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ANALYSIS OF CEYLON FOODSTUFFS

Important Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds and Roots

SOYBEAN MOST NUTRITIOUS OF VEGETABLE FOODS

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THE analytical data presented in this article relate to the more commonly grown grains, pulses, oilseeds and roots, and some of their products. The grains include rice, polished partly & polished (country rice), kurakkan, maize, Guinea corn (sorghum), Italian, kodo, bulrush and little millets, and adlay. The analysis of rice polishings is included as this material is of high food value. The pulses examined were green black, and red gram (dhal), cowpeas, soybean, and horse gram. Of these, soybean is at present not cultivated in Ceylon on any scale, but as experiments are in progress to enable this useful crop to be more generally cultivated, a sample grown at Peradeniya was analysed. Of the oil seeds, only coconut, gingelly and cashew nut have been examined. Coconut milk, obtained from the scrapings of the kernel by expression with water, the form in which coconut is most widely used in Ceylon cookery, has been included for comparison. The roots analysed include manioc (cassava), its flour and starch, king yam so popular in the Northern Province, sweet potato, and arrowroot flour and starch. Seeds of the water lily (*alu*), used in the remoter parts of the North-Central Province where rice is scarce, and of jak, largely used for food where this crop grows successfully, have also been examined.

In all samples of over thirty different food products have been studied analytically. The constituents determined were moisture, protein, ether extract

(fat), fibre and mineral matter, and carbohydrate, by difference. The calorific or heat value was calculated in the usual way. The results of analysis are shown in table I. In table II the calcium and phosphorus contents of the three most commonly consumed foodstuffs, rice, Kurakkan, and green gram, are shown. The analyses were made by the standard methods.

Before discussing the results, it should be emphasized that the analytical figures shown are those obtained for the particular sample of foodstuff analysed. Other samples would show variations in composition within limits. This would be clearly seen from a reference to Sen's Paper on Indian Feeding Stuffs (1). As the samples selected for analysis were fairly representative, the figures furnished may be considered to be typical of the different food materials. The data obtained are considered below.

Cereals

Of the cereals examined, rice and particularly polished rice has the highest starch and lowest protein and fat contents. Country rice is superior in these respects to polished rice. The millets are comparatively richer in proteins and fat, but they have also fairly high fibre contents when unhusked. Their carbohydrate percentages generally are comparatively lower and they are therefore somewhat better balanced foods than rice. Adlay is rich in proteins and fat, some samples being particularly so. One such

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SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE, THE INDIAN IDOL

THE REBEL WHO DARED THE MIGHT OF BRITAIN

STORMY CAREER OF INDIA'S YOUNGEST CONGRESS PRESIDENT

By our Colombo Correspondent

"IN the affairs of nations, it often happens that the appearance or disappearance of a single personality often means a new chapter in history". So wrote Bose lamenting the death of that great Bengalee, Chitta Ranjan Das, who he thought if only Providence had spared a little longer would have soon led India to her cherished goal of freedom.

Today, the youth of India, particularly of Bengal, looks up to Subash Chandra Bose as the man who will change the course of Indian history. They feel that Jawaharlal was but a harbinger of the new phase of revolutionary struggle that has been ushered in with the advent of Subhas Bose as leader. Jawaharlal's dynamic and aggressive lead had infused the masses with a new life throbbing with vitality and enthusiasm. It had paved the way for Bose. Subhas Bose brings to bear on the burning problems which confront the Congress a keener intellect and a more practical outlook. Subhas Bose can really espouse and defend with all his vigour any cause he thinks right, however unpopular it is. He once wrote of Jawaharlal "His mind is with the socialists but his heart is with Gandhiji." By implication we can always expect Bose to take a firm stand.

A Consious Leader

And Subhas Bose is fully conscious of his own genius and the part he is to play in the shaping of his country's destiny. And there need be no doubt that he will rise to the highest expectations of his countrymen. Yes, if ever in this generation, it is under his banner and leadership that the toiling masses of India will

march to victory and to freedom.

A Leader in the Making

He becomes for the first time in his life the President of the Indian National Congress—an honour long overdue. His election is indeed as he himself put it a fitting tribute to the youth of India. He is still in his early forties and has played a most important part in organising youth and especially student movements. Bose is a born organiser and a born leader of men. As a college student he once organised a boycott of a professor of his, an Englishman who had spoken certain things which offended his acutely sensitive nationalism. It was a successful boycott. But when the authorities pressed on him to take either of the alternatives of submitting an apology or suffering dismissal from the College he chose the latter as the more honourable. It was typical of the man. It was only last year when he was returning to India from Europe, his friends who feared the certain arrest of Subash should he place his foot on Indian soil, persuaded him to land in Ceylon instead. He had acceded to their request but when the boat put into port at Bombay the sight of Police officers with their warrants of arrest ready, infuriated the gallant leader who rejecting the entreaties of his friends disembarked saying that he was not at that stage of his life going to fear the British who would prevent him from landing on his own, his native soil. Not to have braved the Police on that occasion would to him have been a shameful retreat in the struggle against British imperialism and tutelage. He threw him-

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MAR 4 - 1938



THE HUMAN SIDE OF HITLER

The Regenerator of Germany

AN Englishman, Mr. G. Ward Price, who had been intimately in contact both with Hitler, the great German dictator, who has regenerated Germany, and with Mussolini, the Italian dictator, the regenerator of Italy, has recorded his impressions of both of them. They will be read with interest. The following are his impressions of Hitler.

His Religious Views

Though he was brought up as a Catholic, Hitler is not a professing Christian. He has an abiding belief in the Supreme Being. Once he is reported to have said: "I believe in God, and I am convinced that He will not desert 67 million Germans who have worked so hard to regain their rightful position in the world." In his election speeches he often urges his hearers to pray for Divine Blessing on the national cause.

His Personal Habits

The sobriety of his private life is well-known. He is a vegetarian, teetotaler, and non-smoker. He drinks neither tea nor coffee, but only mineral water and infusions of camomile or lime-flowers.

Walking is his only exercise, yet his appearance is healthy, his skin of a fresh colour, and his pale-blue eyes are always bright. Despite his sedentary habits he shows great resistance to fatigue. On one occasion he stood upright for 5 hours on end in his motor-car at Nuremberg, holding his big yearly review of Storm Troopers, most of the time keeping his arm stretched out stiffly in salute. During the crisis of the Rhineland reoccupation he worked continuously for two days and two nights.

Most of his study of state documents is done in the small hours of the morning.

