

# THE Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(Registered as a Newspaper)

P. R. S. No. 8. R. - 25330 M 12-1-33.

Est'd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. L

Page 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 45.

## "PEACE AND HAPPINESS REIGN SUPREME"

### How Prohibition has Improved Life of People in Salem

#### CONCLUSIONS OF A RESEARCH WORKER

"PROHIBITION has improved the moral, social and economic life of the seven lakhs of the ex-addicts of Salem though the exact nature of the gain differs with different families. Though there is hardly any remarkable monetary saving by the ex-addicts, more money is spent on food, clothing and recreation, peace and happiness reign supreme", observes the report on the working of Prohibition in the Salem District prepared by Mr. C. Jagannathachari, M.A., M.Litt., Special Research scholar in the Department of Economics of the Annamalai University.

The Syndicate of the Annamalai University deputed Mr. C. Jagannathachari to study the problem of Prohibition in Salem and he was guided and directed by Professor B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Professor of Economics of the University. The report is now before the Syndicate and will be published shortly.

After examining how the Prohibition Act has been worked in the district so far, the report sets forth the results of a survey into the direct economic incidence of Prohibition on the ex-addicts and the general effects on the entire population, and the effect of the Act on the outlook and behaviour of ex-addicts and their families. The taluka that were chosen for enquiry were Salem, Tiruchengodu and Krishnagiri, for they were not only peculiarly fitted to provide a cross-section of the addictee population, but also provided the example of Tiruchengodu and Salem, both of which afforded an opportunity to study the difficulties in the enforcement of the Act. The enquiry covered 200 families in each of these talukas. The study was made from the point of view of population, list collection, income

and nearness to toddy shops. The collected family budgets included those of the rich, the middle class and the poor. Family budgets were chosen in preference to individual budgets because in the joint family system, the effects of Prohibition were spread over the whole family though only one of them might be an addict. Three villages in the Krishnagiri Taluk, representative of the villages in the Salem District were taken up for intensive study. They were Panandur, the most heavily addicted, Pappapatti, comparatively less addicted, and Giddampatti, very moderately addicted.

#### Survey in a Typical Village

Panandur is a typical South Indian village 24 miles south of Krishnagiri, lacking proper means of communication, without a hospital, school, post office or even a decent village hall. The total area of the village is 1,000 acres and the population 1,700 spread over 20 occupied houses. The total list of the village was Rs. 2,500; about 500 people possessed neither lands nor houses. The rural indebtedness of the village stood at Rs. 60,000 and the annual yield estimated at Rs. 11,000. Panandur was an average village but from the point of view of liquor habit it must be classified among the heavy villages.

There were about 500 toddy addicts, 40 groja addicts and only 2 or 3 opium addicts. Of the 300 landless agricultural coolies, 200 were given to toddy. Most of the Addictees were regular visitors to the shops. Surrounded by toddy shops (the nearest was a mile and the farthest was five miles from Panandur) the village was peculiarly fitted for the study of Prohibition. Useful information was

(Continued on page 6)

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA—EUROPE'S APPENDIX

### The Future of the Republic

#### THE MEN WHO MATTER

By "Buran"

LIKE a family residing in a congested area, Czechoslovakia lives on good terms with some of its neighbours, Rumania, Hungary and Poland. On three sides of the frontier the Slavika waves proudly in the air. Since the Nazi came in Austria, the third Reich has assumed roughly the shape of a monster's head with its jaws wide open. Thrust between its jaws is the western half of Czechoslovakia. With one gigantic bite Hitler could make a meal of Bohemia and Moravia, absorb the Czech Capital of Prague into the Reich and leave for future consumption only the provinces of Slovakia and Ruthenia. Well-armed Czechoslovakia might make an indigestible banquet even for the massive Fuehrer, but it is rapidly being rendered edible by Konrad Henlein, Nazi leader of the German minority ruled by President Eduard Benes.

#### Eduard Benes

Dr. Eduard Benes has the nickname of "Europe's smartest little statesman". Few statesmen in Europe are as calm as Dr. Benes. Long experience in the Councils of Europe, where his fame and power stand out of all proportion to the strength of his country, has made him confident. His cheeks are ruddy. His eyes are clear and sparkling. He speaks English slowly but fairly precisely. His critics in the Capitals of Europe think that he is the most cunning statesman on the continent. They like to call him "The fox". He knows that he is the chief target of German criticism. But he is not disturbed. He feels that Nazi outbursts in Europe are intended mainly for home consumption. He says with emphasis, if anything should happen: "We are ready. We want to live in peace with Germany, but we will not allow any nation to mix in our

internal affairs." "And", he adds with a smile, "I am not the kind of man who is to bluff".

#### Dr. Benes & Democracy

He admits his mistakes. He understands the human passions involved in the Czech-German quarrel. He says: "Czechs and Slovaks had to be sent into the German part of Czechoslovakia to run trains, deliver letters and in general to make the machinery of the state function". He says that Germans must get their fair share of jobs and that it could be done only gradually. He is irritated that the democracies of the world do not assert themselves more vigorously. "Democracy", he says, "is a strong and a continuing form of government. Dictatorships are strong today, but let something happen to dictators and to-morrow they are gone."

Liberal Czechoslovakia has pursued a policy of conciliation under her able Prime Minister Dr. Milan Hodza. She has treated her minorities more generously than any other country in Europe. But the Sudeten German has undoubted legitimate grievances. President Benes has lately been offering sopas to Henlein and his Nazi followers. He granted every Nazi demand short of complete autonomy for Bohemia. But Konrad Henlein the Czech Fuehrer made it clear that he wanted no sopas, but a good, hearty meal of sausage and saltkrant. He wants that Czechoslovakia should forthwith abandon its alliance with France and Russia and sign a new one with Berlin. His demand for an autonomous Bohemia will ultimately lead to the disruption of the little Republic. Dr. Hodza has answered this swiftly and skillfully. He is convinced by now that no concessions to the minority would deter Henlein from his programme of complete Nazifi-

(Continued on Page 7)

## A SHORT STORY

THE MAJESTY  
OF  
THE MUSCLES

BY DEWAKI

RAM had returned a new man. Always noted for his strong arms, his muscles seemed to have doubled as his sister felt them after his return from exercise.

"Do you get time for exercise in your hostel? They say examination work is very hard and that students hardly find a possible to read and you kept to the regulations of the hostel. In fact, I find that the amount of artificiality in my hostel, reputed to be one of the best of its kind in India, is astonishing."

The brother and sister were comparing notes, as it were, of their collegiate existence. They had both returned for the holidays from their respective universities.

"I value my body as much at least as I value my educational attainments", Ram was saying. "And I find time for my studies—but I never miss my exercise."

Rukmani laughed—she could not understand her brother's neglect of his books. In fact he was a notorious idler, but somehow always managed to pass his examinations 'with the skin of his teeth'—as he himself said.

"Do they give you free marks because of your skill on the playground?" Rukmani had once cruelly suggested to Ram who had laughed. "I wish they did, Ruko, for then I could not waste through this useless knowledge in books."

## II

Ram was a tireless walker. When he had nothing to do and found the weather pleasant, he opened his brain, as he said and set out walking. He revelled in imagination. All the pleasures of life that he could think of he enjoyed as he walked. It was not unusual for those who cared to look at Ram, as he walked, to find his face either wreathed in smiles or one terrific, scowling expression; his features kept pace with his thoughts.

Twenty miles! It was nothing to Ram. He did, on the average, five to six miles an hour. He was always ashamed to take a bus or taxi and quired the authority—Shaw is it—who predicted that one would be a snake soon if he indulged in his present craze for the car and forget how to walk.

