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THE CIGAR INDUSTRY

ITS DECLINE—CAUSES & EFFECT

MEASURES FOR ITS REVIVAL

(BY A CORRESPONDENT)

MR. J. C. W. Rock, the Director of Commerce and Industries, in his Administration Report has rightly pointed out the necessity for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the Cigar Industry, which has been for many years the only source of livelihood for the major part of the working classes of Jaffna. With a view to rehabilitating the industry a society consisting of all interested in it was formed in 1936. The North Ceylon Cigar Workers' Federation, as the Society was called, within a very short period, set itself about this task. A conference of manufacturers, workers, dealers and tobacco merchants was held under the auspices of the Federation at the Parameshwara College. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. presided. The Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayaka and Mr. A. Mahadeva were present at the Conference.

Investigations

The present sad plight of the industry was admitted by all, and a committee consisting of representative gentlemen was elected to submit a report to the North Ceylon Cigar Workers' Federation, on the ways and means to revive the industry. The Investigating Committee after laborious work submitted a detailed report to the Working Committee of the Federation which unanimously approved it and submitted it to the authorities concerned. As a result of representations made to the Government Mr. Rock was sent to investigate and to devise ways and means to redress the grievances of those involved in the industry. But that was not to be, and fate decreed otherwise. There was acute split in the Federation. Pettiness, jealousy, and partisan spirit prevailed. There were two parties in the camp, and nothing could be done. Mr. Rock returned to Colombo in disgust. All those who hoped for a revival of this premier industry were sorely dis-

appointed, and the once-powerful Cigar Workers Federation which had about 2000 members gradually lost its influence and at present it exists in name only.

However, there is a ray of hope in Mr. Rock's report. It is a relief to note that the Government is even now anxious to help in whatever way possible to rehabilitate this industry. Neither the Government nor our members in State Council are to be blamed for this sad state of affairs. They have done all what they can; it is the manufacturers and workers who are against the revival of this industry. The scheming politicians of Jaffna saw in the growth of the North Ceylon Cigar Workers' Federation, a serious menace to their ambitions. They duped the workers and manufacturers the majority of whom are not very educated, and sowed seeds of discord.

It is up to the manufacturers and workers and others interested in the industry to put up a united demand, and certainly Government would be only too glad to do whatever possible within their power to satisfy them.

All are agreed that the cigar industry is in a very precarious position, and unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the present state of affairs, thousands of people would yet be thrown out of employment; and poverty, penury and starvation would become the order of the day in Jaffna.

Causes for Downfall

The causes for the downfall of the industry are:—

(1) *The Importation of cheap Indian Beedi.* It is true that a rather prohibitive import duty is imposed on Indian beedis. Yet, however vigilant the Government may be, large quantities of beedis and beedi tobacco are being smuggled into Ceylon.

(2) *Manufacture of Cigars with inferior tobacco.* This is very important. Twenty five years ago, really

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THE FUTURE OF INDIA

India's Place in the World-State

FUNDAMENTAL IDEALS THAT SHOULD GUIDE HER

(By The Editor, "Prabuddha Bharata")

(Concluded from our last issue)

THE future holds forth immense possibilities for India. A nation comprising one-fifth of the world's population, a nation whose cultural traditions are traced to the remotest antiquity cannot stand aside indefinitely, without contributing its share to the welfare of the world. The young men of India, the custodians of the future, have to prepare themselves to play their part effectively in the years that lie ahead of them. World-conditions are changing very rapidly, whereas educational institutions, hide-bound by established traditions, do not even make the attempt to keep pace with a rapidly moving world. They are far too conservative. When English education was first introduced into this country, its obvious purpose was to provide clerks for running the administrative machinery and some professional men for carrying on the essential services. The traditions established in the beginning persist to this day. That is why Mahatma Gandhi has referred to the schools and colleges of India as so many "citadels of slavery." Most of the young people who are turned out under the present system look out for some soft job and feel themselves helpless, when they fail to secure such jobs. This state of affairs should change. Young people should learn the great lesson of self-reliance. The outlook should be active and not passive. Life is a struggle. He who realises this early enough, places before himself a fighting programme. He welcomes hardships and privations and keeps himself alert, watchful and ever-prepared. He gets the highest opportunities that present themselves to any man, the opportunities for self-sacrifice and self-less service to the motherland.