His Wide Reading

He is a widely read man. His closest friends declare that he is familiar with the works of all the leading German philosophers, and mastered the history, geography, and social and economic conditions of the chief European countries. Sometimes he finds relief from responsibilities in stories of adventure. In works on travel, the maps and plans get most of his attention. He used to say that if ever he went to London or Paris he would immediately be able to find his way about, and he claims that there is hardly a famous building in the world which he could not draw from memory.

His Love of Music

Although he plays no instrument himself music is a passion with him. He never misses an opportunity of listening to Wagner and Beethoven. Grand opera is his favourite entertainment. He has a great liking for the ordinary theatre

but seldom gets a chance to indulge it.

His Loved of Art and Architecture

Art has a great appeal for him and he knows a good deal of pictures. The greatest practical interest in his life is, however, architecture. In everything but name he is the chief state Architect of Germany. No public building may go up until its style and lay-out have been submitted to him. He examines them with the closest interest and attention. There is a room at the Chancellery in Berlin with drawing-table, always spread with plans, at which he stands for hours, drafting original designs or modifications to be used in public works. The architectural features of the network of motor roads which he has brought into existence were all of his contrivance. His taste is thoroughly modern with a preference for simplicity, symmetry and spaciousness. He is building at Nuremberg a huge new Congress Hall to seat 90,000 people, which is to be the largest modern building in the world. Its facade, three hundred yards long, will be a colonnade of solid granite pillars. For two years, work has been going on, yet so far only the foundations have been laid. The building will not be complete till 1943. If it fulfils Hitler's intention, this structure will last as long as the Parthenon or Coliseum.

The Cinema

The cinema is one of his favourite distractions. All new films arriving in Germany or made there are sent to him. Frequently after dinner he will watch two full-length shows in a large drawing room at the Chancellery.

His Strong Mechanical Bent

Without any practical experience of engineering he takes particular interest in motor-cars and motor-boats, being familiar with all the latest refinements of the internal combustion engine, and quick to notice the features of a new model. When there is an automobile exhibition in Berlin he will spend a couple of hours a day there examining each car in turn. He claims to have motored more than half a million miles. "I am grateful to the motor-car, for it brought all Germany within my reach" is one of his sayings.

His Memory

He has a fantastically retentive memory. He can recall the contents of any book he has ever read, the plot of any play or film he has seen. His staff know that whatever they say to him is automatically recorded in his mind and will be quoted against them if, at some later date, they make a statement at variance with it.

His Attitude Towards His Subordinates

His temperament is too individualistic to spare those who work

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Analysis of Ceylon Foodstuffs

(Continued from page 1.)

examined in this laboratory gave a protein content of 17.5 per cent. Burkill (2) states that the protein content of adlay varies from 9.5 to 23.0 per cent. From its analytical composition, it would be inferred that adlay is a nutritious grain, well worth cultivating. Its use is being popularized in the Philippine Islands (3). Kurakkan and maize are not very dissimilar in composition, but the latter has an appreciably higher fat content. Rice polishings are rich in proteins and very rich in fat and can be usefully incorporated with rice flour in proportions of one to four or five of flour, in the preparation of local foods. Whole grains are superior to highly-milled grains, not only in food value but also in vitamin B₁. The calorific values of the cereals examined are very much the same, except for *meneri* which is appreciably lower.

Pulses

The pulses are characterized by being rich in protein, and one of them, soybean, in fat as well. This pulse is a very nutritious food, having the highest protein content of all vegetable foodstuffs. The protein contents of all the other pulses average 23 per cent, while that of soybean is 37 per cent. Their calorific values are similar to those of the cereals.

Oilseeds and Products

Gingelly is the most nutritious of the oilseeds examined, being richest in oil and protein. It has the highest calorific value of all the foods examined. Coconut is rich in oil, but poor in protein. Coconut milk of good quality contains about 27 per cent oil and 4 per cent protein. Cashew nut is a nutritious nut second only to gingelly in protein and oil con-

tents and calorific value.

Seeds

The seeds of the water lily (*Olu S.*) are similar in composition to village rice, being high in carbohydrates and having a fair content of protein. Hence its use instead of rice in the remoter dry zones. Jak seed is mainly a carbohydrate food, being rich in this constituent. The dried seed has a composition similar to that of rice.

Roots and Root Products

Manioc, sweet potato, arrow-root, and king yam are rich in carbohydrate and have low protein contents. They are essentially starchy foods and ill-balanced. When used in the diet they should be supplemented with protein foods. The dried flours are of high calorific value.

Table II

	Calcium [Ca]	Phosphorus [P]
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rice (country) [2]	0.018	0.39
.. (polished) [2]	0.012	0.32
.. (hill) [2]	0.015	0.32
Green gram [3]	0.165	0.38
Kurakkan [3]	0.271	0.26

In table II above are shown the mineral analyses of samples of rice, green gram, and kurakkan. The figures in brackets indicate the number of samples examined. The values quoted are the means of those obtained. The analyses indicate that local rices are poor in calcium but rich in phosphoric acid. Country rice is superior to polished rice in both constituents. Kurakkan is rich in lime, but comparatively poor in phosphoric acid. Green gram is rich in phosphoric acid, but has not such a high calcium content as kurakkan.

Summary

The analytical data of 30 locally cultivated cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and roots indicate that cereals are richer in carbohydrates but poorer in protein than pulses. Of the former, the millets generally and adlay are better balanced foods than rice or maize. The local roots are mainly carbohydrate foods. Oilseeds are rich in oil or fat and some like soybean and cashew nut in protein as well. The former is the most nutritious of all the vegetable foods. The two other seeds examined are similar in composition to rice being particularly rich in carbohydrate.

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OUR INDIAN LETTER

THE INDIAN ELEPHANT IS MOVING

Do Governors Advise or are Advised?

(By Lanka)

Madras, 26th Feb. 1938

THE misgivings of Mahatma Gandhi notwithstanding, the Hari-pura session of the Congress was another demonstration of the capabilities of India in her onward march. Faizpur last year was the first of the village Congress that Gandhi wanted, but Hari-pura has outdistanced that first effort in every aspect. No doubt many would still agree with Gandhi that the annual demonstration should not cost so much as it has, but when a nation is forging itself from the far corners of this mighty land little could be performed without expense. The feeding of the huge numbers alone for a day runs into lakhs. Gandhi's objection is to the transference of the wants of the town to the village, such as tooth-pastes and electric fans and similar adjuncts to modern civilised life.