His heavy stick swung on his hand as the imaginative giant was just turning a corner in the hotel cultural gardens when an angry woman's voice struck him.

"That any vice should have struck Ram, in the midst of his massive armour of thought, was in itself a mystery—for just then Ram happened to be engaged in swimming the English Channel in his thoughts of course."

"I tell you, Kishan, it is news and dirty of you to talk to me on a subject that I hate. I have often told you so. And yet you seek me and throw dirt on me. I hate you."

That was the voice that kept Ram from continuing his walk.

"But you forget that you depend on my father—that you are eating and dressing and studying because of my father's fancy for you. And why should my father spend his money on you, except that he intends you for either himself or me? Can't you see? And somehow since childhood I have loved—"

The girl went up and bit the

speaker on the face. She looked like a Goddess.

"You shall not talk to me again—I know your wickedness. Get out of the way—"

Kishan lodged around and then sprang on the enraged girl, crushing her struggling body in his arms.

"There is no one here—we are far away, and since you were the first to assault me, I shall not mind continuing it."

The girl was brave, and strong and struggled. She hit him, she threw him down, but Kishan was stronger. After a while, he held the panting thing in his embrace and dragged her to the foot of a spreading tree.

"You are tired, my flower—come and rest on my shoulders."

"I hate you—do not touch me—My God, is this a man or a brute?"

"A reptile—" the voice came from the other side. Before Jaunna could realise it, Kishan lay motionless on the ground.

"Get up and come—you are very brave against a girl—come on and face a man."

Ram was looking the fallen man. One look at his muscles and Kishan took to his heels. But he could not proceed far—he fell down and rolled.

"He has fractured his shoulder—one—let us gently lift him—he will be all right."

Ram and Jaunna, who had run up to him as they saw him fall, had found Kishan in a swoon. They carried him to a house close by, phoned to the hospital for an ambulance and reached him at the hospital.

"He fell down from a height—" Jaunna explained. "He is a student."

She gave his address.

## III

"Jaunna! How do you know my brother? Ram, you never told me you ever knew Jaunna."

Rukmani was overjoyed at seeing her friend and her brother enter her room.

They confessed they did not know each other before. The story of Jaunna's assault was told in a few words.

Rukmani turned away at the conclusion and seemed to be distressed.

"I fear the fellow deserves your rough handling, Ram—" she observed. "But he has not always been the bad fellow he is. I know him well?"

"Yes—" Jaunna was saying later to Ram. "I have seen Kishan and Rukmani often together and I always thought he loved her. And then all at once they ceased to walk—and for a time I thought Rukmani was nursing a wound in her heart. She was short tempered, she was within herself, was not the cheerful friend she always was. And, later, when Kishan turned on me with his attentions, I hated him. Rukmani has never told me anything—but I suspect Kishan has loved her with her."

Kishan was the only son of Rai Bahadur, the leading Raj of the village; he had always plenty of money to spend and to give. He had a crush for himself and was said to indulge in drink in private. He was also a student, but then he was

studying not for a job but for the mere fun in it.

"I have forgotten it, Ram—it all came out of the kind of books that I read and the pictures that I got to. I ought not to have encouraged Kishan's attentions. I was a foolish girl, living in grandland and, well, he was wealthy and she was poor, and if I married him and—all that!"

Rukmani laughed, but the laughter was hollow; beneath was pain. Ram felt it.

## IV

"I want you to tell me all—I know it of course, but I want to hear it from your own mouth and to watch you as you say it. I want to see a wicked man speaking about his wickedness. One night and you have felt my fist before" Ram raised his sleeves and bared his biceps.

Kishan was in his room. He had a cigarette in his hand.

"I am not in a lovely place this time—" he whistled. "I am in my hostel. I have friends. I may—"

"I am here to see your friends too—I you tell me a single word. I am here to avenge my sister. The more noise you make the worse for you. I am a gentleman. Try to be one for a short while. Go on—"

The voice was masterful, authoritative, hypnotic. The biceps moved up and down. The body was worthy of the soul.

"I shall marry her—" Kishan said in the end.

Ram rose and left the room in silence. He never turned back.

Kishan watched him go, at first with indifference, but as the strong man was dragging himself up the shaded path and reaching the back gate, that led to the river side, Kishan hastily rose and followed him.

"One word—" Kishan said, "I feel I have done your sister wrong. I am very sorry. I shall make it good. I speak most sincerely."

"I am glad to hear you say so—be brave and be a man and follow me. I am going to your father. Speak to him all that you have spoken to me."

Kishan hesitated—but only for a minute.

"Yes—" he said, "I follow you."

The Rai Bahadur heard his son's story and laughed.

"A boy and girl affair—my son to marry your sister? Young man, you are blackmailing him. I have fixed on a rich man's daughter for Kishan—ay your price—"

Kishan interfered before it was too late. He begged Ram's pardon.

Ram never spoke, but turned back and went away.

## V

"No, Ram, you shall not die for my sake—for it will be death to attempt to reach the Rai Bahadur a lesson, Ram, Ram, why do you take such a serious view of the whole affair. I have forgotten it and him—"

"You have not—do I not see you pining? Girl, did you not tell me that Kishan was not always the bad man he is? And you are right. He is not a bad man. I now see that only when his father's spirit comes over him, he is bad—there is a nobility in the young man. I can never forget the brave way he spoke and came with me to his father. You never told me a word—you only wept. I got the truth from him. But, I have not read so much as you, but I know, in my own rough way, that Kishan has done you wrong. And he is willing to do reparation. His father is un-

willing. God must punish his father through me. And God shall—"

"See justice done—" and Kishan walked into the room unannounced. "But, you are 19 years old. I am 25—come and let us walk into the registrar's office and be man and wife. And Kishan, believe me, I love you—believe me against myself. I overheard your brother's good word for me. I shall try to deserve it. I feel I have been mad. Give me time to make good."

"We are happy—why enrage his father by telling him? Ram, Ram, you are an idealist—"

But Ram had walked out of the registrar's office with his usual purposefulness—promising to return for the wedding feast at night.

## VI

"Let us stay here—he will walk this side. He has spoiled me—he has spoiled my daughter. I shall kill him."

Ram stopped again as he was stepping into the open—as usual he had chosen a long, round about, unfrequented path leading to the Rai Bahadur's house. Face to face with murderers? Could they have meant the Rai Bahadur?

Ram had not to wait for long—he saw his bulky frame emerge from the thin end of a lawn.

Ram kept close to the speaker—they held daggers in their hands.

Just as the Rai Bahadur came near enough, the two women rushed forward with a cry, holding the dagger in their hands.

And just as the Rai Bahadur uttered a hapless cry, he saw a man leap from behind, knock down one woman and the the dagger from the second.

It was all done in a minute.

"Rai Bahadur, I am not come to blackmail you—I have saved your life. You have spoiled this woman and her daughter. They were wanting to kill you. What reparation will you make for them?"—and turning to the woman who was about to run away, Ram said: "The Rai Bahadur is sorry for what he has done—take this letter from him and receive from his munshi Rs. 1000 each—and forgive your injury. He is old now."

The Rai Bahadur mutely signed the letter offered to him to sign. He acted like a robot.

"Come with me for your son's marriage feast—this way!"

And the Rai Bahadur obediently followed.

