. Ariyanayagam told the Committee that when the Congress came into power the scheme was adopted in all the seven provinces in India which were governed by Congress Ministers. During the three years the scheme had been in operation, out of the seven years that a full course was designed to cover, the results had been most encouraging.

Describing the beginnings of the scheme, Mr. Ariyanayagam said that Mahatma Gandhi was led to make the experiment as the result of his own observations of the defects of the children he met in the villages about his ashram. When he propounded the scheme a storm of criticism broke out from professional educationists, but at a conference called at Wardha four fundamental principles were accepted.

They were to the effect that free compulsory education be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale; that the medium of instruction be the mother tongue; that the process of education should centre in some form of manual and productive work; and that it was expected that the system would gradually be able to cover the expenditure on education.

Free Education

In reply to questions Mr. Ariyanayagam said that during the seven years education would be free. The age from

which they started was seven plus.

The children began to read and write from seven. From seven to 14 the standard of attainment would take them to the matriculation or up to the University entrance standard. There was to be no English throughout the seven years, but there was a bifurcation at the age of 12 at which English may be introduced at the expense of the children who desired it.

By continuing at the basic school itself, however, the children could go to the secondary school after 14.

Basic education covered the junior secondary stage. After 14 would be the senior secondary stage, or post-basic, leading to the college and to the university at 17, and to post-graduate and research standard at 20—that is, the matriculation standard was 14 and university 17.

One Language at First

In answer to Warden de Saram, Mr. Ariyanayagam said that only one language would be in use up to the fifth grade. At 12 the national language of Hindustani would be introduced and from that age every boy and girl would have it as a second language in every school.

In Ceylon, Mr. Ariyanayagam interposed, he would suggest two years compulsory Sinhalese in the North and two years compulsory Tamil in the South.

Under the basic scheme, he added, if parents so wished, English may be added as a third language besides Hindustani. He emphasised that the scheme did not constitute the teaching of other subjects plus a craft, nor was it a new method of education.

It was an educational revolution with far-reaching consequences. They called it basic national education, but a more correct, though much less attractive description, was rural national education through village crafts.

The nature of the craft chosen must be within the

(Continued on page 4)

WANTED

A Lady Teacher for Mallagam English School to teach English for special classes and music, needlework, Housecraft and Handwork. Salary according to C. Scale.

Apply before the 25th instant stating qualifications.

T. PONNAMPALAM,
Manager,

J/Mallagam English School
Mallagam,
4th June 1941.
(Mis. 47, 9-6-41—16-6-41)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941

A MENACE

MR. BANDARANAIKE, THE ambitious politician that he is, has cleverly discovered two slogans which, in his infinite political wisdom he thinks will bring salvation to Ceylon. These are two cheap platform cries which will brand the man who uses them, in season and out of season, as the saviour of Ceylon! Ceylon for the Ceylonese and send the Indians away—these are the two favourite mantras which Mr. Bandaranaike has evidently vowed to chant daily to realise his ambitions. Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Ceylonese Unemployed Association at Moratuwa, Mr. Bandaranaike characteristically gave out his quack remedy for unemployment. What else could he give but the only prescription that his politician brain has discovered and patented—send the Indians away? He was perhaps in a generous frame of mind when he advocated the reduction of the present foreign population in Ceylon by half; he told his credulous audience at Moratuwa that if they could do so they would be able to find avenues of employment. Little does Mr. Bandaranaike realise that this war cry against the Indians will recoil terribly on this Island. That the despatch, log stock and barrel, of the Indians out of this island is not by itself going to solve the unemployment problem, should be plain even to the least intelligent among us. Mr. Bandaranaike, we are certain, awaits a disappointing disillusionment if he relies only on this ill-conceived solution. He seems merely to be playing to the gallery and passing on a slogan that must necessarily create an unhealthy atmosphere in this country and further aggravate the already strained feelings between Ceylon and India. He is playing with a dangerous weapon which will not do him or his beloved Lanka any

ultimate good. He will do well to bear in mind the words of wisdom uttered by the Governor at the Royal College Prize-giving on Saturday, Ceylon, His Excellency said, of necessity is in need of peace-makers, and men of discord and friction count for evil. Quite truly, Ceylon is in need of such men and not those who would divide Ceylon into compartments and enjoy the petty bickerings thus encouraged, and exploit the situation for self-aggrandisement. The constant harping on the Indian menace and the unemployment problem, is detrimental to the peace and progress of the country. Better minds particularly among Mr. Bandaranaike's community should come forward to check this growing evil tendency which if allowed to have its own way will certainly prove prejudicial to the best interests of Ceylon. It will not be long before disillusionment comes to the communalists who hope for salvation through separatist propaganda.

**FIVE I.R.A. MEN
ESCAPE****From Internment
In Belfast**

London, Saturday.

Police and Home Guards patrolled all roads leading out of Belfast during Friday night in an effort to recapture five members of the Irish Republican Army who escaped from Belfast prison, where they had been interned. All pedestrians and cars leaving the city were stopped and identity cards had to be produced.