Till Faizpur, Congress used to be a townspeople's affair, though people from the villages adjoining the place where the Congress took place for the year peeped in on the sly. Now Congress has become the villagers' own, and the Bardoli heroes have demonstrated to the world what they could do. First in the war of civil disobedience, they are first in organisation and discipline. Today resolutions in Congress do not matter so much as the general interest it generates. The publicity value of the show is enormous indeed, and is such as makes the White world sit up and take note. Gandhi put the finger, as he always has the knack of doing, on the right point when he wanted Congress to go to the villages. Through this stroke of genius he has galvanised the dormant energy of the common people into activity. Let it be remembered that people who are most concerned are much perturbed about the success of this new orientation of Congress. A mighty force, they are afraid, is gathering itself, and what may it not portend?

Congress well Astride

THE mystery behind the little contretemps that the Viceroy sought to introduce on the eve of the last Congress must remain a mystery for long, for the conjectures of clever people who can see through the Britisher's mind are so varied and therefore unreliable. From the world situation to the wounded dignity in the Secretariat at Lucknow every kind of reason had been canvassed. However, the Viceroy himself has solved the situation, though not the reason behind it. Of one thing we may be fairly certain, and Gandhi himself has mentioned this. The British government and people are getting tired of the grand manner in which Congress government is going on, and the popular enthusiasm raised by

the work of Congress ministries. They are jealous of it. These Congressmen who put the day before yesterday were showing themselves as irresponsible are having the reins well in their hands. Who expected them to be so firm in the saddle and ride so gallantly? When the British press and people were day in and day out asking Congress to take up office till eight months ago, they believed and hoped and expected that the whole gang would collapse in a week through incompetence and ignorance. But the British people live to learn, and when they learn they will know how to live accordingly.

To Advise or Be Advised?

THOUGH not of much interest at this stage, it is yet worth noting that the respective functions of Governors and Ministers are not as clear as they might be. Of course constitutionalists may have a good deal to say and confound the lay mind about these things, but even Congress tripped over the point in its first statement over the impasse in the United Provinces and Bihar. "The function of the Governor is to guide and advise the Ministers," said this statement in an early paragraph, but getting involved in the maze of argument ended with the dictum that "the Governor General should reconsider his decision so that Governors may act constitutionally and accept the advice of their Ministers." Do you notice the point about Governors advising and accepting advice?

Satan Finds Work For Some!

If Britishers are uneasy about the showing of Congress in responsibility, the nondescript politicians of India who had ranged themselves against Congress, unaware of their compatriots' ability, are hard put to it to do something to decry Congressmen. Opposition to Hindi is helping them a bit, for old fossils of a single language can always be depended upon to raise the cry that their language is in danger. That is how you find conferences in the country called plausibly to protest against the introduction of Hindi, but really to give Congress a smack if possible. And in this unholy campaign you see Muslim Leaguers, Self-respecters, Godless Leaguers and other fry praying together. Of course they will all get their quietus soon, but meanwhile they can dupe a few people. For the safety of Congress some kind of opposition is necessary, though an opposition that is sane will be of great interest and good.

The Inner Man?

CATERING to the needs of the inner man in Railways formed the subject of question and debate in

(Continued on Page 6.)

Public Health Satisfactory

U. D. C. Chairman's Report for 1937

"THE state of public health in the Urban District Council area has been satisfactory", states the report of the Chairman, U. D. C., Jaffna for the year 1937.

The following are further extracts on public health from the Chairman's report:—

Epidemics

There were no epidemics during the year.

Midwives:

Two additional midwives were appointed during the year increasing the number to four. The work of the midwives was reorganized on health unit lines and was supervised in the field by the Medical Officer of Health. The number of deliveries conducted by the midwives was 269 as against 274 in 1936 and the number of home visits paid by them was 5,381.

The Child Welfare and Maternity Home run by the Jaffna Women's Health League at Karayur was taken over by the Council during the year. The number of mothers delivered in the Maternity Home was 69.

Three Child Welfare and Maternity Clinics functioned at Karayur, Chiviataru and Moor Street.

The most outstanding event in the administration of Public Health of the Town was the delegation of all public health activities to the Medical Officer of Health making him the executive officer. This change was long overdue and was given effect to at the beginning of the year.

Births and Deaths

The number of births in the year was 1591 as against 1640 in 1936, the rates being 33.2 and 34.5 respectively.

Deaths amounted to 1250 as against 1302 in 1936, the rates being 26.1 and 27.4

Infant deaths in the year totalled 382 as against 355 in 1936.

The general maternal death rate was 24.4 as against 28.0 in 1936.

Scavenging

The work was done departmentally. Two lorries and 4 bullock carts were employed with 65 coolies and 4 Kanganies. The work was supervised by 2 overseers and 4 Sanitary Inspectors. One additional cart was provided during the last quarter of the year.

Conservancy

This work was also done departmentally. 57 coolies and 3 kanganies were employed. The work was supervised by 2 overseers and 4 Sanitary Inspectors. 46 hand carts were used and also 7 canoes for transporting night soil to the trenching grounds at Kurusaattivu and Sirutivu.

The system is dry-earth conservancy. The number of buckets conserved during the year was 3,031 as against 2,561 in 1936.

The number of new latrines constructed according to type plans

CONTROL OF ROAD TRANSPORT

CEYLON SHOULD COPY MALAYAN SYSTEM

MR. G. G. PONNAMBALAM PRAISES MALAYA

Colombe, Monday.

"CEYLON should copy Malaya's road transport control system entirely," declared Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., on his return from Singapore today, after representing Ceylon at the opening of the new Naval Dock.

"The conditions in both countries are absolutely the same. The scheme has done marvels for Malaya.

"It has put an end to bankruptcy among owners, and has helped them to earn a dividend, while the public get a thoroughly efficient service," he added.

"Malaya has an expert adviser, Mr. Nelson, of the Birmingham Road Transport Control Council, to formulate the scheme, and his services should be soon available for Ceylon. His contract tends in a few months.

Mr. Ponnambalam quoted an instance of the methods employed saying that 242 omnibuses running on a certain route were reduced to 12—with rich rewards to the community in the long run.

"Road transport control in Malaya was begun not so much to help the railways, as to give the public the most efficient service," he urged.

In a nutshell Malaya resolved on three schedules, namely, rates and fares, routes, and a scheduled time table.

All omnibus-owners were required to join co-operative companies, to sell those omnibuses which were deemed unnecessary for public service on a particular route.

"The number of omnibuses and motor cars on the road were regulated and a clear case has to be made before more vehicles are licensed for service.

Rail Study

During his 13-days visit, Mr. Ponnambalam used what time he could studying the working of the Malayan railways and their anti-malaria campaign.

"Everywhere I went," he said, "I had wonderful receptions from all communities. And every section of the people there seem to hold Sir Andrew and Lady Caldecott in the highest esteem."

