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NO. 53.

"IF I WERE A CZECH"

Gandhiji on Value of Passive Resistance

WAY TO CONQUER DICTATORS

"IF I were a Czech, I would free both England and France from the obligation to defend my country", says Mahatma Gandhi writing in the latest *Harijan* on the recent European crisis.

"If I have called the arrangement with Herr Hitler", 'peace without honour', it was not to cast any reflection on British or French statesmen. I have no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain could not think of anything better. He knew his nation's limitations. He wanted to avoid war, if it could be avoided at all. Short of going to war, he pulled his full weight in favour of the Czechs. That it could not save honour, was no fault of his. It would be so every time there is a struggle with Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini.

"It cannot be otherwise. Democracy dreads to spill blood. The philosophy for which the two Dictators stand, calls it cowardice to shrink from carnage. They exhaust the resources of the poetic art in order to glorify organised murder. There is no bumbag about their word or deed. They are ever ready for war. There is nobody in Germany or Italy to cross their path. Their word is law.

"It is different with Mr. Chamberlain or M. Daladier. They have their Parliaments and Chambers to please. They have parties to confer with. They cannot maintain themselves on a perpetual war footing if their language is to have a democratic accent about it.

"The science of war leads one to dictatorship pure and simple. The science of non-violence can alone lead one to pure democracy. England, France and America have to make their choice. That is the challenge of the two Dictators.

"Russia out of the Picture"

'Russia is out of the picture just now. Russia has a Dictator

who dreams of peace and thinks that he will wade to it through a sea of blood. No one can say what the Russian Dictatorship will mean to the world.

"It was necessary to give this introduction to what I want to say to the Czechs and, through them, to all those nationalities which are called 'small' or 'weak'. I want to speak to the Czechs because their plight moved me to the point of physical and mental distress and I felt that it would be cowardice on my part not to share with them the thoughts that were swelling up within me. It is clear that the small nations must either come or be ready to come under the protection of the Dictators or be a constant menace to the peace of Europe. In spite of all the goodwill in the world, England and France cannot save them. Their intervention can only mean bloodshed and destruction such as has never been seen before. If I were a Czech, therefore, I would free these two nations from the obligations to defend my country. And yet I must live. I would not be a vassal to any nation or body. I must have absolute independence to perish. To seek to win in a clash of arms would be pure bravado. Not so, if in defying the might of one who would deprive me of my independence, I refuse to obey his will and perish unarmed in the attempt. In so doing, though I lose the body, I save my soul, that is, my honour.

"This inglorious peace should be my opportunity. I must live down the humiliation and gain real independence. But, says a comforter, Hitler knows no pity. Your spiritual effort will avail nothing before him. Independent of Hitler's Pity

"My answer is, 'You may be right. History has no record of a nation having adopted non-violent resistance. If Hitler is unaffected by my suffer-

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NO WAR—AND YET NO PEACE

Hitler's Future Plans

By Ellen Roy

ON the first of October, Fascism in Europe gained a new and decisive victory. The German army occupied Czechoslovak territory without having fired a shot. The Czech army evacuated the Sudeten land without having been defeated. The map of Europe had never before changed without a war. This time, it was an almost bloodless war; but it cannot be called a non-violent one. Solemn undertakings and international treaties have been violated. If there exists anything like national pride and honour, Czechoslovakia's have been trampled under ruthless feet. In the name of the world peace, shame and humiliation have been heaped not only over the victim, the Czech Republic, but in no small degree on those as well who created this luckless State, who repeatedly guaranteed its integrity until a few weeks ago, and who have shamelessly betrayed to their trust as well as their friends and allies yielding to frivolous bluffers and back-mailers—all in the name of peace.

Who would not dread war? And who would not sacrifice to maintain or achieve peace? This was the theme of many highly emotional speeches by which the perpetrators of one of the greatest betrayals of history evoked even royal tears of thanks for having averted war. But when emotions run high and tears flow, the brain gets swamped. Few stopped to think whether the premises of those high-flown effusions were tenable or not. They were not. Neither would there have been war; nor is there now peace. There was a crisis, which has not been solved, but ended in a treacherous patch-up. The evil day has only been postponed perhaps not for long.

Contagious Doctrine of Exploitation

The origin of the crisis is to be found in the vicious circle of imperialist competition. At all stages of recent history, this competitive race has led to war amongst various groups of Im-

perialists. In 1914, a lesser crisis led to the world war, the title match between the champion Imperialists, Germany and England. Germany's reappearance on the Imperialist arena, with vindictive aggressiveness after the heavy knockout, produced the same tension, and none could foresee an end to competitive imperialist war as long as Imperialism exists, had not a new factor intervened. But since the world war, forces have grown which claim to remodel the world on non-imperialist fundamentals, forces which are by their nature anti-imperialist, and therefore a standing menace to Imperialism itself, to all the Imperialism alike. Faced with this common menace, the Imperialists cannot risk disturbing the precarious balance which is still in their favour, but will more likely than not cease to be so if a new war breaks another link out of their chain, as happened with the overthrow of Tzarism and the establishment of the Soviet Republic in Russia after the last war, when revolutions threatened over the victorious States. The demand of the new forces, that all exploitation of men by men must end, and the development of the U. S. S. R. which tends to prove the soundness and feasibility of that doctrine, strike at the root of Imperialism, which thrives on sheer exploitation of the peoples, their own as well as those of their colonial victims. It is a contagious doctrine and may sweep the next battle-field clean of the present-day rulers, raising new fronts across the old borders, and make the exploited underdogs masters of tomorrow's world. Therefore, the old way of solving crises between imperialist competitors is no longer an economic proposition. No ransom is too high to be paid when their very existence is at stake and when the appellate court of international law has been destroyed by themselves.

Otherwise, there could be no explanation for the action of British Imperialism, which has

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ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

VII. Position of Wives

By S. R. Muttukumar.

(Continued from our issue
of 10-10-38)

IN my last article it was mentioned that a husband and wife were considered by the ancient Hindus as Siva and Sakti, who are but two parts of one and the same body. No more evidence is necessary to prove the fact that Hindu wives were held in high esteem not only by their husbands, but also by their husbands' relations.

Bisexual Conception

It is interesting to note here that a wife was supposed to be the left side of her husband. A wife can, therefore, sit on her husband's left knee, but never on his right. It is only a daughter or a daughter-in-law who can sit on a man's right knee. This is best illustrated by the following story in the *Mahabharata*. King Pratika was performing severe penances in the forest by the river Ganges, when that river herself appeared before him as a handsome maid, sat on his right knee, and in the most forward manner requested him to marry her. The king replied that she could be his daughter, or become his daughter-in-law. As she had sat on his right knee instead of his left, she could never be his wife. So Ganges married the King's son without more ado.