(Roy's Weekly)

## Matrimonial

SITHAMPARAPILLY—  
SIVAPARIAM

The marriage of Miss Sivapathir, the youngest daughter of Mr. V. Pethamballai, State Store-keeper, Public Works Department, Palang, Kuala Lipis, and Mrs. Thambipilla, with Mr. V. Sithamparapilly, Consumers' Inspector, Electrical Department, Kuala Lipis, Palang, was celebrated according to Hindu rites on Friday the 26th August, 1938, at the bride's residence.

There was a large gathering of relatives and friends. All parts of Malaya were in the company and the new couple were recipients of many presents and congratulatory messages from Malaya and Ceylon. (Cor.)

# INAUGURATION OF CEYLON SAVINGS CERTIFICATES TODAY

## "Very Nice Present for a Child"

### MR. HUXHAM EXPLAINS THE SCHEME

"A SAVINGS certificate of suitable value is a very nice present for a child on his or her birthday," said Mr. H. J. Huxham, Financial Secretary, in the course of a broadcast talk last Friday on the "Introduction of Ceylon Savings Certificates."

Mr. Huxham began his talk by referring to the interesting little ceremony which will take place at the General Post Office, Colombo, today, when the Officer Administering the Government will mark the inauguration of Ceylon Savings Certificates by purchasing from the Acting Postmaster General the first certificate to be issued.

"The charge used to be laid against the Government," said Mr. Huxham, "that it did not offer reasonable facilities for the investment of money by the people of Ceylon, with the result that the only form of investment favoured by Ceyloners was land, which in good times tended to rise in value to uneconomic levels."

"It must be admitted that this charge is partly true, although there have been for many years the two savings banks—the Post Office Savings Bank and the Ceylon Savings Bank."

Of all these forms of Government investment the Savings Certificates gave the highest yield. The Post Office Savings Bank paid 2-4 per cent and the Ceylon Savings Bank 3 per cent, these two were free of income tax. State Mortgage Bank debentures yielded 2½ per cent and Government rupee stock at its present price a shade less than 3½ per cent; in both these cases the interest was liable to tax.

Savings Certificates, provided they were held five years until they mature, paid 3½ per cent compound interest free of income tax. To indicate how good this rate was, Mr. Huxham said, that in England Certificates now yielded about 2½ per cent, and in India 2½ per cent only, against their 3½ per cent.

"I may say that this very attractive rate is offered at the commencement in order to popularize the Certificates," continued Mr. Huxham, and is quite likely to be reduced after about a 5 lakhs' worth have been sold.

"I mean to buy for myself on Monday morning the maximum amount permitted, Rs. 2,000 nominal, which costs Rs. 2,100, and I advise anyone who has some cash which he or she can spare for 5 years or put it in a savings certificate."

#### Maximum Amount

The maximum amount of Rs. 2,000 nominal, which costs Rs. 2,100, and I advise anyone who has some cash which he or she can spare for 5 years or put it in a savings certificate."

"A certificate of suitable value is a very nice present for a child on his

or her birthday—in addition, of course, to the toy or keepsake which would otherwise be given.

"As a child I should have liked to receive on my birthday not only a piece of paper which I could not spend."

Mr. Huxham said that he did not want them to think that these Certificates were meant primarily for those who have hundreds or thousands of rupees to invest. The people they really wanted to buy them were the ordinary man in the street. With that in view the lowest-priced Certificate had been fixed at five rupees, costing Rs. 5-11.

Many employees who were paid monthly could afford to buy a certificate each month, and he earnestly asked employees to suggest to their workpeople and domestic servants that they should buy a certificate as often as they could, and to make arrangements whereby it would be easy for them to do so.

Unfortunately said Mr. Huxham, many employees in Ceylon were in debt, and this frequently affected their efficiency. In their own interests employees could do well to encourage them to save.

#### A Savings Card

"For those who cannot afford to buy a certificate costing Rs. 115," continued Mr. Huxham, "we shall have ready in a week or two a Savings Certificate Card on which stamps can be affixed, and the card exchanged for a certificate when it is full. There will be space on the card for twenty 20-cent stamps and one 15-cent, making up Rs. 115, the price of a Rs. 1 certificate."

"Apart from employees, most people receive their incomes in lump sums from time to time, and we think that whenever they get a pleasantly substantial sum which is more than sufficient for their immediate needs they will remember the Savings Certificate, and buy as large a one as they can afford."

Mr. Huxham proceeded to give some facts about the Certificates.

He said that all the certificates were issued on the same basis. It was easiest to think of the Rs. 100 Certificate. This costs Rs. 105 and you get back Rs. 100 exactly 5 years from the date of purchase.

Certificates could be bought from any Post Office. They were available only to Ceylon residents. They could be bought for minors. A minor over 7 years of age could have them in his or her own name.

Certificates should normally be bought at the office of issue, but they could be cashed by the holder at any Post Office up to an amount of Rs. 250 on proof of purchase. Arrangements would also be made to cash them at the Office of the Crown Agents in London.

#### Good Send Off

"I wish to ask listeners," concluded Mr. Huxham, "to give the

## Agriculture And Irrigation

### Dual Aspect of the Problem

IN an interesting article which appears in the last issue of *The Tropical Agriculturist* under the title "Agriculture and Irrigation" Mr. K. I. Hettalla refers to the dual aspect of Ceylon's agricultural problem, determined by the presence of two distinct climatic zones. In the high wet area which has the benefit of both the monsoon there is little scope for expansion of what is commonly called village agriculture. The rainfall is too heavy, and too irregular with regard to the monthly distribution, to enable the cultivation of several crops with the exception of paddy and a few particularly vegetables of inferior quality. There are no lands available in these districts for growing paddy, and the small effective demand sets a very definite limit to the growth of perishable vegetables. Nor is this area suitable for fruit which generally requires a long resting period. The wet zone is more decidedly the area of plantation crops, and, in spite of the prolonged high commodity prices, a man who owns land and wishes to put some money into it will plant tea, rubber or coconuts, and he has the freedom to choose.

So far as annual crops and fruit are concerned agricultural development must take place in the dry zone. The main factor confining agriculture to the dry zone in modern times has been what Mr. Hettalla calls the hoist system of irrigation—the determination of the size of the village community and of his activities by the exigent supply of water in a small tract. The village hoist, the tank, and the only one which the inhabitants can make of the unoccupied land around them, is to extract a provision of water year during the short rainy season. There is very little hope of agricultural expansion in these conditions.

Mr. Hettalla seeks a way out of this dilemma. He discusses the possibility of creating large reservoirs of water, each commanding several hundreds of thousands of acres of land, in which not only paddy but any crop which grows

*Continued on Page 4*

Certificates a good medium by taking as large a share as possible of the first 5 lakhs of Certificates, which are being issued on such favourable terms? You have only to get to and for an application form at any Post Office on Monday and tender it with the required amount of cash.

"The Post Office will in fact take your cheque, but in that case I am afraid they won't send you the certificate until the cheque has been cleared—you know what Government's are!"

"But besides buying a certificate for yourself and possibly for your wife and your children, do please give a thought to your employees, and see if you can't induce them, for your sake as well as their, to form a habit of buying a Rs. 5 certificate monthly, or of sticking stamps on a Savings Certificate and."

"I am sure you won't regret the slight amount of trouble involved."

## LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST

### REDUCTION URGED BY L. C. P. A.

#### 10 PERCENT MAXIMUM SUGGESTED

Colombo, Sept. 18.