Mr. Ponnambalam also delivered several lectures at Singapore, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, including two on "The Constitutions of India and Ceylon compared," and "The British Empire—Hope or Menace" (Times)

was 500 as against 181 in the preceding year.

Slaughter House and Cattle Pound

The inspection and passing of cattle for slaughter which was done by the Judicial Medical Officer was taken over by the Medical Officer of Health during the second quarter of the year.

877 cattle were slaughtered for food during the year as against 833 in 1936.

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

ONE OF THE ITEMS ON THE Order Paper of the State Council is the Legal Secretary's Motion for the first reading of the Bill for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. This question has received the attention of the Legislature and the public alike for decades, and it was after a careful study of all the issues involved in it that a Court of Criminal Appeal has been felt to be very essential to the administration of justice in this island. MR HOWARD'S motion is, therefore, a step, best calculated to contribute to the efficient administration of justice. Nobody will question the fact that there is room for miscarriage of justice in this country for want of a Court which could revise the decisions of Assize Courts. One must admit that in this respect Ceylon has lagged behind other progressive countries. We therefore welcome the Bill for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal as a measure which, at long last, aims at redressing the legitimate grievance of the people in regard to the administration of justice.

We are aware of the fact that Assize cases could even now go up in appeal to the Privy Council and the decisions be revised by the highest Court of appeal in the Empire. But everybody knows that an appeal to the Privy Council entails heavy expenses which the poor cannot afford. Hence, appeals to the Privy Council are in fact the privilege of the rich few, which is beyond the reach of the poor many. The right to justice is an inalienable right of the citizens in all constitutional states, and to deny them this right on the score of poverty is in itself an act of injustice. We need not labour the point that the proposed establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal will serve as an efficient instrument for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor no less than to the rich.

A close perusal of the Financial Secretary's report on the financial implications of the Bill leaves us cold. It is bound to carry no conviction with

thoughtful persons in so far as it relates to a matter of vital importance to the people. True it is, as MR HUXHAM observes, that, besides "the direct additional charge on the revenue caused by the Bill" which is about Rs. 56,690, the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal may impose on the country an additional burden. To quote his own words:

"Apart from these items the cost of accommodation, furniture, office equipment and various other matters will have to be met. It may also be proved that the work of the Court, which is to consist of not less than three judges, may require more time of the Supreme Court staff than is represented by an average of one judge throughout the year. If this proves to be the case, the true cost of the Court of Criminal Appeal will be increased accordingly. The establishment of this Court will thus impose a serious additional burden on the island's finances which I view with considerable concern".

MR. HUXHAM has perhaps done his duty in sounding a note of warning to the Council in this matter. But what we have to consider is whether the Court of Criminal Appeal is worth the cost that it is likely to impose on the island. If the Council was able to find money for launching a number of wild schemes the fruits of which the country may never enjoy, it should never grudge the cost involved in implementing this Bill. For the price of a Court of Criminal Appeal is indeed priceless in view of the incalculable benefits it will confer upon the people. There can, therefore, be no reason why the State Council should hesitate to enact the Bill for the establishment of a Court of Criminal appeal.

Need for Control of Road Transport

The system of road transport control in Malaya is highly commended by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, in a press interview, soon after his return from that country last week. He says the scheme has done marvels for Malaya, and urges that Ceylon should copy that system entirely. The instance quoted by Mr. Ponnambalam is very striking: 240 omnibuses running on a certain route were reduced to 12, with rich rewards to the community in the long run. An expert adviser from Birmingham has done all this wonder in traffic control in Malaya. According to his scheme all omnibus-owners were required to join co-operative companies and to sell all those omnibuses which were deemed unnecessary for public service on a particular route. In short, Malaya resolved, it is stated, on three schedules, namely, rates and fares, routes and a scheduled time-table. This scheme, we are told, has put an end to bankruptcy among owners, and has helped them to earn a dividend, while the public gets a thoroughly efficient service. The story of road trans-

port in this country is a direct contrast to that in Malaya. Here it is a miserable tale of woe to the bus-owner and the public alike. The bus-owner is handicapped by cut-throat competition; the public is annoyed to the extreme by the undesirable methods adopted by the bus service. There is no form of control either of rates and fares or route, or time table, with the result the bus services in the Island are a great nuisance to the public—though they render a very necessary service to it. There is some scheme of control of road transport in contemplation by the authorities, by which they propose to regulate the road traffic. But what we wish to emphasise here is the urgency for some form of control of road transport, which would at once save the unimaginative bus-owner from ruin and provide the public with a convenient and respectable means of road transport. The Malayan system is well worth copying here. The public is sick of the present state of affairs and the authorities should lose no time in attending to this urgent reform.

A CURRENT COMMENTARY

S. A. P.

The Haripura Congress

OBSERVERS both Indian and foreign, are of opinion that the Haripura Congress was a marvel of organization. Lord Samuel was surprised at the orderliness of the crowds that attended the plenary session of the Congress. In trying to understand the cause of this orderliness, one is reminded of a remark made by the Premier of Madras recently that the Indian had in his blood the discipline of ages. The tremendous achievement of the Haripura Congress is summed up by the Madras "Hindu" in the following words: "Three and a half million words of press telegrams, special telegraph, telephone and railway lines, eight hundred maunds of rice consumed every day by 25,000 mouths, in brief, a jungle transferred into a big city—it sounds big, so American. But this is what happened at Haripura this week-end To those whose favourite gibe against the Orient is its lack of discipline and capacity to organise this must come as an eye-opener."

The Indian Crisis and the Ceylon Crisis

When a crisis arose in India as a result of the resignation of the Ministries in U. P. and Bihar over the non-release of political prisoners, the British Empire was rudely shaken. Every Britisher knew that unless the crisis was resolved, there would be difficult times ahead in India. Indian leaders did not make fiery speeches

nor did they abuse anyone. They explained their position in mild language and requested the Viceroy to reconsider his position. The Viceroy had to reconsider and the Ministers have gone back to work. All these happened because the Britisher knew that Congress meant business.

In Ceylon, affairs have taken a different turn. The Secretary of State for the Colonies promulgated a retrograde Order-in-Council. Soon after a Member of the State Council rushed in with a motion to suspend transaction of all business till the Order-in-Council was withdrawn. Some angry and violent speeches were made. Before the debate came to an end someone suggested postponement of the debate for sometime and this was agreed to, to the great relief of members who were anxious about their seats. Nobody will take these people seriously as everyone knows that no action will follow these violent outbursts.