The chief reason why the wife was allotted the left side was that Sakti forms the left part of Siva (மகாசக்தி) who is represented as having his wife Parvati on his left knee and his children on his right knee. It may be noted here that a similar bisexual deity is mentioned in one of the Mohenjo Daro inscriptions (1) which Rev. Fr. H. Heras reads as follows:—"Uyarel (உயரெல்) ter (தேர்) or (தூர்) Am-an (அம்-ஆன்)," meaning, "One Am-an, not two, but (one) of the chariot of the sun" (2). Here too the left side of the deity is a woman, and the right side is a man. As the Mohenjo Daro inscriptions are read from left to right (proper), the female part comes first and the male part afterwards; and hence the deity was known as Am-an (அம்-ஆன்-ம-ஆன்-female and ஆன்-male). This would satisfactorily account for the first place being assigned to the woman part of Siva by the author of *Periya Puranam* which has the following:—

"பெரிய வேதமாகிப் பெண்ணுமா
யானுமாகிப்
பெரிய நிறத்திலேப் போதுதல்
போற்றி போற்றி"

Worship of Husbands

Another reason why the wife was assigned the left side was that, though she was entitled to the respect of her husband, she was yet meant to honour and obey him at all times. Manu, therefore, says: "Though destitute of virtue, or seeking pleasure, or devoid of good qualities, yet a husband must be constantly worshipped as a god by a faithful wife. No sacrifice, no vow no fast must be performed by women apart from their husbands; if a wife obeys her husband, she will for that reason alone be exalted in heaven" (3). The proverb says:

"An obedient wife commands her husband", and Auvayar sings: "செய்வதெல்லாம் சொற்றிற் பாவம்".

Amongst the Hindus, so strict a duty it is for the wife to honour her husband that if, in doing this, she forgets her God, she shall yet be counted as highly worthy. To honour her husband is to honour God; and, therefore, the good wife serves the Deity even when she is not aware of it. Hence, Tiruvalluvar says:—

"தெய்வத் தொழி அன் கொழும்
நெடுதெய்வன்
பெய்மென்ப பெய்யு மறை" (4)

meaning:—

"Each morning adoring her own master and swain,
Forgetting the God that is greater than he,
She yet so prevails—if she say 'let it rain'
A storm there will be"

C. E. Gover.

Even unto the present day, the first duty of a wife in the morning after purification is to worship the feet of her husband; so much so that, if on any account a man is compelled to have more than one wife, each wife keeps in her room a picture of the man to which she offers the customary worship. Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson writes:—

"How strange this worship may seem to western eyes; there is often something very beautiful and almost sacramental in the whole relationship of an Indian wife to her husband. No one who has been honoured with the close friendship of an Indian lady can fail to realise that in a home where divorce is unknown, where children are longed for and treated, not as encumbrances, but as royal gifts from the gods, and where the wife's whole thought is how to please her husband, some exquisite old-world graces bloom that are almost inevitably lost in the bustling western world" (5).

Vedic Aryan Wives

That the Aryan wives in Vedic times were likewise held in high esteem is apparent from their nuptial rites. After the gift of the bride, her father, joining his hands together beseeched the bridegroom to act in unison with the bride in all their religious and domestic duties. "Do not", the father went on to urge, "act against her wishes, for she is the giver of all your welfare; but above all, perform all your religious duties together." The bridegroom replied, "I will not act contrary to her wishes".

This referred to a noteworthy custom amongst the Vedic Aryan Hindus, which compelled a husband to do much of his worship with his wife at his side, who on this account was known as *Sahadharmacarini* (one who helps in the fulfilment of duties). So necessary was a wife's presence when sacrificing that Rama, after he had sent away Sita, was obliged to make a golden image of her to keep at his side when worshipping.

The Rig Veda says

"May Pushan lead thee by the hand from this place. May the two Aswins lead thee in a chariot. Go to thy (husband's) house and be

(4) *Kural*, 55.

(5) *Rites of the Twice born*, P. 249.

the mistress of the house. Be the mistress of all and exercise thine authority over all in the house" (6).

"Let children be born unto thee, and blessings attend thee here. Perform the duties of thy household with care. Unite thy person with the person of this thy husband; exercise thy authority in this thy house until old age." (7)

"May thou have influence over thy mother-in-law, and be a queen over thy sister-in-law and brother-in-law" (8).

We have also frequent references in the Rig Veda to careful and industrious wives who superintended the arrangements of the house, and like the dawn roused and sent every one in the house to his work in the morning. (9)

Manu also says: "To bear children, the nurture of them when produced, and attention to the daily domestic affairs of life are peculiar to the wife. Offspring, the due performance of religious rites, attendance, the highest conjugal happiness, and heavenly bliss for ancestors and husband are dependent on the wife alone" (10).

The above facts clearly show the eminent position held by Aryan wives in ancient times.

(To be Continued.)

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(6) Op. cit. x. 85. 26.

(7) Op. cit. x. 85. 27.

(8) Op. cit. x. 85. 46.

(9) Op. cit. i. 124. 4.

(10) *Dharma Shashtra* ix. 27. 28.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 471.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vaithilingam Ponnukumar of Maillidy South

Deceased.
Vaithilingam Ramalingam of do
Petitioner.

1. Kanapathippillai Kandiah and wife
2. Puthunayagam
3. Vaithilingam Perampalam
4. Kailasapillai Arulanandan and wife
5. Nallammah and
6. Vaithilingam Kumaravelu all of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before K. Kanagasabai Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of May 1938 in the presence of Messrs. Aiyadurai & Thambirajah Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 6th Respondent and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 28th day of July 1938 by the Respondents or any other person or persons interested in this behalf.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,
District Judge.

Time extended to show cause for 24-10-38.

Sgd. C. C.

D. J. Jaffna.

[O. 53 20 & 24-10-38]

(Continued.)

non-violence, which is another name for cowardice and resume their arms, which there is nothing but their own will to prevent them from taking back.

"I present Dr. Benes with a weapon not of the weak but of the brave. There is no bravery greater than a resolute refusal to bend the knee to an earthly power, no matter how great, and that without bitterness of spirit and in the fulness of faith that the spirit alone lives and nothing else does."

"IF I WERE A CZECH"

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing, it does not matter. For I shall have lost nothing of worth. My Honour is the only thing worth preserving. That is independent of Hitler's pity. But as a believer in non-violence, I may not limit its possibilities. Hitherto he and his likes have built upon their invariable experience that men yield to force. Unarmed men, women and children offering non-violent resistance without any bitterness in them will be a novel experience for them. Who can dare to say that it is not in their nature to respond to the higher and finer forces? They have the same soul that I have."

"But, says another comforter, 'What you say is all right for you. But how do you expect our people to respond to the novel call? They are trained to fight. In personal bravery, they are second to none in the world. For you now to ask them to throw away their arms and be trained for non-violent resistance, seems to me to be a vain attempt.'

"He may be right. But I have a call I must answer. I must deliver my message to my people. This humiliation has sunk too deep in me to remain without an outlet. I, at least, must act up to the light that has dawned on me.

"This is how I should, I believe, act if I were a Czech. When I first launched out on Satyagraha, I had no companion. We were 13,000 men, women and children against a whole nation capable of crushing the existence out of us. I did not know who would listen to me. It all came as in a flash. All the thirteen thousand did not fight. Many fell back. But the honour of the nation was saved. New history was written by the South African Satyagraha.