The internees escaped by means of a rope which apparently they made while in prison. The rope was equipped with a hook which is believed to have been supplied by accomplices outside. Thus supplied with a means of scaling the outer walls, they proceeded to make a hole in the corrugated iron plate, other internees hammering on a fence meanwhile to drown the noise of the preparations for escape.

Warders were in time to prevent other escapes, but the five men who got away have not yet been recaptured.

**American Tanks' High
Quality**

New York, June 4.

"American tanks will travel much faster than foreign ones and will be more difficult to put out of action," said Brigadier-General G. M. Barnes, Assistant Chief of Ordnance in a speech to the Society of Automobile Engineers. He added that so far as was known, no other country possessed vehicles capable of travelling great distances at speeds comparable with the American models. He gave as his reasons for the United States tank superiority the fact that most European tanks have about half the horse-power to weight ratio of the corresponding American vehicles.

**War Economies
Stressed****Governor on Need for
Peace-Makers**

"THE structure of Ceylon's body politic being what it is, the need for mutual understanding, consultation, adjustment and co-operation (in a word, the need for peacemakers) is always with us. You boys have a threefold choice before you. You can grow up thoughtless and indolent, in which case you won't count at all; you can grow up men of friction and discord, in which case you will count for evil; or you can grow up men of peace and goodwill, in which case you will serve as true and useful citizens of Lanka, true citizens of our Commonwealth of Nations, and true citizens of the world," said H. E. the Governor in his prize-day address at the Royal College, Colombo, on Saturday.

His Excellency further said:

Restrictions

"Before very long export and import restrictions may force us willy nilly into these economies. But cannot we volunteer and so expedite them? For example is there yet on your school notice board a list of college war economies already approved and another list for invited suggestions? I was told the other day that the consumption of paper and stationery in Ceylon schools could be reduced by 80 to 50 per cent. I am not saying that it can, but I am asking you 'can it?'"

"Is the subject of war-time economy a topic of interest and daily conversation here and in the home? It should be. Few ladies care to listen to their husbands on the subject of frocks or pin money, but a son has easy access to the maternal conscience. 'Oh, mother, you looked so lovely in that dress: I do hope you will wear it again at the match next year!' That's a quite safe filial approach, though a dangerous one for a husband."

"Joking apart, we have got to get this necessity for war-time sacrifice and economy daily considered daily discussed, and daily put into effect in our homes, in our schools, in our business and in our clubs. It must be made the big thing in life today because it is for most of us, the only way in which we are at present called upon to take our part in the line of battle. Let us not fail to take it."

Our Hopes

"And, lastly, what are we hoping about the war? It is not your or my job to formulate peace plans and I suppose that most of us are just vaguely hoping for better things. That is not enough. Peace, like charity, begins at home. The individual citizen has rightly been called a microcosm and unless the majority of mankind enthroned in their heads and hearts the will to peace there is going to be no more lasting peace for the world than in the past."

"The will to peace is the will to understand, to consult, to adjust and to co-operate. This island with its differences of race, caste and religion affords ample opportunity, day by day, for the practical peace-

**All-India Hindu
Maha Sabha****Twenty-Third Session**

The twenty-third session of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha is to be held at Bhagalpur (Behar) in the ensuing X'mas holidays. A Reception committee has already been formed which began the preliminary works. The membership fee for the Reception Committee is Rs 15 only. Any Hindu resident of Behar whether living in Behar or outside the province can be enrolled as members of the R. C. The membership fee can be sent to the secretary Reception Committee All India Hindu Maha Sabha Bhagalpur by M. O. or by cheque and the secretary on receipt of the money will issue official pucca receipt and also inform the duly enrolled members the activities of the R. C. from time to time. After sufficient number of members are enrolled, meeting of the members will be held either at Bhagalpur or at any other central place in Behar, for chalking out the detail programme of work etc. The R. C. will gratefully acknowledge any suggestion or scheme regarding the holding of the next session of All India Hindu Maha Sabha at Bhagalpur from any quarter which will be considered. The town of Bhagalpur is situated on the bank of the Ganges and connected by the E. I. and B. N. W. Railways. On the north of the dist. of Bhagalpur lies the border of Nepal where as on the south lies the famous Mandar Hill, the famous place of pilgrimage and health resort and Santhal Pargana. The border of Bengal and Assam are not far off from this dist. Several sites for holding the Maha Sabha have been selected by the help and advice of the Engineers. Bhagalpur is known for the business centre and has a very fine water works in the province of Behar. It has also been decided to hold a grand exhibition where any kind of goods and articles manufactured by a Hindu or a Hindu Company in Hindustan will be admitted for sale and show during the Maha Sabha Session. Any individual or firm wishing to take part in the exhibition should write to the undersigned who will try to give all possible facilities and information.