Communalism

Some Tamil young men from C. I. M. have been finding fault with some of our leaders for trying to safeguard the interests of Tamils in the manner they thought best. But none have so far given satisfactory reasons why their attitude is wrong nor have they suggested an alternative remedy. These young men say that not all Sinhalese men are communalists. This may be true but they do not deny the fact that the leaders who can deliver the goods at present are communalists. These leaders have by their deeds and words estranged the feeling of the minority. It is they that must undo the mischief.

Our Educational System

The N. P. T. A. has just issued a report on the Japanese Educational System. Anyone reading it will find it thoroughly rational. It is as much rational as much as ours is irrational. We have three types of schools, namely Vernacular, Bilingual and English, all doing the same work but through different mediums of instruction. These three types have introduced a sort of caste system in our Educational world.

It cannot now be maintained that the mother tongue is unsuitable as the medium of instruction. For, now, a matter with same subjects (including science and Mathematics) are taught in the Vernacular schools and English schools. It is because of our inferiority complex that English continues to play an important part in our life and the sooner we get rid of this complex, the better it will be for our self respect.

A rational system of education will give each child the education it is best fitted for. It is heart-rending to see the amount of money that is spent by parents and the state on our present education which leads nowhere. It is no doubt the duty of the state to educate the child but is it not also its duty to see that it is made useful? If a boy is not able to earn his livelihood when he leaves school, then there is something wrong with our educational system. It is this defect that Mahatmaji is trying to solve through the Wardha Scheme and which Japan has solved through its many technical and trade schools.

FAREWELL TO DR. & MRS. WM. JAMESON

Public Meeting in Town Hall

GLOWING tributes were paid to Dr. Wm. Jameson of the Green Hospital, Manipay, and Mrs. Jameson, by the speakers at the farewell function held yesterday in the Jaffna Town Hall. There was a record gathering which included a large number of ladies—a testimony to the popularity of the Jamesons. Mr. E. T. D. son, Government Agent, presided. Mr. S. Kanagasabai, V. C., Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, Mr. W. D. Niles, Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah & Mr. S. D. Tampoe were the speakers.



Dr. Wm. Jameson.

Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, on behalf of the Committee, presented a cheque to Dr. Jameson.

(A fuller report of the function will be published in our next issue.)

Siddha Section of Ayurvedic College

Minister's Answers to Questions

In reply to the following question by Mr. D. P. R. Ganawardene (Avisawella):

Will the Minister of Health please state—

- (1) Is it a fact that the Minister instructed the Registrar of the College of Indigenous Medicine not to admit students to the Tamil section of the College?
- (2) If so, on whose authority?
- (3) Is it a fact that the Minister had decided on the transfer of the so-called Siddha section of the College to Jaffna?
- (4) Did the Minister communicate his plans and purposes on the subject of the Siddha section of the College to Physician Ponniah of Jaffna?
- (5) Did the Minister inform Physician Ponniah or any other person that it was his intention to scrap Siddha and Unani and make the Colombo College a college for Sinhalese Ayurveda?
- (6) Did Physician Ponniah make statements in the Press about the alleged intention of the Minister. If so, on whose authority?
- (7) Has the Minister taken steps to consult patrons of Tamil Ayurveda in the Eastern Province in Colombo and Upcountry before divulging to four Tamil Members of the North his wishes?

The following answer was tabled by Mr. W. A. de Silva (Minister of Health):—

- (1) No.
- (2) Does not arise.
- (3) No.
- (4) No.
- (5) No.
- (6) Not aware.
- (7) Does not arise.

N. P. Permanent Relief Fund Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Northern Province Permanent Relief Fund Society will be held at the Jaffna Escheheri on Tuesday the 8th March, at 4.15 p.m. Mr. E. T. D. son, G. A., N. P., President, will preside.

THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

Muslim Accused Acquitted

Abdul Rahim, accused in the Moor Street murder case, who stood charged at the Northern Assizes with the murder of a Muslim woman, Mohamed Usan Nachiar, was found not guilty and acquitted.

Mullaitivu Murder

The next case taken up for trial at the Assizes was from Mullaitivu District, in which one K. Visuvalingam of Pommaimadu stands charged with the murder of his mistress Nagammah. The case is proceeding.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S 76TH BIRTHDAY

Celebration by Colombo Vivekananda Society

The Seventy-sixth birthday of Srimath Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Sunday 6th March.

Hon. Sir W. Duraiswamy will preside at the morning session and Swami Vipulananda at the afternoon session.

ART AND HANDWORK EXHIBITION

Schools in the peninsula are busy preparing exhibits for an exhibition of School Art and Handwork which is to be opened by the Director of Education on the 21st inst. Necessary arrangements are being made by the Asst. Inspector of Art, Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai, and it is expected about 2000 exhibits will be on show.

Trouble Over Transfer Deed

Notary and four Others Charged with Fraud

A NOTARY Public, Arumugam Ponnambalam and four others—Ambalawaner Veluppillai, Kanthapper Subramaniam, Kanthapper Mailvaganam and Ledchumipillai, widow of Kanthapper, against whom warrants were issued by the Police Magistrate, Mallakam, surrendered in Court on the 2nd instant—the 1st accused to answer to the charges of fraudulent or dishonest destruction of valuable security to wit a deed of transfer and misappropriation of Rs. 1250 and Rs. 26/50, and the other accused to answer to the charge of aiding and abetting the 1st accused.

Sub-Inspector W. A. Rajah of the Changanaï Police filed a plaint against the accused before Mr. C. J. C. Jansz, Police Magistrate.

The charge against the 1st accused is that between 6th December and 12th December, the 1st accused fraudulently or dishonestly destroyed a valuable security to wit a deed of transfer of the land called Kuthiravaly, executed in favour of N. G. Tharmalingam Chettiar of Chunnakam, which deed had been destroyed after a sum of Rs. 1250 and another sum of Rs. 26-50 had been accepted by the said 1st accused as payment for the sale of the said land and stamp fees for registration of the said deed respectively and that the said 1st accused had drawn up fresh a deed of transfer of the said land to Kanagasundaram Rasanayagam of Chunnakam by deed No. 15467 of 10-12-27 when in truth and in fact the same land had been sold to N. G. Tharmalingam Chettiar and thereby committed an offence.

The 1st accused is also charged under a separate count, with misappropriation of the said sums of money.

The other accused stand charged with aiding and abetting the 1st accused.

The Magistrate issued warrants against the accused who were produced in Court on the 2nd instant. They were allowed bail in Rs. 1500 each.

WATER SUPPLY FOR JAFFNA

Loan Applied for

The Chairman, U. D. C. Jaffna, in his Report for 1937 states:—

The soil survey and water analyses were carried out by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services at a cost of Rs. 1,330/-.