THE Committee of the Law Society's County Producers Association at a meeting held yesterday unanimously resolved to request the Ministers of Labour, Industry and Commerce to amend the Draft Ordinance on Legal Rates of Interest amended so as to fix the maximum rate of interest on secured loans at eight per cent, and the maximum rate on unsecured loans at 10 per cent, and to fix the discount rate at 5 per cent, but when the rate stipulated in a bond was less than five per cent, the rate so stipulated should be the lesser rate.

The Chairman, Mr. J. T. Rajan, said that it was so admitted that the rates of interest levied in this island were too high and that industrial and agricultural progress had been greatly hampered by these high rates. The reports of the Pochampaswala Commission established this fact beyond all doubt.

The first step towards a substantial reduction in the rates of interest payable on mortgage loans was taken by the State Mortgage Bank in 1935. Since 1935 the State Mortgage Bank had been paying only 3 per cent of loans of Rs. 20,000 and above, with the consequence that other banks and lending institutions were also obliged to reduce their rates to the same level.

#### Further Step Forward

But rates of interest on loans advanced against second class securities which the State Mortgage Bank would not accept and rates on unsecured loans continued to be high. Therefore a further step forward was now being taken by the introduction of an Ordinance to fix the maximum rates which might be levied. But the question arose whether these maximum rates laid down by the new Ordinance were not somewhat high. He pointed out that the maximum rates laid down by the Ordinance would in actual practice become the maximum rates levied. Therefore the maximum rates should be fixed at the lowest level.

If only 3 per cent and to be paid on first class mortgage loans today, there was no reason why more than 10 or 8 per cent should be paid on second class mortgage loans. Similarly, the maximum rates for unsecured loans should be 10 per cent, and not 12 per cent as laid down in the Draft Ordinance.

The Chairman expressed the view that the discount rate of 5 per cent should be reduced to 3 per cent, the reason being that a good deal of mortgage business was done at 3 per cent today.

## Opening of the New Police Station at Chunnakam

The new Police Station at Chunnakam will be formally opened by the Govt. Agent, N. C., on the 24th instant at 9 a. m.

WANTED

Arts graduate proficient in Latin, English, and History. Experienced men preferred. Apply to Principal, Sankha Varadaya College, Chunnakam.

Dr. S. Srinivasiah, Manager.

[Ms. 142, 15-9-58 to 20-9-58]

Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA No. 2046. Ampularneer Selvadurai of Vaddukoddai East Plaintiff Vs. 1. Valligamper Marikattu 2. Wife Suresanatharaman of Vaddukoddai West 3. Karumambal Tampen of Vaddukoddai East presently General Manager, Talavakkolli Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned mortgaged property to receive the sum of Rs. 1700 with interest on Rs. 3000 at 12% per annum from 11-2-56 (11) payment in full and costs taxed Rs. 201-50 etc. on Saturday the 20th October 1958 commencing at 1.30 p.m. at the spot.

All that piece of land situated at Vaddukoddai East in the parish of Vaddukoddai in the Division of Valligamper West, Jaffna District, Northern Province called 'Vaddukoddai' in extent 81 Acres V. C. with outbuildings and outlying plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Sathianathan wife of Ratanar and Marimuthu Ramesh, North by the property of Marimuthu Ramesh, West by Road and South by Lane, Registered in the Jaffna land registry volume E. 153, folio 187. N. P. APANA, Commissioner.

Vannarponnai, 8-9-58. [Ms. 142, 15-9-58]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testy No. 638 In the matter of the estate of the late Suresanathu Nagalingam of Araly North Deceased. Ratanar widow of Nagalingam of do now of Galle Vs. Petitioner. 1. Nagalingam Sathana of do now of No. 65 Lighthouse Street in Galle. 2. Nagalingam Mahadeva of do now of Maruthala Road Colombo 3. Nagalingam Mahadeva and 4. Maheswary daughter of Nagalingam of Araly north now of No. 65 Lighthouse Street in Galle and 5. Sahapathipillai Balasubramanian of Vannarponnai East. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. Coomaraswamy, Reserve District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of August 1958 in the presence of Mr. S. Palaniappan on the part of the petitioner and the solicitor of the respondents dated the 18th day of August 1958 having been read. It is ordered that the respondents 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration in the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 20th day of September 1958 and show objection in law or equity to the contrary.

Sgt. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge This 20th day of August 1958. [Ms. 41, 15-9-58]

Wanted

From 1-11-58, for the Vaddukoddai Hindu English School, a certificated assistant possessing very high educational qualifications in Tamil. Preference will be given to one who is also qualified to teach English, Mathematics, and either Hygiene or Drawing. Salary according to Scale A. Apply to the Manager, J. H. C., and Branch Schools, Vannarponnai. [Ms. 141, 15-9-58 to 20-9-58]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1958.

CEYLON SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING the Government inaugurates this morning the Ceylon Savings Certificates, by purchasing from the Acting Postmaster-General the first Certificate to be issued. All post offices in the Island will issue these Certificates from today. Five lakhs of Certificates are ready for issue, and the Financial Secretary in a broadcast talk last Friday exhorted his listeners to "give the certificates a good send-off by taking as large a share as possible of the first five lakhs of Certificates, which are being issued on such favourable terms". These Certificates are available only to Ceylon residents above seven years of age and fetch 3 1/2 per cent compound interest free of income tax, provided they are held five years until they mature.

The facilities offered by Government for the investment of money by the people of this country have not been many and attractive. The Post Office Savings Bank, the Ceylon Savings Bank, the State Mortgage Bank debentures and Ceylon Government paper stock, are available to the people who look for safe investments. But the rates of interest are deemed so low that not many avail themselves of these facilities. The authorities with a touch of liberality have decided to issue Savings Certificates which give a comparatively high yield. The Post Office Savings Bank pays 2 1/2 per cent, and the Ceylon Savings Bank 3 per cent; these two are free of income tax. State Mortgage Bank debentures yield 3 1/2 per cent and Government paper stock about 3 1/2 per cent; in both these cases the interest is liable to tax. But in the case of Savings Certificates

held for five years, they pay 3 1/2 per cent compound interest free of income tax, as against 2 1/2 per cent and 2 1/2 per cent paid on Certificates in England and India respectively. Mr. HUXHAM says that this very attractive rate in Ceylon is offered at the commencement in order to popularise the Certificates and that it is quite likely to be reduced after about 5 lakhs' worth have been sold.

The Ceylon Savings Certificates thus offer a good opportunity to the rich as well as the poor for investing their money with a fair rate of interest that goes with safety. The details of this scheme are explained by Mr. HUXHAM in a broadcast talk, a summary of which is published elsewhere. The authorities would do well to educate the poorer classes of the population by broadcasting literature on the subject in the languages of the country, explaining the merits of the Certificates. If this is done, we are certain, the Certificates are bound to become popular among the people who have realised the insecurity of investments in lands, as land prices have shown a tendency to depreciate since the last depression. We have no doubt the Savings Certificates are a concession which the people will heartily welcome.