Ganga Prashad Gupta,
Secretary,

Reception Committee 23rd
Session,

All India Hindu Maha Sabha,

Bhagalpur,
30-5-41.

maker. Three times during the past three weeks have I been told each time by a gentleman of different race, that communal tension in this Island is getting worse instead of better.

"Father Le Goc, in his recently-published short 'Study of Man' has felt it necessary to place racism among the Capital Sins. So indeed, I would add, is any other form herd-selfishness. I am not myself in a position to say whether there has in actual fact been deterioration; but if there has been, it would show that the old boys of our big public schools are not sticking together in after life or taking the lead that they should.

"Narcotic of False Confidence"

British Failure in Crete

Mr Hore-Belisha's Caustic Criticism

London Friday.

'We suffer defeat after defeat and always for the same reason—lack of appreciation, lack of preparation and imperfect execution'

The former War Minister, Leslie Hore-Belisha, who now is one of the Government's chief critics, made this complaint addressing a meeting in Edinburgh today when speaking of the withdrawal from Crete.

"Surely, it is improvident," he said, "to allow the best fighting material in the British Empire to be immolated through lack of foresight, precaution and constant misjudging of the measures necessary for the task in hand".

Mr. Hore-Belisha was critical of the R. A. F.'s share in the Crete affair, declaring that the R. A. F. could not be expected to appreciate the necessity for dive-bombers and ground-strafting machines. Was it conceivable, he asked, that if either a land or sea commander in Crete had had complete control, he would not have made provision for the necessary air support?

Complaining of what he called the narcotic of false confidence, he asserted that there was need for free stimulus and continued: "We must win this war and we will back any Government that will go all out to win, but we cannot win a 1941 war at 1914 pace".

Stressing the need for organising the new order for peace, he said that the profit motive must be replaced by the service motive and continued: "We must be prepared for great changes in our own society. Thus far we have done little in this respect to strike the imagination of our own people or those of Europe. A fair distribution of employment, higher standards, security and comfort are not unattainable. The most hopeful assurance of the determination of the Democracies to establish a new order would be recognition now of common citizenship in Britain the British Empire and the United States. The Democracies, thus unified, would be able to amass the resources needed to win the war, and at the same time point out the way in which nations can live co-operatively peace."

Tamarind Comes Under Agricultural Products Ordinance

Tamarind has been brought under the Agricultural Products (Regulation) Ordinance.

In future in order to obtain a licence to import a specified quantity of tamarind, an importer must purchase Ceylon-grown cured tamarind in the ratio of 10 hundredweights of Ceylon-grown tamarind to 100 hundredweights of imported tamarind.

Rs. 10 08 per hundredweight ex-store Colombo has been fixed as the price at which Ceylon-grown cured tamarind will be sold to an applicant to import tamarind.

Geological History of Ceylon

Govt. Minerologist's Views

"THE geological history of Ceylon may be summarised in a sentence as the history of the very first chapter, rather fully recorded, and a fragmentary record of the last chapter of the geological history of the earth," states Mr. D. N. Wadia, the Government Minerologist, in a contribution to "Science and Culture" (an Indian publication) on "Ceylon and North India—a Geographical Anti-thesis."

"The rest of the chapters forming the bulk of that history are a total blank, except for a few obliterated lines belonging to a page or two, relating to the events of an enthrallingly interesting period during the Mesozoic.

"These few lines are the much-mutilated remains of the pages relating to the events of the time when Ceylon formed part of the large Indo-African-Australian Continent of the Southern Hemisphere, known in geology as Gondwanaland.

"It was during the latter part of the Gondwana period (Jurassic) that Ceylon received in a few narrow basins the river sediments from Central Gondwanalands. Of these, one solitary tiny patch of Upper Gondwana rocks found near Tabbowa, 35 miles west-south-west of Anuradhapura, is the sole memorial Ceylon possesses of its once having formed part of the body of the Great Gondwana Continent.

"The deformation of the Tabbowa series is a memorable event of high significance. It gives the date of much the most important event in the geological history of Ceylon—the final upwarp of the Central Ceylon Mass and fixes it as definitely post-Jurassic.

Impassive for Ages

"Ceylon represents a type of the earth's crust compound of extremely ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks, which are the foundations on which the geological framework of other parts of the earth is built. For untold ages of time, it has remained an inflexible land mass, a segment of a continental shield that has the Cambrian, the beginning of the Palaeozoic area, not been submerged underneath the sea nor subjected to the earth's movements of the mountain building type.

"All these characters it shares with the Deccan peninsula of India, a crust block revealing a fundamentally different type of earth architecture from that shown by the North Indian highlands which are built of much younger sedimentary rocks that have been repeatedly submerged under and elevated from the floor of the ocean.

"Ceylon is a lately detached fragment of this South Indian peninsula, possessing a common geological structure, composition, a plan of architecture, a face which modern geological investigations tend more and more to emphasise.

"This feature of extreme anti-

Customs Officer on Forgery Charge

How Informants are Rewarded

Pt. Pedro, Thursday.