A grant of Rs. 420,000/- was applied for from Government being half the cost of the scheme and is reported to have been included by the President, Local Government Board, in his loan proposals.

Royal College Principal From Abroad

The Executive Committee of Education has, it is learned, decided at its meeting on Monday, to recruit from abroad a Principal for the Royal College.

The Committee has also recommended the recruitment of a Vice-Principal with high academic qualifications not necessarily from this country.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDER - IN - COUNCIL

ACTING LEADER OPPOSES MOTION

DEBATE NOT CONCLUDED

THE debate was continued in the Stat Council on Tuesday on the motion of Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya protesting against the new Order-in-Council and resolving that no business should be transacted until the Board of Ministers succeeded in getting the order repealed.

Mr. D. S. Sthanayake, Acting Leader of the House, opposed the motion. The debate was not concluded when the Council adjourned on Tuesday.

NORTH CEYLON ORIENTAL MUSIC SOCIETY

The North Ceylon Oriental Music Society has decided to hold the Music Conference on Friday the 25th March 1938 at 9 a.m. at St. John's College, Chundikuli.

The Director of Education is expected to preside and Sangeetha Vidvan Ariakudi Ramanuja Iyengar will give a music recital at 5 p.m.

A concert will be held on 25th March by local talented students of Music at 6 p.m.

Vidvan T. S. Subesa Aiyar, the retired Principal of Annamalai University's Music College, has been invited to be the Principal of the Summer School which will begin on 15th April 1938.

Provision will be made to teach Veena, Violin and vocal music.

Copy of Syllabus may be obtained from Mr. M. S. Param, the Hon'y Secretary of the North Ceylon Oriental Music Society, Jaffna.

REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION

Notice of Motion in Council

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, member for Galle, gave notice of the following motion in the State Council on Tuesday:—

This Council calls upon the Board of Ministers to formulate and introduce forthwith proposals for a reform of the Constitution.

He further gave notice that he would move the suspension of Standing Orders 35 (2) and 41 (4) to enable this motion to be considered and disposed of.

Alleged Murder at Anaicottai

Information is to hand of an alleged murder yesterday at Anaicottai.

One Eliatamby Thambipillai of this village, it is stated, who received serious knife injuries in a row he had with a man of Kokkuvil West yesterday at about 5 p.m. succumbed last night in the Jaffna Hospital.

CEYLON LINKED BY AIR SERVICE

GOVERNOR INAUGURATES
RATES EMPIRE SERVICE

A GREAT DAY FOR CEYLON

Colombo, Tuesday.

ALL roads led to the Ratmalana Aerodrome yesterday morning when His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott performed the opening ceremony of the Aerodrome and inaugurated the Empire Air Mail Service from Ceylon.

His Excellency, in inaugurating the air mail service, said that it was a great day for them all and an occasion for all-round congratulation.

While echoing the appeal of the Minister of Communications to business houses for their support, the Governor made a further appeal to private correspondents to patronise the new service, which, he said, afforded them the opportunity of sending four family letters a week instead of two.

He expressed the hope that the stamp revenue would reflect the saying that "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" rather than the cynical proverb "Out of sight, out of mind."

Minister's Speech

The Minister, in calling upon His Excellency to declare the Aerodrome open said that he did not propose to enlarge on the benefits, the increased acceleration or the utility of the air mail service, because the members of the Mercantile Community would, he was sure, appreciate all the advantages.

There was one other point the Post-Master General had asked him to stress and that was the question of the mailing of letters. If they were to work that service smoothly they would have to see that the mails were evenly distributed during the four days. He hoped that the business firms would abandon their weekly mailing days and assist the service by making every day a posting day.

"In the meantime all the important countries in the world have large aerodromes and we in Ceylon, I am glad to say, will have three aerodromes—the Colombo aerodrome, the landing grounds in Puttalam and the military aerodrome in Trincomalee," continued Mr. Kotalawala.

"Before I conclude I would wish to say that the inauguration of this service for the conveyance of mails could not have been done but for that enterprising firm of Tatas Ltd. coming to our rescue (applause).

The Governor in declaring the aerodrome open said:—

"As Governor of Hong Kong I met the first British mail carrying plane at Kai Tak; and now today the honour falls to me again as Governor of Ceylon of seeing off the first mail-carrying plane from Ratmalana."

"It is a great day for us all and an occasion for all-round congratulation. Some of you will have recently seen that wonderful film "Victoria the Great," and you probably smiled at the little train with its antediluvian engine and Noah's Ark carriages, that carried the great Queen and her Prince Consort from London to Windsor.

Train Travel Funked

"We stand today at a stage in the development of aviation little if any

more advanced than was the day of that antiquated honeymoon express in the era of rail locomotion. Many resented being speeded up by the railways then and some of us may dislike being speeded up by airways now: there were those who funked train travel in 1940, and there will still be those who funk sky travel in 1940.

"But the swift current of human invention and enterprise rushes relentlessly on; the miracle of today becomes the commonplace of tomorrow; and the adventure of yesterday the habit of today.

Enlargement of Aerodrome

"The future need for an enlargement of this beautiful new aerodrome is no day-dream of the Hon'ble Minister's; it is a hard-headed assessment of probability. But meanwhile let us rejoice in what we have already got and congratulate those who planned and made this Aerodrome, those who are responsible for the Air Service which we are now inaugurating, and those who were bold enough to conceive and bring into being the All-Up Imperial mail scheme."

The Plane

The mails were then deposited in the plane and Mr. Figgin was ready in the cockpit. On a signal from the Mails Superintendent the engine was started and the mail plane was brought round clear of the other planes.

The plane then made a swift run diagonally across the flying ground and rose gracefully into the air.

Commission Sale under D. C. Mullaivivu

No. 591.

Lands will be sold by public auction at Kavuniya South on the 24th day of March 1938.

2 Paddy fields at Maharampakkalam.

1 House and compound called Kochechuvadivalavu on the Jaffna road in front of the Kacheheri.

1 Paddy field at Nochechimmudai. The lands will be sold at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. respectively.

C. KANAPATHIPILLAI,
Commissioner of Sales.

Mullaivivu,

2-3-38.

[Mis. 248. 3-8-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 73. In the matter of the estate of the late Karthigesu Elayatamby of Jaffna Deceased. Chellammah Elayatamby of Manipalay Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors: (1. Elayatamby Gopalasingam
2. Elayatamby Maruthanayagam
3. Elayatamby Paramsothy
minors by their Guardian-ad-litem
Guardian. 4. Arunasalam Chelliah of Manipalay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of February 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of March 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 24th day of February 1938.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 86. 3 & 7-3-38.]