Dr. Paul Pieris' Formula (Contributed)

Chaucer depicts in his "House of Fame" Asotus with two trumpets, one to sing glorious praise and the other, unaccompanied infamy; and thus drives the lesson that the same deed that is considered famous in one country or age is considered infamous in another. The same idea was held by Virgil and Ovid. These great men of a by-gone age may not have anticipated the changing attitude and opinion in Ceylon with regard to toddy and other alcoholic beverages. The drinking of toddy was as good as a religion in this country the key-position in the arch of the five cardinal sins. It was and is drunk and drunkenness tempts and leads to other vices and crimes contemplated in the Penal Code. To put it at the lowest, there would not be such seriousness of crime as we see now but for the excitement and incentive provided by alcohol. That is why the ancients derided and condemned it in any form. But what do we see and hear now? Dr. Paul Pieris, a retired Civil Servant and a man of culture, has prescribed, on his return from Trade Representation in England, a code of conduct and morality the cardinal maxim of which he has just announced at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Colombo. Dr. Pieris asks the people to drink toddy and more

toddy as a panacea for all ills both political and otherwise. He has stated that he will ask for the vote of the people to the State Council on the "platform" of toddy. Sing "Heigh ho, this life of toddy will be most jolly." Dr. Pieris will go swimming into the State Council. Dr. Pieris is great enough to influence the lives of all others. He may thus get packed in the next State Council votaries of Bacchus and they will transact high State business in between drunken orgies. We admire youth organisations that inculcate a certain amount of seriousness of outlook upon their members. When experienced grown-ups have fallen victims to fanciful opinions that tend to subvert morality and security of society, it is no surprise that youth and youth organisations feel not the least revulsion at heretical opinions. It is but right and proper that Dr. Pieris should explain as to how he has arrived at his opinion. He cannot look upon it light-heartedly, for what he says is the very denial of the genius, spirit and culture of the people. Is it his well-considered opinion or the result of his itching for the novel and the epigrammatic so that he might catch popular fancy? Dr. Paul the eminent surgeon of Colombo talks of the diseases of civilisation. Such diseases are both mental and physical. Western education and residence in Europe even for a short while has turned several into "Europeans" of a sort whose minds are more perverted than those of the dross in that society. The mental bleed and moral atrophy are the twin diseases that undermine the west. Our "Europeans" have been inoculated with that virus. How else the call to drink and its dangerous consequences can be explained?

Prof. K. S. Maniam in Jaffna

Prof. K. S. Maniam, the famous occultist, is on a short visit to Jaffna, and is staying at the Jaffna Boat House. He is known also as the Royal Occultist. He is the author of several books on Occult Science. He has made many astounding forecasts including the abdication of King Edward VIII. The Professor was born in Jaffna and left for Malaya in his 3rd year. He now returns to his motherland as an Occultist of fame. He has travelled widely and is now on a world tour.

Jaffna Hindu College

The Annual Prize-giving at the Jaffna Hindu College will be held on Saturday, 24th instant. Prof. B. Mooka, Principal, University College, Colombo, is expected to preside at the function.

# A "MOMENTOUS" CABINET MEETING

## Fateful Chamberlain—Hitler Conversation

### THE SUDETEN CRISIS

#### 45 Million Gas Masks Distributed in England

London, Sept. 17.

MINISTERS assembled at 11 o'clock this morning at what is likely to prove a momentous Cabinet meeting when the Premier will make a full statement of his conversation with Hitler and also of the inner Cabinet consultations with Lord Runciman, who was also present at the Cabinet meeting.

Gravely collected from an early hour.

The Premier has agreed to receive a delegation of the National Council of Labour.

Later in the day it was learned that the King will remain in the vicinity of London for the week-end.

#### Deliberated For 24 Hours

The Cabinet deliberated for two and a half hours before dispersing for lunch. It was intimated that the Ministers will resume deliberations at 2 p.m. today.

Lord Runciman left Downing Street early by a side door and proceeded to Buckingham Palace where he touched with His Majesty.

It is understood that the deliberations were largely taken up by long statements by the Premier and Lord Runciman on their respective missions.

Members of the Cabinet, it is believed, regarded the Premier's talk with Hitler as helpful and to have crossed an atmosphere of cautious optimism.

It is understood that the French Premier and the Foreign Minister are being invited to London as early as possible.

The Cabinet resumed deliberations at 3 p.m. today.

It is officially confirmed that M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have been invited to come to London as soon as possible.

#### Gas Masks and Sand Bags

Forty-five million gas masks are being distributed as quickly as possible to the local authorities throughout the country.

Officials are working fifteen hours a day.

In addition tens of millions of sandbags are being distributed and stored.

#### "Cauldron May Boil Over"

Boston Sept. 17.

The effects of the news of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Hitler have been keenly felt in Germany and the general mood, of any title is expressed by the following words which are being repeated in the streets of the Reich.

"The cauldron of the world is boiling over."

There is a general feeling that the world is in a state of tension and that the situation is becoming increasingly serious.

of negotiations and that the cauldron may boil over, despite the efforts of those trying to set on the lid.

#### Cabinet Meeting Over

London, Sept. 17.

The Cabinet meeting ended at 3.15 p.m. today.

#### French Ministers Leaving Tomorrow

Paris, Sept. 17.

M. Daladier and M. Bonnet are expected to leave London by air tomorrow morning.

## AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

(Continued from page 3)

the best return in terms of money can be grown. He does not see any special value in paddy as long as compensating crops are grown. He quotes the case of the Kolar valley where the main crop was cereals in the days of basin irrigation but under potential irrigation provided by the barages cotton has taken the place of wheat and rice and the people in their new found prosperity actually import grain. He says against the banishment of paddy from the agricultural economy of the dry zone but the heavy sowing into a larger and more stable agricultural pattern in which paddy will take its place in a rotation with other commodities such as cotton, tobacco, hemp, and sugar. We believe that Government has these large schemes of reservoir irrigation under investigation, and the Department of Agriculture propose to send one of its officers to Australia to study the operations of the large farms. But the general community says here and there that when the technical departments are ready to advise and visit in the sections of the larger farms, and Government employs the new Agricultural Products (Regulation) Ordinance to stimulate local agriculture, capital and enterprise must be available to explore the resources of the dry zone. The small peasant, always preoccupied in the search for the next day's food for the family, cannot develop these resources without the aid of capital.

This is the theme of the dry zone as barely outlined by Mr. Dalheim. Will then the Department of Agriculture meet adopt the scientific methods to make such additions to the income—material fact of is his only hope of the peasant of the dry zone.

(Tropical Agriculturist.)

## THE NORTHERN CAUSEWAYS

RS. 1,045,000 FROM LOAN FUNDS

MINISTER TO SEEK SANCTION OF COUNCIL

THE Ministry of Communications and Works will shortly seek the sanction of the State Council for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,045,000 from loan funds under the Loan Ordinance for the Jaffna-Pannayya and Velankanni Causeways.

Proposals were included in the Estimates 1938-39 for making a commencement with both the causeways, Jaffna-Pannayya and Velankanni-Pannayya, and continuation over heavy load panchayat under Public Works Department. The intention was to proceed with both the causeways simultaneously awaiting the start from revenue or the income of the Island would permit. The work is now in progress.

In connection with the Budget proposals for 1938-39 it has been decided that the cost of the causeways should be met from 1933 Loans Funds, and this resolution is being submitted for that purpose.

#### Five Miles of Road

The detailed estimates for these causeways, which have been prepared, provide for the following in addition to the causeways—

(a) Under "Jaffna-Pannayya Causeway"

(1) 5 miles of new road between Thambakkappal and Keraliya and the improvement of three miles of existing highway between Nangapilly and Pannayya.

(2) Two ferry boats and connecting ramps in approaches.

(3) Under "Velankanni-Pannayya Causeway"

(1) Making up of road approaches on road towards ramp for the ferry service.

(2) Two ferry boats.

The expenditure in respect of the two works will be kept separately under sections (a) and (b) of the above grand total under all expenditure met from General Revenue as on other October 1, 1938, in respect of these causeways will be decided to Loans Funds and carried as General Revenue.