DURING the past three days Mr Richard de Silva, Point Pedro Magistrate, sat late recording evidence at the further inquiry in the case in which Inspector J. W. L. Attygalle of the C. I. D., Colombo, is charging Mr. E. P. Albrecht, Assistant Preventive Officer, Customs, presently of Colombo, with having forged the signature of T. Subramaniam on two receipts for Rs. 555 and Rs. 388-14, and cheated Mr. S. T. Chelliah, Shroff, Customs, Point Pedro, by inducing him to pay Rs. 555 by falsely representing to him that the receipts in question had been signed by T. Subramaniam.

Inspector Attygalle led evidence for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. N. A. B. Stave.

Mr. T. Nagenjaram, Assistant Government Analyst, Colombo, giving evidence stated that he examined the signatures on the impugned documents and compared them with the known writing of the accused. He was of the opinion that the signatures "T. Subramaniam" had been written by the accused. He was also of the opinion that the nib used to write the signatures was not the same as the nib used to write the bodies of those receipts.

Identity of Informants

Mr. F. C. A. Speldewinde Assistant Preventive Officer, Point Pedro, was next tendered for cross-examination. He stated that he was in the Department for nearly 20 years and was an Assistant Preventive Officer for the last 14 years. He had made entries in the Log Book. Generally, as seen in the Log Book, officers make entries without giving the name of the informants. The witness had never mentioned the names of any informant in the Log Book, as the names were kept secret. The Department took their reports in regard to the identity of the informant.

In the first instance general information that a "vallam" (boat) was expected to arrive with tobacco was given, and later more detailed information was received about the earlier information from a different source. In such cases the witness recommended the man who gave him more definite information because the general information was insufficient. It was a common thing for more than one person to make a claim for reward on any seizure. This was particularly so in the North, especially at Point Pedro.

The Preventive Officer was the sole judge as to who his informant was.

Re-examined by Inspector Atty-

galle, the witness stated that the Long Book contained the movements of officers as well as information received. The Log Book was kept by the Preventive Officer under lock and key, and no one had access to it. The only person who could have access to the Log Book was the Preventive Officer.

Mr. V. S. Silva, Clerk, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Bankers, produced a statement of deposits made by the accused to the Bank during the year 1938 and January, 1939. On January 5, 1939, the accused deposited to his credit Rs. 700 in cash.

Mr. S. T. Moorthy, Clerk, Post Office Savings Bank, produced a statement of deposits and withdrawals by the accused in 1938.

T. Ponniah, tide-waiter, Kayts, in the course of his evidence stated that he sent information to the accused by letter, which led to the seizure of beedi tobacco on June 15, 1938, and he produced the copy of that letter. He was given a reward of Rs. 100 for that seizure. The name of T. Subramaniam was also included as an informant for that seizure by the accused, and Subramaniam was given a reward.

Cross-examined, the witness stated that he did not protest against his reward, as he thought that the accused had received information from another source. There had been cases where more than one informant had been rewarded.

Re-examined, the witness stated he knew of no informant by the name of T. Subramaniam.

Mr. S. T. Chelliah, the Sub-Collector, A. B. Edmund and K. Sebastianpillai also gave evidence.

Further hearing was fixed for July 28, 29 and 30.

Urban Councillor Pleads Not Guilty

Allegations By Journalist

Thursday.

Mr. R. Ariya Pathirana, President of the North Ceylon Sinhalese Union, and Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, member of the Urban Council of Jaffna, appeared before Mr. T. Quentin Fernando, the Jaffna Magistrate, and pleaded not guilty to charges made against them by Mr. C. N. Devajaran, Editor of "The Ramathanan."

The first accused is charged with criminal force and insult and the second accused with insult and intimidation. Both are also charged with abetting Rajah, alias Subramaniam (the third accused) who is alleged to have slapped the complainant.

Mr. S. R. Arianayagam, appearing for the complainant, said that the correct name of the third accused was Rasa alias Rasaratnam, son of S. Pandari of Kanathiddy; and he asked that a warrant be re-issued with that name. The Magistrate issued a warrant for June 17th.

Later the third accused was produced by the police and was allowed bail in Rs. 150 on his pleading not guilty.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy appeared for the first and second accused.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The Study of Tamil at the University College Ceylon

Sir,—There is the general impression among the public that the University College cannot claim to be anything very much better than a coaching establishment. There is an absence of any appreciable effort to create a taste for accurate scholarship or research. This criticism can be applied with double force to the study of Tamil Language and Literature at the University College.

Of more than 200 Tamil students at the University College only one is offering Tamil for the B. A. Hon's degree, about three for the B. A. pass degree and about seven for the Inter-Arts examination. This paucity of numbers reveals the unfortunate state of things with regard to Tamil at the University College. There seems to be no taste created at all for the study of one's own language among Tamil students.