Militarism may be bad; but military training is an excellent thing, for it brings out and

also provides the opportunities for the development of many manly virtues. Two years of military training for every college student would among other things raise the physical efficiency of the nation. Women students who undergo a full course of first aid and nursing would become angels of mercy not only in times of war but also in times of peace. The future demands that our universities should give more thought to physical science, particularly as applied to industrial development. Science throws light on the problems it handles. We who are out for light and more light cannot afford to neglect the claims of science. It is important that our students should master the laws underlying natural phenomena and the mathematical theories underlying the construction of mechanical contrivances. What is more important is that our young men should learn to apply the theories. They should also imbibe the artisan's ideal and be as deft with their fingers as with their brains. A trained hand and a cultivated brain, quick and alert to meet changing situations, are the real assets which a young person should strive to acquire; if these are taken care of, the opportunities for using them will never be wanting.

We all cherish some mental picture of a happier state of existence. The day-labourer's heaven probably lies in some place where wages are fair and work is not wanting. The untouchable girl dreams of a happy country where she will draw water from wells, standing shoulder to shoulder with caste maidens; the aspiring youth cherishes a vision of the future where he will have a hand in planning programmes and laying down policies. The progressive young woman thinks of a future where she will cease to be a mere toy or a plaything

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940

THE JAFFNA CIGAR INDUSTRY

THE ATTEMPTS MADE IN THE past to rehabilitate the declining cigar industry in the North have so grievously failed to effect any improvement as to damp one's enthusiasm for further attempts in that direction. Everyone who is connected with this industry knows that, at the present rate of decline, the industry may not last long. But the pity of it is that, while everybody is as anxious as anyone else to reform the industry and make it pay its way, and once again restore to its past prosperity, no two of them seem to agree on the measures that should be adopted for that purpose. Any reform that might be advocated by a few factory owners is looked upon with suspicion by a few others with the result that it has not been possible all these years to effect any improvement in the industry. The inauguration of the North Ceylon Cigar Workers' Federation seemed to hold out some hope, but it regrettably failed to achieve anything tangible despite much useful work it has done by way of investigations into the causes for the decline of the industry and suggestions for its improvement. The great drawback which this industry is suffering from, is that it is largely in the hands of persons who least understand the fundamental principles on which an industry should be carried on. An ambitious man, with a few rupees, saved or raised on loan, aspires to become a *madalali* overnight, running a factory with a few hands and with inferior tobacco which his very restricted purse could purchase. This product he places on the market as Jaffna cigar. The result is that even

the best Jaffna cigar has come to be classed with the inferior stuff. It is no wonder therefore that Jaffna cigar has lost the hold it had on the people, whose tastes too have changed a great deal. The cigar, if it should again become popular and paying, should be improved in quality to suit the changed taste. By themselves, the manufacturers cannot be expected to perform the miracle. The Government must step in to save this industry for the people, a large majority of whom are dependent on it for their existence. A system of licensing factories and grading of cigars should be introduced. A Board to control and supervise the industry should be set up. Factories on a co-operative basis with Government supervision should be encouraged as far as possible. It will be very easier to have effective control of such factories than of private firms. The Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society has shown the way and its example is worthy to be followed in the case of this allied industry also. We urge on the authorities to take the initiative in the reform of the industry without waiting for those engaged in the industry to do what they have suicidally failed to do all these long years.

NAZI FEARS OF R. A. F. RAIDS

Rigidly Censored News To The World

New York, Friday.

Rigidly-censored reports fail to reveal the extent of the damage wrought in Berlin by the R. A. F., while reports from London indicate that, despite the destruction and suffering, there is no thought of surrender in the minds of the British people, writes the "San Diego Union" of California.

It adds: "Reports from Nazi military headquarters betray more excitement and fear than the brief communiques actually say. The silly excuse that London is being bombed in retaliation for the British raids over Berlin and other German cities looks even sillier than ever when the Nazi reports say that the British are causing little or no damage."

DUTCH GIFT TO BRITAIN

Spitfires and Bombers

Batavia, Friday.

Queen Wilhelmina's broadcast speech from London, was heard here distinctly. The announcement of the purchase of Spitfires and bombers on behalf of Britain has caused the greatest satisfaction here, especially as a Committee has been established hereto collect funds for this purpose. On the first day of its operation, the Committee sent £5,000 to England to buy planes. The Committee, in which British and Dutch in The Netherlands East Indies are co-operating, has asked that as far as possible the planes should be named after the islands in the Archipelago and should be flown by Dutch pilots.