"Frontier Gandhi's" Example

"A more apposite instance, perhaps, is that of Khan Sahib Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Servant of God as he calls himself, the Pride of the Afghans as the Pathans delight to call him. He is sitting in front of me as I pen these lines. He has made several thousand of his people throw down their arms. He thinks he has imbibed the lesson of non-violence. He is not sure of his people. Elsewhere, I reproduce the pledge that his soldiers of peace make. I have come to the Frontier Province, or rather, he has brought me to see with my own eyes what his men here are doing. I can say in advance and at once that these men know very little of non-violence. All the treasure they have on earth is their faith in their Leader. I do not cite these soldiers of peace as at all a finished illustration. I cite them as an honest attempt being made by a soldier to convert fellow soldiers to the ways of peace. I can testify that it is an honest attempt, and whether in the end it succeeds or fails, it will have its lessons for Satyagrahis of the future.

"My purpose will be fulfilled if I succeed in reaching these men's hearts and making them see that if their non-violence does not make them feel much braver than the possession of arms and the ability to use them, they must give up their
(Continued on Previous Column)

(1) Marshall, M. D. No. 209.

(2) *Journal of the University of Bombay*, July 1936.

(3) *Dharma Shashtra*, V. 154, 155

INDIANS, THEIR POSITION AND STATUS IN CEYLON

Why India Govt. Refused Permit to Recruit Labour

INDIAN AGENT'S REPORT FOR 1937

NOT since the days of the proposals for franchise under the Donoughmore Scheme for reform of the Ceylon Constitution have Indians and their position and status in Ceylon come so much in the arena of public discussion as in 1937.

THUS says the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon in his Annual Report for 1937.

When the year began, says the Agent, the Commission on Immigration was sitting and recording evidence. As Indians form the bulk of "immigrants" in Ceylon, a good deal of criticism informed and uninformed, came to be levelled against their presence in the island. With the publication of the draft of the Village Communities (Amending) Ordinance, and its passage in the State Council, the question of village committee franchise for Indian labourers gave occasion for most continuous and occasionally acrimonious discussions. Incidentally the contemplated eviction of certain cultivators of Crown land at Kandapola helped to add to the discussion of the status of Indians long resident in the island, who had aspired to settle on land. In September, the decision of the State Council to re open the recruitment of labour from India for Ceylon estates brought the Indian estate labourer further into the lime-light. The disinclination of India to send her labourers out of the home country without some assurance of their future status in the country to which they emigrate gave food for thought for those who profess to be scared by the flow of India's "surplus" labour into Ceylon and for those who consider them desirable as workers but unwelcome as potential settlers and voters.

The year 1937 was one of general economic improvement, both in the planting industries and in the general trade of the island.

Demand for Indian Labour

Consequent on the improved position of the industries the demand for labour, and conditions and availability of work on estates have been satisfactory during the year. The year opened with a surplus of Indian labour, but there was an improvement in the situation towards the end of April. Some of the surplus labour was absorbed on rubber estates which showed increased activity and some repatriated under the 1937 Repatriation Scheme.

By about May there was a complaint of shortage of labour on rubber estates. Recruitment of fresh labour from India was not resorted to and attempts were made to meet requirements of the rubber estates by employment of the Sinhalese. The inability to meet the demand for labour by means of local recruitment resulted in the estates making greater attempts to get from India labourers "old to Ceylon". In the months of July—October there was

a comparatively heavy influx of "non-recruited" labourers from India. Consequent on the inability of the industries to recruit sufficient indigenous labour and because of the apprehension that without additional labour from India Ceylon may not be able to produce her exportable quota of tea and rubber and thus may not merely lose in revenue but also have to force the risk of her quota being reduced at future assessments, the Executive Committee of Labour, in August 1937, decided to permit the recruitment of 5,000 new labourers from India, and this was endorsed by the State Council.

India Govt.'s Refusal

On a request being made by the Ceylon Government to the Government of India, the latter held that they would not feel justified in permitting the reopening of recruitment to Ceylon unless they received satisfactory assurances in respect of two outstanding questions, namely, (1) the restoration of wages in mid and low country estates to the levels which prevailed between May 1931 and February 1932, and (2) the grant of franchise for village committees to Indian estate labourers settled in Ceylon.

No settlement has yet been reached and no licences are being issued to recruit labour from India to Ceylon estates.

The question of the restoration of the cut in wages, it was stated would be referred to the Regional Wages Boards for determination; and at the end of the year the necessary information was being collected to be placed before the Wages Boards.

Vote Refused for Indian Labourers

The draft of the Village Communities Amendment Ordinance was published in March 1937. The Village Communities Ordinance of 1924 excludes from its operation Europeans and Burghers as well as Indian estate labourers who were deemed to be "excepted persons." The draft Amendment Bill, one of the objects of which was to extend the franchise to all adults of both sexes, extended the franchise to Europeans and Burghers, but maintained the exclusion of the Indian estate labourers on the ground that the Indian estate labourers derive little benefit from the activities of village committees.

The Indian community was unanimous in demanding that the Indian estate labourers who had a permanent and abiding interest in Ceylon should be granted the village committee vote in common with the adults of other communities in the

To Eliminate the Communal Cancer

Study of Languages Urged

THE "Dinamina", a Sinhalese daily, commenting on the inauguration of Sinhalese Classes in the Classical School, Jaffna, observes as follows:—

The organisation of the Sinhalese classes at the Classical School, Jaffna, is indeed a happy augury for cementing the unity that existed before the advent of the political slogans. Dr. S. Subramaniam while presiding at the anniversary of the classical school said that the new Sinhalese classes at that school would produce mutual tolerance and understanding among the two major communities due to cultural and traditional affinities. The Sinhalese who have made this country their mother-land have lived in unity with the minor communities, and the Muslims who have had no ill feelings towards the major communities are being stirred by evil-doers and seat-hunters to bring about factions between the two. Mr. A. M. Marikar at a meeting of the Galle Muslim Association said that he did not like the Sinhalese dominating the other communities in the administration of Ceylon. Mr. T. B. Jayah who is trying to bring communal representation in the Council urged those Muslims who are domiciled in Ceylon to study Sinhalese and the Sinhalese to study Tamil. When the communities have studied each others' languages, cultural and constant social intercourse would create mutual tolerance, sympathy and understanding between the two communities. He said that the trade which was in the hands of local Muslims would come back to them, when there was internal mutual understanding. There may be a few disappointed politicians but that is neither a barrier nor an obstacle for fusing the communities, Tamils, Sinhalese and Muslims, by the study of Tamil and Sinhalese languages. The only way to work this constitution in a constitutional manner, for the progress of all Ceylonese, irrespective of caste, religion and nationality and to obtain Self-Government within the British Commonwealth is to endeavour to work in a healthy atmosphere. The recognised leaders of the various Communities should bury their personal prejudices and motives and ought to work shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand in a spirit of give and take. (Cor.)