In the Christian College at Madras during Dr. Millers time those holding degrees were appointed lecturers in Tamil. It was some found that the Tamil students suffered much in consequence. Thereafter those degree holders were removed and in their places recognised scholars and Pandits were appointed. The lecturer in Tamil at the Presidency College Madras is a Pandit and not a graduate. The high standard of Tamil at the Kumbakonam College is due to the fact that Dr. Swaminatha Iyer, a Pandit and not a graduate happened to be lecturer at the College for a long time.

It is known that students are to be prepared for Honours degree in Tamil and I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Public and the authorities the need for appointing a sound scholar in Tamil who would create a real interest in the study of Tamil and thus attract more students to study it and engage themselves in research work. He should be one whom Tamil scholars would recognise as one of them. One can find out whether he has such recognition from the contribution to literature or to recognised Tamil magazines like "Senthamil" of the Madura Tamil Sangam devoted to Tamil research.

I make this appeal to the Tamil Public and the authorities concerned in the fervent hope that the faculty of Tamil studies might be so improved as to win the recognition of Tamil scholars in India and in Ceylon.

This cannot be done unless a Tamil scholar capable of expounding the beauties of Tamil classics and literature and of explaining clearly the intricacies and subtleties of the ancient Tamil Grammar known as "Tolkapiyam" is appointed. This qualification I venture to say is almost impossible to find in a mere degree-holder unless he is a recognised scholar. I make this appeal because we are told that we are to have a University very soon.

M. A. MUNISWAMY
Grandpas,
Colombo,
5-6-41.

Death of The Kaiser --- Welhelm II

FRIEDRICH Wilhelm Victor Albert, of Hohenzollern, for 30 years Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, died this morning at Doorn House, Doorn, Holland, where he had lived in exile since his abdication in November, 18.

Details of the ex-Kaiser's last hours are given in a Doorn despatch to the official German news agency. A temporary improvement over the week-end led to the hope of a complete recovery, but a definite change for the worse occurred on Tuesday night when embolism of the lungs caused rapid loss of strength. This weakened the normally strong physique of the ex-Kaiser who sank into deep unconsciousness from which he did not recover.

Present when he died were his wife, Princess Hermione, his daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick, Prince Louis Ferdinand, his grandson, Princess Henrietta and the wife of Prince Francis Joseph, another of his grandsons, but a member of his nearest relatives, including his sons, had already left Doorn when the ex-Kaiser appeared so much better during the week-end and expressed a wish to get up.

Quiet Funeral

Several delegations are expected to attend the funeral of the ex-Kaiser on Monday in the castle chapel at Doorn, says a message to the official German news agency from Doorn. Otherwise, the ceremony will be confined to members of the family, according to the ex-Kaiser's wish.

With the passing of Wilhelm II the last of the Kaisers of the German Empire, the world loses at the age of 82 a man whose name became during the last war a symbol for hatred or veneration, and about whose character and actions historians have ever since been trying to reach a satisfactory conclusion. Whether and to what extent he was responsible for the action which precipitated that former world crisis, or whether he was the weak instrument of other men and events, is a question which has been the subject of enormous debate. Wilhelm himself, according to a document in the British Foreign Office collection, wished the world to believe that he was "really not a bad sort of fellow." Some authorities have held that Wilhelm suffered from inferiority complex which affected his character and temperament, the consequence of an accident at birth which rendered his left arm useless.

Called to the throne at the age of 29, the young Kaiser is said to have resolved from the day of his accession to make of the monarchy an absolute autocracy. It was according to some authorities, with genuine surprise that he was faced with the international crisis of 1914, and almost to the end of the war he refused to believe that the struggle could end otherwise than by the triumph of Germany.

Disillusioned

It was, therefore, a disillusioned man who crossed the Dutch fron-

Wardha Scheme of Education Explained

(Continued from page 1)

economic life of the country, he said. He related how agriculture was shown to be not a white elephant by making the demonstrations themselves economically successful. They were experimenting with pottery, leather work, basket and paper making and other rural crafts, and introducing them into the scheme. Experienced people drew up syllabuses and put them into the curriculum and then they were introduced into training schools.

Two Basic Crafts

In reply to a question by Mr. Ratnayake, Mr. Ariyanayagam said that in a school there were a minimum of two basic crafts. For instance, where spinning was the basic craft, a child would be told of the soil on which cotton grew. There was a plot of land on which elementary gardening was done. There, agriculture came in. Thus spinning was the basic craft and agriculture the subsidiary craft, he said.

Dealing with the training of teachers for the basic scheme, Mr. Ariyanayagam pointed out that in India the average salary of the vernacular teachers was Rs. 9, the highest being Rs. 40, the lowest Rs. 5, the majority being between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15.

The English graduate started on Rs. 20 as a teacher and rose to Rs. 75. The first problem was to raise the cultural and economic condition of the teacher and under the basic scheme it was laid down that no teacher should be paid less than Rs. 20 or 25. It was found from statistics that the income of a farmer owning 20 acres of land cultivating it by himself as a freehold was about these figures.