## Navalar at Chidambaram

"Many years ago there arrived in Madras the Count de Saxe, Baron of South Cochin, Aranga Narayana, member of the late Imperial Family of the French Department of Jaffna. Taking an abiding interest in the interests of that town, he commenced on private cases, by promoting fisheries, holding religious meetings, and explaining the Gospels. A few years after, finding his efforts unavailing with the natives, he founded a mission Institution at Chidambaram, the first school of Hindu Religion. In his last report of the progress of this Institution, speaking of the orthodox teachers, he remarked that the Christians might not be prepared to perform the public worship according to the Vedas. This statement acted as a spark on a prepared train of combustible. The local Brahmins were enraged, and caused a meeting and elected Navalar by calling him a Mahant, and an ignorant. The president of the meeting mentioned his indignation by quoting anything but becoming and one Ramalinga Pillai further

## CONQUEST OF DYSENTERY

CHLORINATION OF WATER

A FRENCHMAN'S DISCOVERY

THE fact that dysentery has practically been vanquished is due to a Frenchman, to whom not only Italy, but the whole world owes a great debt of gratitude.

The chlorination of water, which is employed all over the world, may seem a very simple process of disinfection to us now; but the fact is that it was unknown before a French Major of Engineers, Colonel Philippe Imbert-Vieljeux, during the battle of Verdun, thought of tackling the purification of water from an entirely different angle.

After experiments he discovered that chlorine could be used with great success in quantities from thirty to one hundred and fifty times smaller than those that had hitherto been customarily pronounced to be indispensable.

With these minute quantities, provided that the introduction of the chlorine was followed by a violent agitation of the water, purification became instantaneous.

Thus the effective purification of such an insidious germ as, for instance, the Warty Lake, becomes practicable, very and last possible.

Scarcely would have been more alive in the great world which this discovery has brought to humanity than the Abbé Costantini, who, during his work in Ceylon, saw much of the havoc wrought by diseases that are spread by the use of water.

#### Germs as Vitamin Carriers

The system thus discovered, which is sometimes known as "Vedacination," has reduced the mortality from water-borne disease by a sixth or more throughout the world.

According to Colonel Imbert-Vieljeux, who has set theory on repeated experiments, the purifying action of chlorine is "Vedacination" is due to the emission of ultra violet rays, which not merely kill the dangerous germ, but positively transform them, making them vitamin carriers.

The theory would appear to be proved by the fact that the Italian army was not only almost immune from dysentery but had an astonishingly small number of deaths from cholera, mostly, but from 1,100 to 200,000 during a summer period of seven months. (Times.)

proposed to analyze the word Navalar. Two different derivations were given, each carrying a meaning relating to the moral character of the pariah. The proceedings of this Indignation Meeting were published in a pamphlet form. The agreement had it had become futile; his mission was abandoned before the British Court on the charges of delinquency and intimidation. Mr. J. E. Ramalinga Pillai, B.A., B.L. appeared for his countrymen, the prosecution and Messrs. Howe and Ramalinga Iyer for the accused. Sahu Nooka Thiruvadar was tried Rs. 500 and Ramalinga Pillai was released.

(Jaffna Freeman of December 1829 and January 1830)

M. Ramalingam  
Ayadhy,  
Mannargal,  
Vellore  
19 1938

LETTER

Crime in Jaffna

It is a great pity that crime in Jaffna has been steadily increasing. Mr. Harry Jayatilaka observed, presiding at the Jaffna C.C. for prosecuting, that the people of Jaffna are not into work for their industry but also for their respect for law and authority and a large number of them have turned to crime and they must find the reason for this. The District Judge, Jaffna, in sentencing a prisoner to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment stated that crime in this part is increasing and it is the duty of the courts safeguard the interests of the society. The Speaker stated as the H. C. O. H. A. Member that the good name of Jaffna should be spread and there was once a peaceful land but now it is the most criminal. The I. G. Police also supported in his Administrative Report regarding the increase of crime in Jaffna.

The cause for this may be attributed to the following:—

(1) **Development:** This is mainly due to the Free Tax system introduced recently. The intention of those who advocated the said system was good and it was thought that the people who drank highly fermented toddy in the taverns would drink fresh toddy under the policy of free trade but it has not proved so and the toddy is allowed to ferment and sold by the tappers. The worst part of it is that permits are issued to remove the toddy in places where it is allowed to ferment to a great extent as people who are addicted to fermented toddy want such toddy. Besides permits are issued to take toddy to the home of customers. Before the introduction of the Free Tax system, a certain class of people only went to the tavern. Now the people have the facility of drinking toddy in their own houses or in some place near their house. Now every compound where toddy is tapped has become a miniature tavern. It is the duty of the temperance-minded people to first agitate and remove the Free Tax system at the earliest opportunity. When taverns are again introduced, it is for the temperance workers to try local opinion with a view to abolish the taverns. There is another big question i.e. the total prohibition. In some parts of India total prohibition has become a success. Why cannot it be tried in Ceylon? It is for the Home Minister to make an attempt.

(2) **Unemployment:** Most burglaries are due to the people who could not find employment for their livelihood. The cause are many. The manufacturing industry has gone down owing to the import of cheap cigarettes and tobaccos. If the export duty on these articles are heavily raised, the cigar manufacturing industry will revive. Another cause for the unemployment among the educated youths is the heavy education imparted in our schools.

(3) **Overpopulation:** On the part of people to give evidence in the law courts against the offenders. Public opinion should be created both in the papers and by public meetings inducing people to lawfully give evidence against offenders. It is suggested that action committees be formed in all parts of Jaffna.

K. Srinivasan

Sivaprakasam Hall,  
Jaffna, 19th Sep. 1938.

"PEACE AND HAPPINESS REIGN SUPREME"

(Continued from page 1)

collected from a study of 24 family budgets in this village and valuable conclusions were deduced. Of their total income 40.14 per cent was spent on toddy, the maximum spent by any family being 114 per cent and the minimum 15 per cent. But subsequent to the introduction of Prohibition the standard of living increased and a phenomenal improvement in the standard of living of 17 families was noticeable. More money to the extent of Rs. 843 was spent by 48 families on Pongal this year than was spent last year. Sundry debts were paid off partly or wholly by 11 families and 124, together with cash on hand amounted to Rs. 125 besides the purchase of cattle valued at Rs. 410. Therefore, if the savings resulting from Prohibition came to Rs. 729, this figure did not include the invisible savings in the shape of increased sums spent on food and clothing and easy payment of tax. Contrary to the opinion that cessation of drink injures health, it was found that only 13 in this village actually suffered. Except for two who opposed the Act and seven who were inclined to go back to drink all the other addicts of the village favoured prohibition and there was not a single instance of an attempt to cross the border for drinking.

Nine families in Pappanpettal and 10 in Goldenpettal were included but after the introduction of Prohibition there was a marked increase in the standard of living of 24 families in the two hamlets. Twenty-one families were able to clear off sundry debts partly or wholly. Savings directly attributed to Prohibition amounted to Rs. 125 and 20 respectively in the two villages. Only the health of six addicts out of 45 was affected in Pappanpettal. Prohibition was generally popular but for 13 addicts who opposed it and the four who crossed the border.