The Indian Elephant is Moving

(Continued from page 3)

the Central Assembly last week. You in Ceylon and others may think that passengers in Indian railways get their food easily and cheaply. Easily perhaps, but not always cheaply. No doubt light fare such as the poor want on a railway journey is not dear in price, but the middle class passengers have to pay much for good food on their journeys. The imposition of that foreign manner which has been the blight of this country and Ceylon, by which you disdain to eat as you would at home and in private, has cost the country dearly. A pot of tea and a slice or two of toast runs to half a rupee in a Railway refreshment stall, whereas they should cost just a couple of annas. If you are "swank" and get into a Refreshment Car for dinner down you have to put three rupees for the luxury. You can only glory yourself in having a black man in white clothes with a prominent napkin salaaming you when you have shelled out the silver into his tray. People are now wanting to know the why and the wherefore of this looting. In Ceylon, I know, it is worse. For hell-brew that made one sick, people have paid in the ferry boat between Dhanushkodi and Talaimanar, as much as four annas. On your side fifty cents brings a cup of very indifferent tea (and Ceylon is on the map known for Tea) and poor bread in the form of a slice, in the Railway Refreshment Car. If you despise this kindness you can go to bed cursing the world and the *appu* of the Railway and regale yourself at some station with "kurumpai" or the wayside "Theivathuru". Profiteers are just the same that side or this.

Standardised Food?

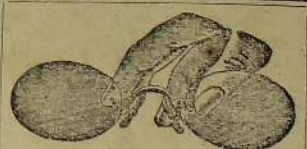
TALK of eating brings to mind the complaint that the Rt. Hon. Sir V. S. Sastri, vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, made the other day, about the diversity of food requirements in this country. He spoke at the Engineering College Hostel and regretted the existence of so many "kitchens" to cater to the tastes of a variety of people. In the matter of food and method of preparation there is so much of fine distinction even in small areas that makes one gasp. The Palghat Malayalee is entirely different in his needs from the Tinnevely brother and they are again as poles asunder from the Madrassi Tamil, who is different from the Brahmin. When they congregate, as they must in modern life, trouble arises in the kitchen, and very often in the stomachs. Sir V. S. Sastri asks students to put their heads together to evolve a menu that would suit them all, more or less. Now that the nation is forming itself there certainly is need for some standardisation. People cannot afford to be out one day from their home, now without upsetting their stomachs. It looks rather going too far when one proposes standardisation of the nation's food but the problem is there. If Congress tackles the subject, there will be opposition got up by people, and then they will have good reason to go to the country and say that Congressmen are laying hands on the nation's food.

CHINESE RED CROSS FUND

	Rs. Cts.
Previously acknowledged	751 75
Mr. K. Velupillai, Kankesanterai	10 00
Mr. N. Selvadurai, Kankesanterai	5 00
Dr. Gunaratne, Kankesanterai	5 00
Dr. V. Seenivasagam	5 00
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam	5 00
Dr. I. H. Carr, Inuvil	5 00
Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam	5 00
Mr. P. T. Sampantner	5 00
Mr. R. C. S. Cooke	5 00
Mr. M. Jacob	5 00
Mr. A. V. Kulasingam	3 00
Mr. M. Sinnappoo, Tellippillai	3 00
Mr. A. K. Kandiah	2 50
Mr. A. Murugesu, Kankesanterai	2 50
Mr. C. C. Kanapathipillai	2 00
Mudr. S. Chellappah	2 00
Mr. S. S. Ittappah	2 00
Mr. N. K. Rasa	2 00
Mr. J. Atygalle	2 00
Mr. V. Veerasingham	2 00
Mr. A. J. Selvadurai	2 00
Mr. C. R. Tambyah	2 00
Mr. R. S. Edwards	2 00
Dr. H. R. William, Inuvil	2 00
Uduvil Girls' School (Flag Day)	37 00
Chundikully Girls' College Staff	41 50
McLeod Hospital Staff, Inuvil	19 45
Ramanathan College (Flag Day)	7 00
St. Patrick's College (Flag Day)	6 85
A. M. Schools, Tellippallai (2nd instal.)	4 00
A. M. School, Kankesanterai	6 50
Victoria College	3 60
Manu's School (Flag Day)	1 68
Punnalakkadduvan English School	1 00
Rev. Dr. F. Isaac Tambyah	5 00
Christ Church, Jaffna	5 00
Ruppee Collections	3 00
A Friend	2 00
Total	981 58

K. NESIAH

Caundiculy,
3-3-38



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S. T. NAGALINGAM,

Optician.

[Y. 1. 1-4-37 to 31-3-38.]

SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE, THE INDIAN IDOL

(Continued from Page 1.)

self into arrest. His life has been an invitation to rebellion.

His intensely Religious Nature

Subash Bose is of an intensely religious nature. He treated with indifference his dismissal from the University and he never regretted the choice he had made. But the whole incident left him thoroughly disillusioned. One quiet night in 1914 he stole away from home, in search of a Master who would dispel his doubts and show him the true path to attainment. He had renounced all, to search for God. He wandered far and wide and betook himself to the Himalayan heights meeting many a sannyasin, and halting at every sacred spot in silent prayer. But Bose soon felt that his search had proved a futile one. Not one of the sannyasins he had met was able to satisfy the searching test of his hypercritical mind, or give a sure direction to his longing soul. Bitterly disillusioned and disappointed he retraced his steps back to the plains, visiting every sacred shrine on his lone wanderings on the sacred banks of the Ganges. Physically exhausted and distressed in mind he lay a prey to the almost fatal illness that overtook him. Some kind and sympathetic soul took the trouble to inform his anxious parents and soon in spite of himself Subash found himself in Calcutta.

His Life of Sacrifice

During his Cambridge days he had been closely watching the course of events in India. He returned to India to find that the national struggle had gathered force and was now making itself felt by both the people and the government. The Congress had called the non-co-operation movement and everywhere leading lawyers were giving up their practices, judges quitted the courts, students were leaving their colleges, title-holders were relinquishing their titles. C. R. Das, on whom he had always relied for guidance and direction had thrown up his handsome practice. And Subash who found himself in the Indian Civil Service could no longer resist the call of the motherland. He threw up his appointment to join his countrymen in the great national struggle to wrest the long-lost freedom from unwilling British hands.