They found that they should not make the teacher socially or economically less than the chief man of the village in order to command respect in the village and place him above pecuniary wants.

tier into exile on November 10th the day before the Armistice was signed. At Doorn, the ex-Kaiser played role of a curious combination of country gentleman and Emperor. He chopped wood and read much and at other times, according to reports, spent hours each day writing his reminiscences. He watched closely the development of Nazi-ism in Germany, and, although making no explicit comment, was understood to favour the Nazi regime as fostering Germany's recovery, while not approving its anti-Jewish attitude. After the German occupation of Holland, there were many rumours that Wilhelm had returned to Germany, but, until last night he remained at Doorn having it is reported, freedom of movement on his state.

Syria—The Key of The Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

mixed population with its religious feuds, political immaturity and exposed frontiers forbids such a solution. In fact, the only alternatives to the present unsatisfactory divided French control are anarchy or the return of the Turks.

Guarding Turkey's Backdoor

The return of the Turks. That indeed is a solution that might greatly strengthen our hands and blast for ever all hopes of Germany securing the "Baghdad trail" which for many years, even prior to 1914, has been her hotly contested objective. If the last World War temporarily blasted that trail, its lost traces were not forgotten but are again being revised. For an opening of a road to the East would solve many of Germany's real blockade problems just as its closure must result in her final defeat.

It is vital that our great ally, Turkey, which has become drawn so closely into the free economic system of the British Empire and which is truly an advance bastion of the West, should have the fullest British aid. Apart from the fullest military support, it is equally essential that Turkish economic and industrial life be maintained.

Turkey's most urgent industrial needs are machines of all kinds, raw materials such as tin, copper, zinc and oils, cars and tyres. Most of these can be brought by the recently completed Baghdad railway from the Persian Gulf, which is still an open neutral area for American ships.

At the present time, however, this railway has to pass through Syria for a short distance, where it makes a bend down to Aleppo and again across the Khabur territory, the extreme corner of Syria, before reaching Mosul and the British sphere. Obviously under existing conditions in Syria, with Italian and German military missions in the country, the position is hardly satisfactory either to us or the Turks.

Thus the necessity to guard Turkey's back-door is essential. It could easily be done by Turkey occupying Aleppo—which in any case should never be cut off from its port, Alexandria, already Turkish—together with a narrow strip of Syrian territory sufficient to safeguard her vital rail connection. That is our minimum safeguard.

Better still would be for the population of Syria to request change of rule from France to Turkey or the Allies. Under present conditions and with the blockade in operations, the economic condition of this territory must rapidly become increasingly serious. It is a fact which will weigh heavily with the trading community of Syria—Levantine who are among the most astute of business men. (Hindu)

Tamils and Mohenjo-Daro Civilisation

M. S. C. Corrects Historian

"Great nations have fallen; Rulers have become the ruled. Yet the Tamil civilisation has survived" declared Mr. S. Natesan B.A; B.L; M. R. A. S; F. R. E. S; Member State Council in the course of a public lecture delivered by him at the "Tamil Home," Kandy on Wednesday the 4th June 1941.

The lecture was under the auspices of the Kandy Tamils Association and the Central Province Saiva Maha Sabha. The hall was fully crowded long before the lecture commenced. Mr. S. U. Somasegaram B. A. (Hons) District Inspector of Schools presided.

On Mr. Natesan's arrival at the premises with Mr. T. B. Jayah M. S. C., he was garlanded by Mr. A. Navaratnarajah, the Secretary and conducted to the platform. Mr. S. U. Somasegaram in introducing the lecturer referred to his distinguished services to the country in the realm of politics, literature, and religion. "Mr. Natesan is not only a great political leader but also an eminent scholar following in the foot steps of his Guru Sir P. Bamanathan" he added.

The subject was "The Tamils and the Mohenjo-Daro Civilisation". "Thanks to the wonderful research work of Sir John Marshall and Father F. R. Heras we are today in possession of monumental evidence of the height of civilisation attained by the Tamils long before any other nation in the world. The Tamil inscriptions in Mohenjo-Daro of the Indus Valley are scientific proof of the existence of Siva worship even at that early period of man's history" said Mr. Natesan with similar irrefutable statements the lecturer went on to show how even the Greeks were at one time body-guards to the Tamil Kings. He dwelt youth to turn to history and catch a glimpse of their glorious past. The speaker made reference to the inaccurate statement by Mr. Mendis, the historian that the art of tank building was something alien to the Tamils. Advising the Historian to have a look at the imposing tanks of South India to help him revise his opinion, the speaker contended that the Basavakulam since renamed "Abhaya Wewa" and a number of other tanks in Ceylon were the creation of the Tamils "Kulam" is in itself a Tamil word said the speaker.

Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, the President, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, who he said was the repository of the culture and greatness of the Tamil race. Mr. A. Navaratna Rajah seconding same said that the lecture was a tonic of inspiration from beginning to end and that they were sensible to the lecturer's learning, wisdom, and research and deeply grateful for giving them the benefit of them that evening and thanked Mr. Natesan for his ready response to their invitation.