Island. An amendment to extend the franchise to all "excepted persons" who own not less than 5 acres of land in a village area on which land tax is payable was accepted in the State Council. This did not satisfy the Indian claims because the practical effect of the proposals would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and leave almost the entire Indian estate labour population without votes, because few Indian estate labourers, except perhaps a handful of Ganganies, possess 5 acres of land in Ceylon.

The Bill was passed by the State Council by a majority on the 10th December 1937 but has been reserved by His Excellency the Governor (Continued on page 6)

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT ON REFORMS

WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE

"A FEELER" SAYS EUROPEANS' JOURNAL

That the public statement on constitutional reforms which, it is expected, the Governor will make when he returns to the Island on October 23rd may be "in the nature of a feeler to see how those interested in the political welfare of Ceylon will react to possible lines of reform" is the conjecture made in the Quarterly Review of the European Association of Ceylon.

The Review adds:—

"Whether this statement will indicate the final nature of the reforms it is almost certain will be instituted remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that His Excellency and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have thoroughly discussed the question despite the grave international situation.

"That Mr. MacDonald is not prone to institute reforms of any nature without being perfectly certain that they are justified and not detrimental to a Colony's welfare can be seen from his actions since he assumed office; up to date, we find that a Parliamentary and Scientific Commission has been despatched to the West African Colonies, another Commission is on its way to the West Indies, a further Commission on educational matters is already "en route" to Malaya and Mr. MacDonald himself has made a flying visit to Palestine.

An Indication

"It may be some indication of the Secretary of State for the Colonies' policy that the outline of the new Constitution for Malta falls far short of satisfying the extremists in that politically overactive island. Accompanying the outline, there is a warning by Mr. MacDonald that full responsible government will not be "practicable within any period which can at present be foreseen".

"Mr. MacDonald is also not blind to the fanatical nature of religious forces when harnessed to politics and, by the deliberate exclusion of ministers of religion from the Council of Government in the new Malta Constitution, has shown that he appreciates the need for Constitutions to suit the conditions of the country to which they are to be applied.

"The British Government's recent acknowledgement in international affairs of the rights of minorities, it is hoped, will be reflected in any reforms by a protection of the rights of the Ceylon Minorities, with possibly increased representation. However, it is difficult at this juncture to make any accurate prophecies, and little can be done other than to wait and see what the Governor brings!"



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1938.

A GREAT TAMIL SCHOLAR HONOURED

THE FUNCTION WHICH WAS very recently held in Jaffna in honour of VIDWAN S. GANESHA AYAR was a unique event in more ways than one. It was the first occasion when a Tamil Pundit was honoured in a similar way at a public meeting fully representative of the intelligentsia of Jaffna. In our opinion the main significance of the event lies in the fact that it is an unmistakable sign that the Jaffna public is fast beginning to realise the importance to national regeneration of Tamil culture and learning, and that Tamil will soon come into its own as the instrument of expression of all the national aspirations and activities. Already in all public movements where an appeal to the masses has to be made English has given place to Tamil as the medium of expression.

VIDWAN S. GANESHA AYAR is the last in that long line of solid Tamil scholarship which has earned an enviable reputation for Jaffna as a centre of Tamil learning. Both by his profound erudition and his valuable contributions to Tamil scholarship he has made himself eminently worthy of the honour which the Jaffna public paid to him on his sixtieth birthday. SWAMI VIPULANANDA, whose services to Tamil culture and education are too well known to need any mention in these columns, came specially from Batticaloa to show his appreciation of a brother scholar and to give his own encouragement to Tamil learning. He spoke in glowing terms of the high esteem in which the Vidwan's scholarship and literary activities are held in India, and sounded a note of warning that, unless the present generation woke up betimes and took seriously to the study and development of Tamil, Jaffna would soon lose its reputation as a centre of Tamil learning. It is indeed a melancholy fact that today Jaffna does not possess any impressive figure of the type of ARUMUGA NAVALAR, VIDWASIRAMAI PONNAMPALAI, THANOTTERRAMPILLAI and COOMBASWAMY PULAVAR. The glamour of western education has led to the steady neglect and deterioration of Tamil. We may also be permitted to express the hope that the great Swami

himself will in course of time make some permanent contribution to Tamil literature and research which will add lustre to Ceylon. The thanks of the Jaffna public are due to the organisers of the function for having awakened public interest in Tamil scholarship in that way. But for their zeal for Tamil and the keen interest they have taken the function would not have been the success which it has proved to be. We feel no doubt that the honour done to the Vidwan will serve as an inspiration to young workers in the field.

Need for a State Rural Scheme

A conference of qualified rural workers held at the Colombo Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday has called upon the State "to expedite a State rural scheme in view of the many blessings it can mean to the country side". Mr. K. V. P. Goonetilleke who presided at the conference explained the need for a rural scheme in Ceylon and the lines on which it should be worked. The benefits of rural reconstruction are common knowledge and no one needs to be convinced on this matter. It has been a blessing to many a backward country. India has taken seriously to the subject, and as a result there has been considerable improvement in the conditions of her masses. In fact, as Mr. Goonetilleke said, "rural reconstruction is an accepted feature of the Indian administration and lakhs are yearly being invested on such schemes only because such investments are justified by results". After quoting figures of imports by Ceylon of principal articles of diet, Mr. Goonetilleke urged that the rural movement must gradually render the country as self-supporting as possible in the matter of its necessities. The scheme, he rightly holds, must be tested by the strength it has acquired to fulfill this mission. Rural reconstruction, we need not say, has been the hope of many backward countries and therein lies also the hope of Ceylon. Sir Baron Jayatilake who has personally studied the working of rural reconstruction centres in India is convinced, we hope, of the benefits that would accrue to the country by such schemes. We feel sure that no time will be lost by the authorities in launching a State rural scheme, which is long over due, for the amelioration of the backward parts of the country. A scheme that would make the people self-dependent, and therefore self-respecting, would go a great way to place the country on the sure road to prosperity and freedom.

Cement Manufacture in Ceylon

Experiments Prove a Success

Scheme Before Committee

A SCHEME for the manufacture of cement in Ceylon, formulated by the Department of Commerce and Industries, has now been placed before the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Experiments carried out by the Department so far have proved very successful and it is felt that good quality cement can be manufactured in Ceylon at low cost.

According to the plan now before the Executive Committee, factories capable of producing about 15,000 to 20,000 tons of cement a year will be established in various parts of the island.

The Department of Industries has now decided to open a small factory in Colombo and continue with their experiments. This factory will be placed under a Ceylonese with specialised knowledge.

State Buildings

If the larger scheme materialises the cement will at first be used for Government buildings before it is made available to the public.

This scheme will deal a death blow to many importers of cement, especially Japanese cement.

Last year Ceylon imported from Japan alone 824,774 cwts. of cement valued at Rs. 744,630.

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce will consider this scheme at its next meeting along with the application of an Indian firm for the establishment of a cement factory in Ceylon.

It is doubted whether the Ceylon Government will agree to grant concessions to foreign concerns at this stage. Several Indian concerns have applied for concessions.