Happiness Everywhere

Confidential and sympathetic talk with the village folk has revealed the necessity for complete Prohibition. Nine instances representing the various strata of society and fully typical of the ex-addicts of the district are given in the report. They clearly demonstrate (says the Report) the economic benefits of Prohibition in almost every afflictive family in contrast to their general backwardness in the pre-Prohibition era. In some cases the village-growth doctrine and in others the land-lords, both being friends of toddy contractors, recommended to the patient or the labourer as the cure may be, toddy drinking. Bad company or common habits also resulted in the contraction of the evil. While in poor families debts were contracted and lands sold as a result of toddy, in the middle-class agricultural families there was a remarkably poor

standard of living. Evenings were marked by village house and there was general idleness. But to-top as a result of Prohibition there was pronounced happiness everywhere. More money was spent on the necessities of life and there was an appreciable increase in the standard of comfort and in their Budget expenses this year. Kerosine debts (small debts with very high interest contracted for a few weeks) were avoided and debts which were incurred were being repaid easily. Except in the case of two individuals, who seemed to feel the loss of vigour, all the persons examined were cheerful and free from any apparent ailment. It was interesting to note that almost every one of them did not want the shops to be reopened again.

Purchasing Power Increased

Discussing the advantages of Prohibition the report states that from October 1937 to June, 1938, the money saved by the island would have come to Rs. 75 lakhs. After Prohibition seven lakhs of addicts should have come and increased purchasing power of Rs. 23 lakhs—i.e. other words the per capita income must have increased by Rs. 11 for nine months. Had the actual increase in purchasing power was not so great since a part of the pre-Prohibition transactions were unprofitable. Moreover a considerable sum went to the moneylender for redemption and interest payment besides payment towards the Government etc. Thus Rs. 75 lakhs represented the computed money value of these together with the actual cash spent on toddy. The conclusion was irresistible that though there might not have been an actual increase in the standard of living to the expected level, there had been a diversion of expenditure from unwholesome to useful channels. An examination of the steady price of groves and other necessities since 1933-34 in Trincomalee taluk did not show any change in the price trends after Prohibition. But the merchants were of opinion that the ex-addicts purchased more gingerly and in greater quantities. Five money-lenders, who supplied Kauda loans stated that after Prohibition not only had there been a fall in the usual demand for loans but money lent out was easily recoverable.

In Trincomalee and in the southern taluks of Salween weaving is an important occupation of the people. In Salween town, 30,000 belong to the weavers' families. The weavers were not overworked. A special study of 275 weavers in Saryanpattaram village of Trincomalee taluk showed that when once these weavers were independent producers and dealers, they were now content under wholesale dealers.

After the introduction of Prohibition weavers realized the benefit conferred on them by the removal of the drink evil. Prohibition advanced their credit-worthiness, and they were more regular in their work. Free fights and night brews disappeared and few of them complained of loss of health or lack of inclination for work. They were now better fitted for co-operative organisations.

The abolition of toddy resulted

THREE MILLIONS EXCESS

Treasury Returns for 11 Months

The Treasury statement issued on Saturday shows an excess of revenue of a lakh over three million rupees over the expenditure in the first 11 months of the current financial year.

The revenue for the period under review was Rs. 103,450,230 and the expenditure was Rs. 100,432,851, both of which exceed the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the unemployment of toddy tappers in spite of the license issued to tap sweet juice. After October these tappers had either to take to sweet juice tapping or to go out of the district for employment in the wet districts. Many moved to land and other occupations while some left India. Up to the end of March 1938 about 2184 licenses had been issued for sweet toddy tapping and in that event unemployment of the tappers had been reduced. In Trincomalee and Kishangiri actual unemployment was negligible. At first the tappers shrank from tapping sweet juice because they were afraid of the detourment prohibition movement in case the juice fermented. But when the Government assured them justice the tappers took to it.

Had this assurance come earlier, unemployment would have been much less.

Moral and Economic Life Improved

In conclusion, the report says that Prohibition has improved the moral, social and economic life of the seven lakhs of the ex-addicts of Salween though the exact nature of the gains differed with different families. Collection of tax had been rendered easy, it had indirectly acted as a subsidy to the weaving industry of Salween; crime had not increased, though there was hardly any remarkable monetary saving by the ex-addicts, more money was spent on food, clothing and recreation; peace and happiness reigned supreme. The Prime Minister's claim that the average man was not a woful addict but slowly drifted into the habit was amply demonstrated by evidence. While 80 to 90 per cent were sincerely in favour of Prohibition, the rest have now easily adjusted themselves to the new situation. If a legislation was warmly welcomed even by those whom it inconvenienced, the forecast that prohibition was a fatiguing conclusion. But the unusual duty which rested on the Government and the well-wishers of this movement was the preventing of excited inter-attacks among the average illiterate man. The serious handicaps to the Government were limited staff, limited finance, the large number of ex-addicts, expert smuggling, the scattered nature of trees, the hilly tracts of the district which facilitate illicit distillation and trade, raininess of wet air around Salween and the lack of non-official co-operation. Success would be more pronounced with the aid of the Government and the inauguration of ameliorative measures devised by the Development Officer.

# CZECHOSLOVAKIA—EUROPE'S APPENDIX

(Continued from Page 1.)

Even then, he has striven his best to devise statutes to meeting the Sudeten claims. A possible Nazi attack on Czechoslovakia was prevented by a firm declaration by the Chamberlain Government on May 21. The unusual wisdom of the Czechs has led to mediation by Lord Runciman. He faces the most difficult and delicate task.

### Konrad Henlein

Konrad Henlein leader of the Sudeten German party in Czechoslovakia is an ardent follower of the Nazi creed. He hates every "ism" except "Hitlerism". True to his traditions he raises the battle cry against Liberalism, Pacifism, Bolshevism, Syncretism, Socialism, and democracy. The old Kameradenschaftsbund was founded by Heinrich Kuba, an interior decorator. It is now an important element of the Sudeten German party. The Bund derived its ideas not from Hitler but from a Viennese history Professor called Othmar Spann. Originally members of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, they looked on Vienna as their focal point and were shocked at Hitler's militarism and anticlericalism. Henlein moved in the west. He was taken prisoner by the Italians. Later he assumed charge as a bank clerk at Reichenberg. He then became unpaid instructor in the German Gymnastic association in Turpeverzin. He was then appointed a paid instructor in Asch. He gradually became the Führer of the Sudeten Germans. His gymnastic success at the festival at Saar in 1933 earned for him a great name which incidentally pushed to the forefront of Czech politics.

### Not a Great Orator But...

Herr Henlein is a man of few ideas, though they are other people's. He is solid and wears steel rimmed spectacles. He walks with a sort of mitigated goose-step. He is not a great orator and he usually reads his speeches from a type-script. He punctuates them with a lively gesture now and then. He has immense confidence in the peasants to whom he talks in simple phrases. But his best place is the committee-room, where he manages things with unusual tact and firmness. In his average abilities lies his strength. Herr Henlein has not so far asked for the Anschluss with Germany. He wants virtual autonomy. But there is always this danger—that Henlein will consider the Czecho offer unsatisfactory and agitate for the Anschluss. Then Nazis will feel obliged to protect their "bloodbrothers" if the Czechs interfere and block the way. Though the Sudeten Germans form the mass of the population, on balance it is calculated that a fresh boundary will result in a German population of 10,000,000. The German population in the Sudeten is 3,000,000. The new boundary will be a fair adjudicator and a neutral administrator but a neutral administrator. The appointment has the support of the French Government, and it may be the best German goodwill. There is an unspoken agreement between the German point

of view, one way denying the need of mediation. Under mediation cannot be attached to this mediation though it will allay the discontent and give breathing space for the republic to harness her resources. Much depends also on the result of the interview between Lord Halifax and Captain Wiedemann, Herr Hitler's A. D. C.