Personal

Mr. P. Nadesan, who has been appointed to a Cadetship in the Ceylon Civil Service, is attached to the Kegalla Kachcheri.

Pre-Medical Exam Results

The following candidate have been successful in the Pre-Medical Examination held last month.

First Class (in Order of Merit)

R. S. Thanapalasunderam and K. Tharmarajah.

Second Class (In Order of Merit)

S. Ratnasingham T. W. Wickremnayake, P. R. Walpita, S. V. J. Wijesekera, A. R. F. de Silva D. D. Perera, T. W. Vanniasingham, M. H. Gunadasa, H. I. Obeyesekera, N. M. P. Mendis and L. P. Kiriella

Ordinary Passes

R. Bodinagoda, C. L. A. de Silva, P. T. A. P. Fernando and V. T. Perera.

The following complete the examination.

D. J. Ariyaratna, E. D. T. Chapman, Miss. W. D. E. Fernando, Miss. P. K. Gomes, G. de S. Hewavisenti, Miss. N. B. Jayawardena, M. J. Livera, W. T. J. Perera, T. D. Sivalingam, P. G. Somasunderam and G. W. Weeratunga.

The following pass in the subjects stated: -

G. N. Abeywickrema (Biology), G. C. Bartlett (Chemistry and Biology), E. F. J. Fernando, (Physics and Chemistry), T. Fernando (Chemistry and Biology), L. P. D. Gunawardena (Physics and Biology), C. Kirtisinghe (Chemistry and Biology), S. Nadesan (Chemistry and Biology), U. R. Ratnaike (Chemistry and Biology), F. J. Ratnesar (Physics and Chemistry), S. Sivalingam (Biology) and S. E. Wijetilake (Physics and Biology).

The Lucy de Abrew Medal for Biology is awarded to R. S. Thanapalasunderam.

Cyprus Waters Mined By Germans

Ankara, Saturday.

The Germans have mined the waters around Cyprus. Some mines have already been washed up on the Turkish coast and it is possible that a small Turkish motorboat carrying oil between two Turkish ports, which sank suddenly near the mainland opposite Cyprus, may have struck one of these loose mines. The Turkish authorities are investigating the sinking and the subject was probably discussed when Von Papen saw M. Sarajoglu on June 5th. Some circles hold that the mining indicates the coming German attack on Cyprus.

Seven German and three Italian airmen, whose planes were forced to land in Turkish territory, arrived at Ankara, where they were interned.

Deputy Master-Attendant N. P.

Mr. M. Prasad has been appointed to be in addition to his other duties Deputy Master Attendant for each of the outports at Jaffna, Point Pedro, Valvettiturai and Kankesan-turai.

Kandasamy Kovil of Polikandy

Commission Appointed To Inquire Into Petition

The Kandasamy Kovil of Polikandy is a famous shrine of great antiquity. It was recorded in the Puranas that the famous Hindu Saint Sri Arunagirinatha Swamy landed at this spot in the north coast of Ceylon from India and travelled to Kataragama Shrine several thousands of years ago. This temple was built by the Hindu Public of Jaffna and Hindu devotees assemble there in large numbers. This temple was considered at all times as a Public Hindu Religious Trust and had been under the management and supervision of the leading Hindus of Vadamaradchy. Subsequently in Case No. 7326 of the District Court of Jaffna it was ordered and decreed on the 17th day of December 1913 that Sinnathambiar Chelliahpillai of Atchuvely, South, Jaffna, who was the 2nd defendant was declared the manager and Trustees of this Hindu temple and Kasinathar Chellappah of Polikandy 1st plaintiff was declared the steward of the said temple by consent of parties. The said Chelliahpillai took charge of the said temple and collected all the incomes and conducted the poojals and festivals. During the last year the main shrine of this temple was demolished and the work of rebuilding is going on. In the meantime, the worshippers and others interested in this famous Hindu Shrine convened a public meeting and passed certain resolutions. In accordance with these resolutions a petition was presented to the Government Agent of the Northern Province in terms of Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917 who requested the petitioners to deposit sufficient sum with him to meet the travelling expenses of the Commissioners. The petitioners had deposited Rs. 75 with the Government Agent who has appointed the following three persons as Commissioners viz:-

- (1) Mr. C. Shivapadasundaram B.A., Puloly,
- (2) Mr. M. S. Kandiah, Proctor and Notary Public, Puloly, and
- (3) Mr. T. Ramalingam, Advocate, Udupidy. (cor.)

Japan-Thai Trade Talks

Bangkok, Saturday.

Strict secrecy is being observed in Japanese quarters here with regard to the Japanese delegation of four members to Bangkok. It is headed by Mr. Ono, former Under-Secretary for Finance.

It is believed that the delegation will conduct informal enquiries with regard to ways and means of promoting trade relations between Japan and Thailand.