(Continued.)

supersession of the Board of Education by the Executive Committee of Education. We have said before that the members of the Committee would necessarily possess a lesser degree of knowledge on purely educational matters than the Board, although it has been pointed out to us that, apart from the Minister, who has teaching experience, the Committee includes two principals of schools, an ex-principal, a Chairman of a District Education Committee and an examiner to the London University. But the point will soon become irrelevant when the Executive Committee itself is abolished. The responsibility of the Ministry cannot, however, be impaired, and the Ministry must remain the guiding and controlling authority. The personality and prejudices of the present Minister have nothing to do with it. The Minister is the servant of the legislature and therefore of the electorate and of the country. There can be no rivalry between the legislature and the Board of Education, however eminent the personnel of the latter. The Board of Education has never had plenary authority as it is sometimes suggested. It has not given the country the best possible system of education and cannot therefore claim infallibility. But it can always play a very important part in shaping educational policy within the limits that will be defined. Any alteration in the will, calculated to make the Board as efficient and useful as an advisory Board can be made, should be welcomed by all. The Minister must rely on the Board for guidance in all matters in which delegation of responsibility is warranted. But the legislature, which collects the taxes and diverts so large a part of it for education, cannot shirk its own responsibilities.

THE EDUCATION BILL

IS OPPOSITION TO IT JUSTIFIED?

"DOES NOT DESERVE HARSH THINGS SAID ABOUT IT"

THE "Ceylon Daily New" makes the following Editorial comment on the Education Bill:—

The Education Bill now before the State Council does not deserve all the harsh things said about it. The feeling against it is confined to an influential, ably-led and resourceful minority. We fully recognise that the Christian missionaries, who have made a great contribution towards the educational progress of the country, have a right to protest whenever anything is done to impair their schools or restrict their religious ministrations to their particular flocks. Their educational institutions are a credit to the Island and in regard to secondary education they serve the non-Christian communities as well as Christians. No lover of Ceylon will want to see these schools deteriorate, or the supply of the self-sacrificing and brilliant men, whom they never fail to attract to the country's service, cut off. This tribute may seem beside the point but in reality it rests upon that which comprises the surest safeguard for the denominational schools. The Christians after all do not constitute more than a tenth of the population of the Island. The very skill with which they exploit their dialectical strength gives the impression that their interests conflict with those of the remaining nine-tenths. It is not in the interests of any section of the community that an acrimonious controversy should be kept on its legs by people who talk as though they alone are guided by pure motives and all others must necessarily be prompted by political trickery.

The Education Bill is a far-reaching measure which would have raised less dust had it come after the deliberations of an independent Commission for which there has been a public demand. But a Commission would be more concerned with the quality of education than with details of administration, which is substantially what the Bill deals with. Only in the language of exaggeration can the Bill be described as sounding the death-knell of denominational schools. Any Minister who seeks to deprive the country of these schools will get short shrift from public opinion, which in Ceylon has never tolerated discrimination against any religious community. The agitation of the Catholics, we regret to say, is founded on fear and suspicion of politicians. Nothing constructive or enduring can be built up on suspicion of, or contempt for, the country's legislature. Doubtless it is possible to constitute an academically impressive senate or senate by choosing exclusively from the staffs of educational institutions, but for better or worse we are committed to, and prefer, the democratic ideal. There is no reason to think that the State Council will act wickedly and wantonly and in defiance of the public conscience.

The main bone of contention is the (Continued on Previous Column)

ARAB REVOLT IN PALESTINE

Stern Measures to Restore Order Prepared

JERUSALEM ENCIRCLED BY MILITARY

Wednesday,

"ZERO HOUR" of the decisive campaign for the suppression of the Arab revolt in Palestine and the re-assertion of British authority has struck.

According to the "Daily Telegraph", Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has prepared a scheme for Palestine involving the abandonment of partition and stern measures to restore order and the ultimate establishment of a unified state under British guidance.

The new measures, says Reuter, include the assumption of the supreme command by the military, who have also taken over the police, while Sir Charles Tegart will act (on Major-General Haining's Staff) as a connecting link between the military and civil authorities.

The entire new city of Jerusalem is encircled by military patrols and armoured cars. Steel-helmeted troops, with fixed bayonets, are patrolling the suburbs.

It is officially stated that British troops will enter the old city tomorrow in order to eradicate all rebels. Major General O'Connor, Commanding the seventh division, has been appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem.

Sir Harold MacMichael, the High Commissioner for Palestine, acting under the Defence Regulations, has authorised the appointment of military commanders to take over from the District Commissioners. Two Royal Air Force officers were wounded here this afternoon.

Serious Act Of Lawlessness

Assault in Court Verandah

THAT it was a serious act of lawlessness, remarked Mr. Samariwickrema, Police Magistrate, in convicting one Swaminathan who assaulted a retired Booking-clerk, in the court verandah.

The accused M. Swaminathan of Vannarponne assaulted Mr. S. Thambyah, a retired Booking-clerk on Tuesday at 11-30 a.m. in the court verandah, when the court was sitting. Police Sergeant Illangacone immediately arrested him and charged him with assault with the intention to disgrace and dishonour the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty and was allowed bail in Rs. 500.

The case was tried yesterday and the accused was found guilty. In sentencing the accused the Magistrate said that the accused was seized in the very act of assaulting the complainant in the court verandah while

Japanese Advance Towards Canton

Capture of Yanghsin

Less Opposition Encountered

LONDON Tuesday.

REPORTS of major battles raging near Tsanghsing, 45 miles east of Canton where the Chinese are stated to have held up the Japanese for 36 hours, are given prominence in the Hongkong newspapers.

Reuter learns from reliable sources, however, that the Japanese are continuing their rapid advance towards Canton with the minimum of opposition.

A number of Japanese successes are claimed in despatches to Tokyo from the various fronts, including the capture of Yanghsin which is described as an important Chinese base on the Hankow-Canton railway, after a two-day converging movement by three detachments.

The Japanese also claim the capture of Teian, midway between Klukiang and Nanchang.

On the north Yangtse front, the Japanese forces claim to possess the Tapien mountains and to have established positions from which they can sweep down into the Hupeh plains.

The Japanese forces at Kwantse have started a drive towards Kishui.

DR. BENES ACCEPTS PROFESSORSHIP

To Lecture on Democratic Institutions

Chicago, Oct. 18.

Dr. Benes has accepted an invitation to become a Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago, according to the University President, Dr. Robert Hutchins.

It is indicated that Dr. Benes will leave Prague within a few weeks, travelling on direct to Chicago. He is expected to lecture on democratic institutions.

the court was sitting. It was a serious act of lawlessness on the part of the accused. It showed his mentality. He had no respect for the law or for anybody. Several police officers were in the vicinity.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to further 3 months'.

Sanitary Inspector Commended

Trinco U. D. C. Passes Vote of Appreciation

At a meeting of the Trincomalee U. D. C. held on the 15th October, 1938 Mr. D. Rajaretnam, the Chairman, proposed a vote of appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, who is under orders to proceed on transfer to Point Pedro.