The sixteen years that have since elapsed have been years of untold suffering and sacrifice. No one has played his part in the national struggle more valiantly and with greater courage. In 1921 he was imprisoned for eight months. In 1924 he was elected Mayor of Calcutta. From 1924 to 1927 he was imprisoned without trial in Mandalay prison. From 1927 to 1929 he was Secretary of

the All-India Congress Committee and from 1929 to 1931, President of the Indian Trades Union Congress. Again from 1932 to 1933 he was imprisoned without trial. Long imprisonment had broken his health and in 1933 the Government was compelled to release him in order that he might visit Europe for treatment. On his return to India in 1934 he was immediately arrested and interned. In 1935 his health once more broke down and he was released ill to visit Europe in 1937. All these years from 1921 to 1937 he was not allowed to enter England. Such is the record of his great life of sacrifice in the cue of his people and his country.

His ideal of a Socialist India

Subash has not been all through consistent in his political ideas. But right from the very beginning he never entertained too high an opinion of the political genius of Mahatma Gandhi. "On the whole" he wrote "he is no match in diplomacy for an astute British politician". He shared with C. R. Das the view that the "Mahatma always opened a campaign in brilliant fashion, worked it up with unerring skill, moved from success to success till he reached the zenith of his campaign—but after that lost his nerve and began to falter." He felt that the Mahatma had himself no clear idea of the successive stages of his campaign and the role he was to play in the movement. It is to be doubted that he has since had the occasion to revise that judgment.

But in recent years he has undoubtedly moved more and more to the left. On one of his visits to Europe he had a long interview with Mussolini and Leftist circles began to suspect that he had Fascist leanings. This suspicion was more or less confirmed by a statement in his book "Indian Struggle" where he spoke of a synthesis between Fascism and Communism as the best for India. But when Bose was in England on his last visit to England he was interviewed by Palme Dutt, Editor of the "Labour Monthly". Questioned about this passage he said "what I really meant was that we in India wanted our national freedom and having won it wanted to move in the direction of socialism. This is what I meant when I referred to a synthesis of fascism and communism. Fascism had not then started on its imperialist venture and it appeared to me as merely an aggressive form of nationalism. It also then appeared to me that Communism was anti-national. I should add that I have always understood and am quite satisfied that Communism as it has been expressed in the writings of Marx and Lenin gives full support to the struggle for national independence and recognizes this as an integral part of its world outlook. My personal view today is that the Indian National Congress should be organised on the broadest anti-imperialist front and should have the two-fold object of winning political freedom and the establishment of a socialist regime."

It is the ideal of every lover of

liberty—a society based on that sublime ethical principle, "From each according to his powers to each according to his needs",—a social order where the strife of class and race shall be no more and where truth, goodness and beauty shall be the share of all.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 552
In the matter of the estate of the late Kalliapar Kandasamy of Vannarponnai East Deceased.
Kanagasabai Muthuthambiyar Chelappah of Jaffna Chief Clerk of the District Court of Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.
minor 1. Kandasamy Manickavasagar
2. Thangammah widow of Kalliapar Kandasamy both of Vannarponnai East

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of February 1938 in the presence of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 10th day of February 1938 having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent for the purpose of acting on his behalf representing him and protecting his interests in the Testamentary proceedings to be had by the petitioner and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents appear before this Court on the 23rd day of March 1938 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of February 1938.
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

[O. 85. 3 & 7-3-38]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 555
In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnathamby Kanagasabai of Old Store Road, Nallore, Jaffna Deceased.

Rasammah widow of Kanagasabai, Old Store Road, Nallore, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

Minors
1. Kanagasabai Kanagarajah,
2. Kanagasabai Thillagarajah,
3. Kanagasabai Satkunarajah,
4. Santhiraroopavathy daughter of Kanagasabai of do.
5. Appukkuddy Sinnathamby of Nainativu

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 4th Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of February 1938 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 12th day of February 1938 having been read, it is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the said minors and it is ordered that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said deceased issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others shall on or before the 23rd day of March 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of February 1938.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 87. 3 and 7-3-38]

The Human Side of Hitler

Continued from Page 2.

under him. "He does not believe in helping people out of difficulties" said a close collaborator. "It is only when one of his subordinates is on the point of being overwhelmed by his work or responsibilities that he will come to his aid. Even then he does no more than lift the man's chin above the surface so that he can struggle for himself." Inexorable, as Hitler has shown himself upon occasion, his character is not one that cherishes small grudges. Directly his emotions are touched, his generosity is prompt and liberal. Generally he is considerate towards subordinates and servants.

His Self-confidence.

He has no fear of assassination, believing that his fate will protect him. "I always knew I should be a great man, even in my poorest days" he says "and I feel convinced that I shall live to finish my task."

His Celibacy

Celibacy, in the leader of a country where marriage and prolific procreation are proclaimed a patriotic duty, seem to call for special explanation. He is no woman-hater. He shows a strong predilection for feminine society in which his manners are marked by an old-world formality. Intensity of purpose is no uncommon cause of celibacy, and, in Hitler's case, the sublimation of sexual impulses in the performance of public duties would be helped by the self-control that he already shows by doing without tobacco and wine and limiting himself to food of monastic simplicity. It is certain that this disciplined restraint of human instincts implies no lack of human sympathy. One of the most striking features of Hitler's personality is his faculty for putting himself in harmony with others. Men of most varying characters alike receive, in contact with him, the conviction that there is some special bond between them.

His Psychic Nature

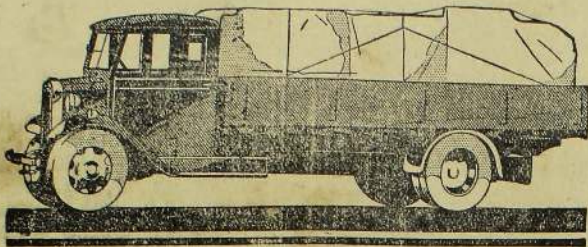
The susceptibility of his mind to psychic influences is shown in his public oratory. At the outset of his speech his delivery is sometimes slow and halting. Only as the spiritual atmosphere engendered by a great audience takes possession of his mind does he develop that eloquence which acts on the German nation like a spell. For he responds to this metaphysical contact in such a way that each member of the multitude feels bound to him by an individual link of sympathy.

His own awareness of a psychic sense would seem to be indicated by one of the stories he tells of his experiences in the War.

"I was eating my dinner in a trench with several comrades" he says, "suddenly a voice seemed to be saying to me, 'Get up and go over there'. It was so clear and insistent that I obeyed automatically, as if it had been a military order. I rose at once to my feet and walked twenty yards along the trench, carrying my dinner in its tin-can with me. Then I sat down to go on eating, my mind being once more at rest. Hardly had I done so when a flash and deafening report came from the part of the trench I had just left. A stray shell had burst over the group in which I had been sitting, and every member of it was killed."

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