A hundred thousand tons of scrap iron have been bought up by Japanese agents in Bangkok alone since June 1st. These Japanese agents, it is reported, are scouring the country buying up all available scrap iron for shipment to Japan in the interest of their heavy industries.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 993
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanagamuttu wife of V. Sivasambu of Kaladdy Vannarponnai Deceased.
Veeragathippillai Sivasambu of Kaladdy Vannarponnai

Vs. Petitioner.
Minors. {
1. Makeswary daughter of Veeragathippillai Sivasambu
2. Veeragathippillai Sivasambu Kanathanathan
3. Sinnathambiy Sinnappu Ponnuththurai of Koudavil East

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of February 1941 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaparanam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of February 1941 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st and 2nd minor respondents for the purpose of representing them and to act on their behalf in the proceedings of this testamentary action and also that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner. Unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 21st day of May 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 16th day of May 1941
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

Drawn by
M. Mathiaparanam
Proctor for Petitioner.
Extended for 30-6-41.
Intd. C. C.
D. J.
(O. 14, 9 & 12-6-41)

RESALE OF TODDY RENTS, 1941-42, MANNAR DISTRICT

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling toddy by retail in the toddy taverns of Mannar District for a period of 12 months from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942. Tenders should reach the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday June 19, 1941.

2. The conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

A. C. M. Hingley,
Assistant Government Agent,
The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 2nd June, 1941.
(G 8, 9-6-41.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1025
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Arunasalam Kandiah of Alaveddi North Deceased.
Sethupillai widow of Arunasalam of Alaveddi North

Vs. Petitioner.
Muthalithambiy Arumugam of Alaveddi North

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna, on the 26th day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner as mother of the deceased be granted letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of June 1941 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 26th day of May 1941
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 16, 9 & 12-6-41.)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1020

In the matter of the estate of the
late Kathiravelu Kasipillai of
Nunavil Chavagachcheri

Deceased.

Kasipillai Sathasivam of Nunavil
Chavagachcheri Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vallinayagi daughter of K. Kasipillai
2. Kasipillai Ruthiravel
3. Kasipillai Yogaretnam
4. Thiruthuvi daughter of K. Kasipillai all are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem their mother
5. Parasaththipillai widow of K. Kasipillai all of Nunavil Chavagachcheri

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estates of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire District Judge Jaffna, on the 2nd day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Somasunderam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of May 1941 having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 4th respondents and that the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to the petitioner unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of June 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of May 1941
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 13, 5 & 9-6-41)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 974.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Sinnappoo Kanagarajah of Chulipuram

Deceased.

Pakkiam widow of Sinnappoo Kanagarajah of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Vaithilingham Ramathan
2. Thanaledchumy alias Thilakavathy daughter of Sinnappoo Kanagarajah
3. Mankayathkarany daughter of Sinnappoo Kanagarajah
4. Punithavaghy daughter of Sinnappoo Kanagarajah all of Vannarponnai East

Minors

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 21st day of May 1941 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd to 4th Respondents and the petitioner be granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 25th day of June 1941.

Jaffna this 23rd day of June 1941
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 15, 9 & 12-6-41)

**THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI
NITHI LTD.
BANKERS**

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00

25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months

will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

- OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike
(2) To provide Employment
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS

SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,

Manager.

Y. 22 C. 1-11-40—31-40-41 (M)

SPECIAL-TEAK**REDUCED PRICES****TEAK!****TEAK!!****NEW SHIPMENT**JUST ARRIVED of excellent RANGOON TEAK
LOGS, SCANTLINGS AND PLANKSin various sizes. A visit will convince you. Special
reduced prizes.

"POUND MARK" Tiles. The King of Tiles.
Kindly inquire from users of Pound Mark tiles before
purchasing elsewhere. "QUALITY SPEAKS". The
Tiles that have no rival in the Market.

Passages to Penang and Singapore. Deck and
other passages can be had from us at Colombo COST.
For dates of sailings and other particulars please
apply to:

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,

Telephone No. 93.

Jaffna.

(Y. 21 B. 11-8-40—10-8-41.)

(M)

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.

**WELLAWATTE SPINNING
AND WEAVING MILLS'
CLOTHS**ARE NOW A HOUSEHOLD WORD IN
EVERY JAFFNA HOME**Once Tried — Always Liked**We Manufacture Cloths of Every
Description

VATTEES
SHAWLS
SAREES
SARONGS
CAMBOYS
TOWELS
LONGCLOTHS
MULLS
BEDSHEETS

ETC.

DRILLS
SUITINGS
TUSSORES
SHIRTINGS
SHEETINGS
TICKINGS
TABLINGS
POPLINS
CASEMENTS

ETC.

ETC.

**CALL AT OUR
RETAIL DEPOT:**

GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

WELLAWATTE SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

(Incorporated in India)

The liability of members is limited.

Mis. 137, 14-11-40—

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 MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941.