The Chairman in the course of a glowing tribute paid to the departing S. I. said that during a period of eight years of service under the defunct Local Board and the present Council, the S. I. had discharged his duties fully to the satisfaction of the Council and the rate-payers. He made special reference to the S. I.'s activities being appreciated by the department and to his being highly commended for his services during the small-pox epidemic last year. The Chairman further referred to the special commendation of Mr. Nadesan made by the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, for saving the life of one Muttusamy from being

HINDUS AND THE EDUCATION ORDINANCE

Conference to Discuss Bill

A Conference of Hindus interested in the cause of Hindu Education, will be held on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall to consider the Education Ordinance and the steps to be taken to safeguard the religious education of Hindu children.

The conference is convened by leading Hindu educationists and others interested in the cause of Hindu education.

drowned in the sea and by the Inspector-General of Police for helping the Police in putting down an outbreak of fire within the Council's area. In conclusion the Chairman wished that the departing officer would achieve similar commendations in his future stations.

The Vote of Appreciation was carried unanimously and it was resolved that a copy of the minutes be forwarded to the D. M. & S. S.

The Council further considered a proposal made by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. C. Canagasingam that His Excellency the Governor be asked to re-nominate the A. G. A. as an Ex-Officio member of the Council for a further period of one year. This was carried unanimously.

DAYS OF UDAIYARS ARE NUMBERED

BUDGET PROVIDES ONLY FOR THREE MONTHS

GOVT. AGENTS' EFFORTS TO RETAIN THEM

GOVERNMENT Agents are making a desperate effort to secure the continuance in office of Muhandirams, Korals, Udaiyars and Vidane Arachis, for whom provision has been made in the current year for only three months, says "The Whip" in the "Times of Ceylon."

The Whip adds:— If they succeed, will a supplementary estimate be introduced in the State Council; and, if it turned down, will the Governor certify the vote?

These are some of the questions that are agitating the public mind at the moment in regard to the headmen.

The Minister of Home Affairs will be placed in a most embarrassing position for he accepted the amendment to provide salaries for these officers for only three months without even calling for a division.

The point of view of the Government Agents is that if you suppress the intermediary (that is, the Muhandiram, the korala, Udaiyar or Vidane Aratchi) more clerical assistance will have to be given to the Division Officers.

Can the Home Committee, therefore, now go back on the Minister's decision, and can the Minister, in view of the position taken up by him in the Committee stage of the Budget, now introduce a supplementary estimate?

There is little doubt that such a proposal will meet with strenuous opposition from the anti headmen party in Council, which is bound to increase with the approach of the elections. "Down with the headmen" is a popular vote-catching bait.

As regards Mudaliyars, Ratamaharayas, Maningars and Vanniah's of course, provision has been made for probationary Division Officers.

GOAT "VEGETABLE" IN GUNNY BAG

Six Months for Goat Thief

Kandan Marian of Chulipuram who stood charged before the Police Magistrate, Jaffna, with theft of a she-goat and possession of a stolen property, viz the goat, belonging to Kathiresu Navaratnam of, Tinnevely pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and two years' police supervision. He had two previous convictions for similar offences.

The accused along with another was met by the Police patrol, M. J. Silva and Bawa near Tinnevely, and questioned about the gunny bag carried by the unidentified accused. They said it contained vegetables. When the Police wanted to see the contents, the accused dropped the bag and made good his escape. The bag contained a she-goat. Marian was taken to the Police Station and the charge mentioned above was preferred against him.

LETTER

The J.S.C. Examination

Sir,—For the first time in the history of the J. S. C. examination the Director asked the Head Masters of Schools and Principals of Colleges to forward to him a week before the J. S. C. examination of June 1938 confidential reports about each of the candidates presented by them for the examination. About a month and a half after the examination, the Director sent to the various schools a list of candidates together with the marks obtained by them in each subject. It is reported that the Director asked the Headmasters of schools to send their recommendations about those candidates who obtained pass marks in their tests, but failed to do so in the Departmental examination. These recommendations were duly sent to the Director in almost all cases but the Heads of Schools, to their great disappointment, have had no response to their recommendations, to judge from the results published in the newspapers. Many are anxious to know whether anything substantial is going to result from the introduction of the new system of confidential reports. It is reported that the Director has not yet informed the heads of schools as to what use he has made of the confidential reports, marks of the application and withdrawal tests, special recommendations etc. The school authorities will be very much indebted to the Director if he will kindly throw some light on this matter. They are also anxious to know when the Department will communicate to the various schools in the Island the results of the J. S. C. examination held in June last.

Pro Bono Publico

The Bracegirdle Report

Will the Governor Release it?

THE Report of the Bracegirdle Commission, the proceedings of which dragged their weary length, are now printed and ready, says the Political correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News".

The correspondent adds:—

The Governor took with him a type-written copy of the Report, which was probably given to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The printed copies are now ready—the document includes all the evidence given by the witnesses—but there is some doubt as to whether it will be released to the public after all. The Governor is under no obligation to publish the Report, and there has been a very persistent rumour in some quarters that the Governor will decide not to publish the Report.

Mr. Freeman has tabled a resolution in the Council asking for the publication of the Report forthwith so that, even if the Governor does decide not to publish the Report, the matter may not be allowed to rest there.

Indians, Their Position and Status in Ceylon

(Continued from page 3)

of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The Kandapola Evictions

A matter which exercised the minds of the Indian public in Ceylon to some extent during the year was the case of certain Indian residents and lessees of the "Portwood Vegetable Gardens", Kandapola, who were served with notices to quit the plots of lands cultivated by them for a number of years. The plots originally formed part of Portwood estate. When in 1929 the lessees were threatened with eviction by the estate authorities, the land was acquired by the Government of Ceylon and the Indian lessees were protected from eviction. In about July 1937, however, notices to quit were served on all the Indian lessees of these plots. It was alleged on behalf of the Indians that notices were served on Indians alone, and not on the lessees belonging to the other communities. Representations were made to the Minister for Agriculture and the matter is still under consideration. The notices expired on the 31st December 1937, but no action to enforce them has been taken.

During the year there were 51,427 arrivals and 39,747 departures (besides 10,322 repatriates) of Indian labourers. The total number of Indian estate labourers at the end of 1937 was 677,897; (211,631 men, 204,364 women and 261,902 children). The flow of immigration from India to Ceylon, both assisted and unassisted, says the Agent, is a rough index of the prosperity of the island. Economic forces bring about some natural adjustment in the volume of immigration. In other words, in all spheres of employment for which Indians are required here they come when work is available and they return when it is not.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 648.
Muttuvalu Murugesu of Vannarponnai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Murugesu Thanaledchumy of Vannarponnai West
2. Murugesu Navamani of do
3. Vairamuttu Sivasampo of Vannarponnai East

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 19th day of September 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated the 12th day of September 1938 having been read.

It is ordered (a) that the 3rd respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minors, the 1st and 2nd respondents abovenamed to represent them for all the purpose of this action and (b) that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as widower of the abovenamed deceased to have Letters of Administration to her estate issued to him unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 26th day of October 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of October 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 55. 20 & 24-10-38.]

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN CEYLON

Industries Department Formulating Scheme

It is understood that the Department of Commerce and Industries is formulating a scheme for the manufacture of paper in Ceylon.