WEEK BY WEEK

"WE ARE WINNING"

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

WE are now in the second year of the war. England and the Empire are in good heart. England stands almost alone to fight the evil forces of the world. Hitler might have been lucky for some time but he certainly is not invincible; nor is his Axis partner Mussolini. Britons are not afraid of them, they will fight out the menace let loose by the Dictators to the bitter end. And when the end comes, England will emerge victoriously. Hitler's amazing successes in the early months of the war culminating in the Surrender of France, took the world by surprise and it seemed for a while that Nazism might triumph. But the events of the last few months have assuredly given the lie for such fears. The remarkable courage, perseverance and tenacity with which Britain has met and is meeting, the Nazi challenge almost single-handed will go down to history as an epic for all times. The decisive defeat with which the R. A. F. has inflicted on Hitler's initial *blitzkrieg* on Britain, the unshaken morale of the British nation in the face of the gravest hour of their history, the invincible Royal Navy which has continued to maintain the supremacy of the seas—all these go to inspire the world with the sure hope of British victory.

Battle for Morale

For the past few days the Germans have resorted to a concentrated attack on London. They call it a 'vengeance' raid for the indiscriminate bombing of civilians in Berlin. Nazi planes blindly and indiscriminately set fire to civilian objectives with the object of terrorising the masses of people. The new tactics may have several objects. They may be intended to distract German and neutral attention from the failure of the initial *blitzkrieg*. They may be designed to break the morale of the civilians or they may be merely to cover German preparations for the next blow. There is little likelihood of either British resistance or morale being upset; they are likely to lead to a strong demand for reprisals. This air war will lead to a long period of pounding in which both sides will seek to wreck the spirit of the other. And the world can back the British morale against German.

Mussolini Hesitates

While Hitler is hard put to the task of keeping his promise to the German people that he will defeat Britain without requiring them to undergo another war winter, Mussolini is hesitating to take a decisive step in Africa. If he strikes on Egypt from Libya, with or without German aid, will he succeed? Even while Mussolini is debating, the British are smashing Italian preparations from the sea, bombers are active and land patrols are attacking enemy outposts. Egypt, too, is ready to go into battle should Italian forces cross its frontiers.

800 Years Old Prophecy

Copies of an 800 year old prophecy have been secretly circulating in

Germany. The prophecy is said to have originated in a Brandenburg monastery. It deals with the last war and the rise of Hitler and then goes on to the future. The prophecy says:—A great war will come. The Kaiser will leave the country. Thereafter a man of low origin will attain the highest power. He will win success after success. There will be few Jews in the land when the leader of this new Germany is at the highest point of his power, he will do something which will cause a new war and the destruction of Germany. Germany will become small again.

Minority Rights

"We ask for no minority rights, no separate electorates, no reservation of seats" said Mr. Satyamurti at the sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress. These are words of a great patriot, but quite in contrast to the slogans of his countrymen here. Leading Indians in Ceylon have been in the forefront of the reactionary group opposed to the political progress of this country. The Ceylon Indian Congress if it is true to its ideal must guard itself against such politicians who do mere lip service to the ideal of political progress and unity. The organ of the Indian community in Ceylon—the Tamil daily—is second to none in propagating reactionary politics in the island under the guise of protecting Indian interests in Ceylon.

A Great Son of Jaffna

Jaffna has lost a great and talented son. The death of Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara creates a void that is very hard to fill. A born lawyer, and a great speaker, H. A. P. adorned the ranks of illustrious Tamils. A Tamil to the core, he played his part in the political and social life of Ceylon. During his whole career there was not a single occasion when he didn't take up cudgels on behalf of his community. I still remember the speech he delivered at the Ceylon National Congress. The atmosphere was tense. The Tamils had seceded from the Congress except a few who were not representative of the community. Mr. C. S. Rajaratnam of Kandy still clung to the Congress and spoke on that occasion, very disparagingly of the Tamils and was at pains to show to his audience that the Tamils were no concern to the Congress. H. A. P. entered the hall in the course of Mr. Rajaratnam's speech. The Congress leaders were jubilant that he was with them. But H. A. P. was there to give a telling off to Rajaratnam and to walk out of the hall. His dark, leonine face was misunderstood by many. He was a terror to outsiders. But to those who knew him intimately H. A. P. was a kind hearted, generous to his friends and foes alike. His one boast was that he did not do any harm to anyone except himself. He was generous to a fault. A link with the past is gone and to that extent Ceylon is poorer.