### Europe's Appendix

Czechoslovakia has been called "Europe's appendix." But Europe is so old, so hopelessly old, that it would not survive an operation. The Sudeten German claim will lead naturally, if conceded, not only to the dismemberment of the republic but to the Nazification of Czechoslovakia itself. One can never be certain about the tactics of a Fuehrer who sees God's lieutenant when he looks in his glass. But a Nazi attack on this nation which flanks the German road to the East will surely precipitate an international crisis. It stops Germany's access to the wheat of Hungary and the oil of Romania. If the Nazis are to be liquidated Great Britain, France and Russia must guard the frontiers of the Czech republic from Nazi provocations and strain every nerve to solve the problem peacefully. But will Great Britain, France and Russia stand on her side in the event of a Nazi attack. I should think that on the strength of the Franco-Soviet Pact demands the peace of Europe, Great Britain must declare that she would come on the side of France instead of keeping her as a pawn for her diplomatic deals with the Duce and the Fuehrer. The Czechs face a desperate dilemma. They are eternally vigilant and are prepared to fight to the last man to retain their hardwon liberties. Mr. Chamberlain is it seems, a byzantinist, who treats politics as though they were a matter of trade and merger, a little more complex perhaps than the type current in Manchester or London, but with the same aim—to conclude, for better or worse, and without bothering too much about form and sentiment, the most profitable contracts possible. It is in keeping with the noble traditions of the merchant adventurers of the East India Company!

But, in the meanwhile, there are many unponderables. What are the Nazi plans? Would the Czechs fight rather than be strangled? Would France after all, make a determined effort on behalf of her security? Also we must not discount the attitude of the financier who wags every dictator with a shower of gold. He will tame a Hitler, domesticate a Duce and teach Francis to cut out his own hand. It is a precarious policy which will lead to war or to a Nazi Europe, the end of freedom in France and a desperately situated semi-lazy Britain.

### NOTICE

To sell (663 reasonable price) or lease for 5 or 10 years or annual p 23 acres of excellent coconut land fitted to twenty years old. Virgin jungle plantation at Pafial, Jaffna District. Apply Sittambadam, Residency, Mannar. (M.S. 125 15-9-38 10-5-38)

### Auction Sale

No. 12300.  
(1) Elithambiy Sivapingsam of Kundavil  
Vs. Plaintiff  
(1) Sivanam Selliah and wife  
(2) Pannammah both of Kundavil  
Defendants.

### PROPERTY REFERENCE

1. Land situated at Urompiry called Panththaipetam in extent 14 Lacs V. C. together with well, abutment walls in the wall situated in the Southern boundary land, the right of use of way and watercourse and cultivated plantations and bounded on the East by the properties of Rama Theendiah and shareholders, Sornam wife of Kathigean and shareholders and others, North and West by Road, South by the property of Neginulla wife of Theendiah and shareholders of the whole thereof an undivided half.

2. Land situated at Kundavil called Panththaipetam in extent 235 Lacs V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of Karumalarer Elithambiy and shareholders, North by the property of Velachiar Ponniah and shareholders, West by the property of Sivanambiy wife of Velupillai and shareholders and South by the property of Sivanambiy Kathigean and shareholders including the land occupied by Road of the whole an undivided half share.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 12300 I shall sell the above properties on Tuesday the 11th October 1938 at about 11 a.m. at the spot.

N. KARIMAN,  
Commissioner,  
Van-West.

M.S. 193, 19-9-38.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 656  
In the matter of the estate of the late Karthigean Sivanammah of Vaddukoddai

Deceased.  
1. Selagathypillai Nadaraj and wife

2. Ponnammah both of Vaddukoddai

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Sivanammah Rajasooriar of Logoo Uta Estate Kanding in F. M. S.

2. Sivanammah Rajah of Wallavotte

3. Sivanammah Navarajam.

4. Sivanammah Selvarajah.

5. Sivanammah Subaratnam.

6. Sivanammah Ponnammah all of Vaddukoddai

7. Sivanammah Sittambalam and

8. Sivanammah Balasingham both of Seremban in F. M. S.

9. Sillappah Maragan of Tholpalam and

10. Neginulla Vamathevan of Rukia Tambok Seremban in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. Comaraswamy Esquire District Judge of Jaffna in the presence of Messrs. Aiyadurai and Theendiyah Proctors on the part of the petitioners on the 31st day of July, 1938 and the affidavit and petition of the petitioners dated the 10th day of July 1938 having been read.

It is ordered that the 10th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors aforementioned and that orders of Administration be issued to the petitioners as the lawful heirs of the deceased unless the respondents aforementioned or any other person shall appear before this court on the 10th day of September 1938, and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of July, 1938  
Signed G. Comaraswamy  
District Judge

(O. C. 12 & 15-9-38)

### Lord Runciman

The Czechoslovak Government had agreed to the suggestion made by the British Minister in Prague to M. Hodza, the Prime Minister that they would accept a British adviser on their dispute with Germany. Accordingly Lord Runciman's duties will be advisory and conciliatory. He is to be *Ständiger Berater*, or standing adviser, to the Czechoslovak Government. Dr. Benes and M. Hodza are prepared to go to the full limit of the advice that Lord Runciman may give—so long as the sovereignty of the Czechoslovak State is safeguarded. The role of Lord Runciman not only a fair adjudicator and a neutral administrator but a neutral mediator. The appointment has the support of the French Government, and it may be the best German goodwill. There is an unspoken agreement between the German point

## THE CONTINENTAL TRADING AGENCY

POST BOX JUNCTION  
GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA

### Dealers in

Printing Papers, Boards, Decoration Papers, Account books and Stationery of all descriptions.

Fancy Goods, Porcelain wares, Rolled gold goods, Steel Trunks, perfumeries, lamps, Clocks, buckets etc. etc.

AGENTS FOR  
PIONEERS' SPORTS GOODS.

*Try Us Once*

## M. C. THANDAUTHAPANY

Pawn Broker, Koddady  
JAFFNA

Established 1922

### FIXED DEPOSITS

RECEIVED AT  
5% FOR ONE YEAR AND 4% FOR 6 MONTHS  
Money lent on Jewels at 12%.

(P. No. 20-48-11-5-20)

(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.

## THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

BANKERS

INCORPORATED IN 1932.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00

25 Cts a Share Monthly for 60 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 their 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. KOMASUNDRAM,

Manager.

T. 182, 1-11-37--25-11-39 (M)

## S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI & SONS

(The Firm with a unique reputation in the North)

NEW RANGOON TEAK LOGS. NEW RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

JUST ARRIVED.

JUST ARRIVED.

We would kindly solicit our Numerous patrons to come and see our fresh shipment of New Rangoon Teak Logs which has just Arrived.

### POUND MARK TILES. POUND MARK TILES

The Most Popular & Undoubtedly the Best Tiles in the Market today. The present Weather is the "Acid Test." No Leaks. No Damp. where there are Pound Mark Tiles.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,  
Pawn-Brokers, Teak and Tile Merchants.

(P. No. 12-8-37--11-2-39) (M)

## The national Mutual Life

ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

"The Most Progressive British Life Office".

PURELY MUTUAL; NO SHARE HOLDERS

Bonuses Large

Rates Moderate

Conditions Liberal

CYLON BRANCH

Corner Chatham & Queen Streets, Colombo

JAFFNA REPRESENTATIVE:

M. VALLIURAM,

Manager.

H. M. WEST,

Manager for Ceylon.

(P. No. 1-4-36-30-3-41)

(M)

Printed and published by S. Veeragathipillai, residing at Vannaripalayam, East Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalaya Sadas, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannaripalayam, Jaffna, on Monday, September 14, 1955.