Paper pulp produced by the Department from wild Mana and Illuk grass has, it is learned, been very favourably reported upon recently by the Imperial Institute and by paper-manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom.

The Government Agents of the Uva and the Sabaragamuwa Provinces have been asked to recommend a suitable locality for the establishment of a factory, while the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay has been instructed to explore the possibility of selling local paper pulp to Indian mills.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testy. No. 167.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnatamby Sanmugam of Vannarponnai West late of Eluthumadduwal

Deceased.

Vijayaledchumy widow of Sanmugam of do

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnatamby Kanithasingam of Manipay
2. Sanmugam Ehamparam
3. Maheswary daughter of Sanmugam of Vannarponnai, the 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of June 1937 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow unless the respondents or any person or persons inter-

REVIEW

வைத்தியக்கைமுறைகள்

by Mudaliyar S. Thiruchittampalavar; Thirumakkal Press, Chunnakam, Price Rs. 1.25.

Mudaliyar Thiruchittampalavar did a noble service to the Tamils some years back by producing the book, சந்திரம்—a guide to vegetarian cookery—with a view to making them lead a healthy, strong life by taking a carefully prepared vegetarian diet. The present book is a guide to health written by the author in simple, pure, elegant style in collaboration with some able Ayurvedic physicians with a view to helping the people preserve their health and prevent diseases.

Health is very essential to happy life in this world. Hence health is real wealth and to preserve it this book will prove immensely helpful. All the common diseases prevalent in our land are treated in this book. The author gives the cause of each disease and then prescribes the remedies which are handy and cheap. Ordinary herbs, spices and salts are the drugs prescribed. By adopting these remedies on seeing the symptoms of a disease, one can either prevent the disease taking a serious turn or effect a cure. Thus one can reduce the medical bill to a minimum or keep the doctor out of doors.

We are living in an age when these simple remedies are not practised and are being gradually forgotten owing to the evil influence of Western civilisation. The author has done a unique service by preserving them in a book form so that the future generations may not be deprived of the knowledge which is a valuable treasure.

Another important feature of this book is that the author has also compiled a number of useful Tamil proverbs on health which are of great practical value to the people. The get-up of the book is good and its price cheap enough to make it the more popular.

ested shall appear before this court on the 26th day of October 1938 and state objection or shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 54. 20 & 24-10-38.]

NEWS!

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[T]



NO WAR—AND YET NO PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

decided the recent turn of events in the Sudeten crisis. Many who still refuse to recognise that the decisive battle for or against Imperialism is nearing, are only confused, at a loss to understand. There is guessing whether England is so weak, or Germany so strong; or to simplify matters, whether the Czechs were not really morally wrong and the Germans in their right, and the honourable Britishers threw their weight at last on the side of the wronged minority. Nothing in history, past or contemporary, permits the latter explanation. Nobody has ever tried to blame Abyssinia for the Italian conquest, nor Republican Spain for Fascist aggression; yet England was on the wrong side in either case, and determined the outcome of the unequal fight. Nor is England so weak and Germany so strong as to warrant the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia.

Hitler's Strategy

Hitler's strength is his unscrupulous capacity of bluff, his wanton boldness as a blackmailer. He concentrated troops at the Czech frontiers and threatened: 'Give me part of your land, or I shall take it by force.' A few months ago, he began doing so, but the Powers did not believe him.

The world press elaborately proved that Germany was not prepared to face the big European armies in a war. Events in Germany promptly proved the correctness of the contention. A heavy slump at the stock-exchange, the first expressions of popular discontent at the first appearance of war clouds on the horizon, forced Hitler to undertake a strategic retreat. The Czechoslovak Republic was reassured of universal support, moral and otherwise, in her firm stand against the lawless aggressors. After a short lull Hitler resumed his threats and incited the Sudeten Germans to open insubordination towards the Czech State. Nothing had happened to change the estimation of Germany's relative strength. Yet, when it was most wanted, the support of the Powers slackened, and pressure began to be exerted on Czechoslovakia to give in more or less voluntarily, until she was forced to an involuntary suicide.

Chamberlain's Haste

Hitler may be fool-hardy; but he is not altogether a fool. Assuming that he is, there still remains the German General Staff without which even the almighty dictator cannot go to war, and the Reichswehr was convinced that the chances under the given constellation of forces were against them. It was the Generals who had forced Hitler to undertake his first retreat. It is a matter of mere commonsense to maintain that he would have had to retreat again under the unchanged constellation of forces. Germany, even in alliance with an already overstrained Italy as an ally, could not, and would not have gone to war, if he knew that

France, England and the Soviet Union were determined to defend Czechoslovakia's integrity. This constellation was the only guarantee against war. And there would have been no war, had the constellation not changed. Why did it change? What was the portrait of Stis which made the British Premier fly back to London in horror and upset the whole of Europe in precipitate haste and agree in the most preposterous terms that Hitler dictated as conditions of peace? He has decidedly not been convinced of the justification or fairness of these terms. Even while heaving sighs of relief over the averted war danger, the most conservative British press is unanimous in the opinion that there is no reason to be proud about the solution of the crisis that the terms of Hitler's peace, even after acceptance appear more and more anomalous and well-nigh impossible of application in practice. The Lord of Admiralty resigned from the Cabinet in protest against this "peace" without honour. Mr. Eden downright calls the price paid too high.

Czechs Totally Undone

What is this price? Apart from British loss of prestige, and France's degradation, the entire burden falls on Czechoslovakia. The C. S. R. has to give up important and most highly industrialised parts of her territory. The hours were counted in which the cession had to take place. It was worse than precipitate flight before military aggression, worse than, in planless retreat after defeat. With the Sudeten districts, Czechoslovakia loses her entire frontier fortifications; she was not allowed to destroy them; with all secrets of national defence the huge installations went over into German possession, without payment of redress in any form, a gift to Nazi Germany; which will serve her well in any further "push towards the East" in the future. Czechoslovakia loses her most important industrial centres; the theoretical permission to remove whatever movable property could be shifted, was of no avail to her. Modern industrial installation cannot be removed in so short a time. Whatever cannot be removed, remains as German property, for which no payment, no indemnification will be made. A request of the Czech Government, to extend the time limit to enable them to avail of their right to remove their property, was flatly refused. The practical difficulties of evacuating in a few days that part of the population which wishes to remain under the Government of Prague, are proving insuperable. The regulation of the property relations of the refugees is equally impossible. The loss of Czech property which theoretically was allowed to be removed within the Czech borders, but could not be removed owing to practical difficulties, is estimated as amounting to twenty million pound sterling, not to speak of the enormous defence and industrial installations, for which the permission of removal

was not even given, not any compensation foreseen.

The whole proposition appears so fantastic, that one feels tempted to disbelieve one's eyes in reading the daily papers. But there is no doubt. Hitler demanded it. Chamberlain granted it. France fell in line. And Czechoslovakia had no choice. If there was a choice, it was between throwing herself into the arms of the Soviets, or vanish into nothingness. Those last but a very few bourgeois democrats of Europe preferred the latter course. Nobody is greater than himself. With parts of their country annexed by Germans, others by Poland, to-morrow still others by Hungary, whatever will remain of Czechoslovakia, will be the man's land of the greater war to come. The Soviet Union was prepared to help. But she was only an ally, prepared to support Czechoslovakia if the latter had to fight against aggression. But she could not force her ally to fight, so as to be able to lend her support.

Hitler Knows no Peace

Thus there was no war, this time. But is there peace? The morning after the occupation of the Sudeten land by the German troops, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, the leading press organ of the Pan-Germanism of the Greater Reich, announced that now more than before a people, whose population had just increased to eighty millions, could not be expected to remain cramped in the narrow German space in Central Europe. Germany must have colonies. It must have come as a rude shock to the Patron of Hitler in Downing Street. The least he could have expected in return for good services, rendered at the cost of Czechoslovakia, was a breathing space, a truce in Germany's insatiable aggressiveness. But the Nazi dictator is haunted. He cannot leave the world in peace, because he knows no peace himself.

Whoever knows Germany and Germans, knows that Hitler was acceptable to them as the only alternative to more drastic readjustments of their social and economic disabilities; in despair, they took Hitler on his boasting words promising to lead his chosen people to the solution of all its problems. He failed, and stands today self-condemned. Unable to solve Germany's internal problems, he tries to turn the attention of the people away from the fundamental issues, towards the glamour of outward aggrandisement. It is his only chance that a successful foreign policy might postpone the day of reckoning. But not even Hitler himself can believe the incorporation of the Sudeten districts, following soon upon that of Austria, will solve Germany's problems. Both countries were in the throes of grave crises before entering into the Greater Reich. Both will, once the glamour of "re-union" and the conqueror's triumph lose their charm of novelty, prove to be not assets but new burdens on Germany.

The recent crisis in Germany gives the clue to the puzzle of Chamberlain's mission and the way of its fulfilment. Without the gesture of the conqueror,

Hitler might not have overcome it this time. Chamberlain saved him. When the gesture grows stale, a new charm has to be put in operation. Hitler himself does not seem to be confident that the breathing space may be long. The demand for colonies so soon upon the "salvation" of the Sudeten Germans, is an ominous sign. Will Chamberlain save him again? It can be safely assumed that he will, although the dictator's vulgar haste must strike him as sheer thanklessness and will put him in a more awkward position than even now.

Hitler's Future Plans

It cannot be believed that he acts without a plan. His plan is to avoid a breakdown of the imperialist ranks in the face of the rising anti-imperialist tide, headed by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Since such a breakdown is more than likely in any war amongst groups of imperialist States, such war will be avoided, as long as it depends on him. But even without a war, a partial breakdown may occur in Germany, the apparently strongest and most aggressive, but internally weakest link in those ranks. That too must be avoided. Hitler alone appears to keep the flag of German Neo-Imperialism flying to-day. Therefore, Hitler must remain at all costs. Yesterday he remained at the cost of Austria, to-day of Czechoslovakia. To-morrow, Mr. Chamberlain will sacrifice France's, Spain's or Portugal's colonies to the moloch. In between, Denmark will be divided and its southern parts thrown to the Nazi wolves. And why, with the argument used in the Sudeten issue, should Alsace not be torn away from France, cannot be seen either. Once Britain will find nothing left to be sacrificed by other European powers, the day will come when Germany will discover a German minority in Soviet Russia—there is one, in the Volga Republic—and will claim the right to save it, and England will try to play the preserver of world peace at the cost of the U. S. S. R. That attempt is bound to fail. The Soviet Union has more to preserve the integrity of its frontiers. Every inch within those frontiers is ground on which the non-imperialist world of to-morrow is being built. The defence of those frontiers against Fascist-Imperialism, or Super-Imperialism as the Soviet Foreign Minister Litvinoff called it recently, cannot be renounced for the sake of world peace. Because world peace depends on the victory of the principles which are defended within those frontiers. The challenge to the Soviets in which all the present developments are bound to culminate, will be the challenge thrown by the champions of Imperialism—and Britain will join in it together with Nazi Germany—to the champions of the oppressed and exploited. It will be the challenge of the decaying old to the rising new world. To take up this challenge will not be to provoke war, although the greatest of all will follow. The more time is won, the greater the chance of the new to win that war, which may at last be the war to end wars.

(The Mahratta.)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 76/P.
In the matter of the intestate estate
and effects of the late Maniccam
wife of Kander Murugesoe of
Imyanan Deceased.

Kander Murugesoe of Imyanan pre-
sently of Sebak Barnam in the
Federated Malay States by his
Attorney Kandiah Mailvaganam
of Karanavai North

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Panumathiamma daughter of
Kander Murugesoe
 2. Murugesoe Pascarasingham and
 3. Sethupillai widow of Kandiah
all of Imyanan
- The 1st and 2nd Respondents
are minors appearing by their
G. A. L. the 3rd Respondent
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire,
Additional District Judge, Jaffna on
the 26th day of August 1938 in the
presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai,
Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner
and the Petition and Affidavit of the
Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd respon-
dent be and she is hereby appointed
Guardian-ad-litem over the minors
the 1st and 2nd Respondents, that
the Petitioner be and he is hereby
declared entitled to take out Letters
of Administration to the intestate
estate as husband of the deceased and
that Letters of Administration be
issued to him accordingly unless the
respondents abovenamed or any other
person shall on or before the 15th
day of September 1938 shew sufficient
cause to the contrary.

The 26th day of August 1938.

(Sgd.) C. E. A. Samarakkody,
Additional District Judge.

15-9-38

Extended and Reissued for 14-10-38.

(Intld.) C. E. A. S.

A. D. J.

14-10-38

Extended and Reissued for 4-11-38.

(Intld.) C. E. A. S.

A. D. J.

[O. 32 17 and 20-10-38.]

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 649.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Sellappah Thambyaiyah of Kaithady
Deceased.

Sethupillai widow of Sellappah
Thambyaiyah of Kaithady

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thambyaiyah Selvaratnam
2. Thambyaiyah Rajaratnam
3. Thambyaiyah Canagaratnam
4. Ledebumiammah daughter of
Thambyaiyah all of Kaithady,
and
5. Chellappah Subramaniam of do
presently of C. G. R. Cheddi-
kulam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th
day of September 1938, in the pre-
sence of Mr. R. Sivagurunather,
Proctor for the petitioner and an
affidavit of the petitioner dated the
26th day of September 1938, having
been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed
5th Respondent be appointed guardi-
an-ad-litem over the minors the 1st,
2nd 3rd and 4th Respondents, for the
purpose of watching their interests
in this action, and that the petitioner
as the widow of the said deceased,
be and she is hereby declared entitled
to have Letters of administration to
the estate of the said deceased, issued
to her accordingly, unless the Res-
pondents abovenamed or any other
persons shall on or before the 14th
day of November 1938, show suffi-
cient cause to the satisfaction of the
Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

The 27th day of September 1938

[O. 51, 17 & 20-10-38]

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