THE LATE MR. H. A. P. SANDRASEGARA

GLOWING TRIBUTES BY STATE COUNCIL AND COURTS

A GREAT DEFENDER OF HUMAN LIBERTY

GLOWING tributes to Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara, K. C. whose death occurred on Thursday night at his residence in Jaffna were paid in the State Council, the Jaffna Assizes and the Colombo District Court.

When the State Council met on Friday Mr. D. S. Senanayake, in the absence of Sir Baron Jayatilaka, moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Sandrasegara.

Mr. Senanayake said that Mr. Sandrasegara had been a Member of the Legislative Council where he rendered very valuable services to the country. Even before Mr. Sandrasegara became a Member of the Legislative Council he was a prominent figure in the political as well as in the social life of Ceylon. He was a very popular and charming personality and a successful lawyer.

"Although Mr. Sandrasegara, has been ailing for some time I am sure all of us feel the shock greatly," Mr. Senanayake continued.

"Personally I feel that I have lost a very good friend and I am sure my feelings are shared by everyone who came in contact with him."

He moved that a record be made of their sense of great loss at Mr. Sandrasegara's death and a copy of it be sent to the members of the family.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa, who seconded this, said that Mr. Sandrasegara as they all knew was one of the most brilliant advocates who practised in the Ceylon Courts. He was at the top of the profession in a very short time after he started in his practise in Colombo. They all admired him. He was one of the best speakers in the country not only in the legal profession but even outside it. He was well known for his good humour.

The vote of condolence was then passed in silence.

SUPREME COURT TRIBUTES

Tributes were paid to the late Mr. Sandrasegara in the Chief Appellate Court on Friday, in the presence of large gathering of lawyers and members of the public.

The Chief Justice was associated on the Bench with Mr. Justice Moseley, Mr. Justice Hearne, Mr. Justice de Kretser and Mr. Justice Wijeyewardene.

Stated at the inner Bar were Mr. J. W. R. Ilangekoon, K. C., Mr. R. L. Perera, K. C., and Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C.

Mr. Ilangekoon, the Attorney-General, addressing their Lordships said that death had been busy amongst them. It was only last Friday that they had assembled in this hall to pay tributes to the memory of the late Mr. E. J. Samarawickrame and now they learnt with deep regret the passing away at Jaffna of another

distinguished King's Counsel, Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara.

Mr. Sandrasegara gained distinction at a very early age as a successful criminal lawyer. Having won his spurs at Jaffna he transferred his practice to Colombo. Mr. Sandrasegara soon built up a very large practice throughout the country, and won popular affection as a distinguished criminal lawyer. He presided during a period as a Commissioner of Assize but his name would best be remembered for the gallant and straight fights he used to put up in defence of human liberty.

The Chief Justice in reply associated his fellow Judges and himself with the tribute that Mr. Ilangekoon had paid to Mr. Sandrasegara's career and service.

"My acquaintance with Mr. Sandrasegara was of the briefest character and in these circumstances I would like to ask my brother de Kretser who had the benefit of that acquaintanceship to say a few words," concluded the Chief Justice.

Happy Knack of Speaking

Mr. Justice de Kretser said that Mr. Sandrasegara was a brilliant criminal lawyer. He had a happy knack with juries. He was not too ponderous, never took himself too seriously, did not indulge in flights of oratory but his sensible arguments and little jokes appealed very much to juries. He had considerable triumphs and he would always be remembered as a brilliant criminal lawyer.

"In other fields too he always arrested attention when he spoke, by the happy knack he had of speaking," Mr. Justice de Kretser said.

"When one met him outside the Courts he was always jovial and always generous and sympathetic. In fact, one wondered if he had taken himself more seriously, he might not have done even better. Perhaps his very joviality was also a handicap.

"Undoubtedly we have lost a very great lawyer and undoubtedly we shall miss him but we shall always have happy memories of a person who was very good company, a very good friend and I am sure, it is with real regret that we learnt of his death and I should like to associate myself with both what you have said and with what His Lordship the Chief Justice has said and I wish to tender to his relatives our sincerest sympathies."

At Northern Assizes

At the Northern Assizes on Friday, Mr. D. Jansze, Crown Counsel, addressing Mr. Justice Nihill, after referring to the career of Mr. Sandrasegara said that the public of Jaffna mourned one of her most talented sons.

Mr. Justice Nihill replying,

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Vocational Training For Youths

Association Formed In Colombo

Sept. 12.

For the purpose of establishing a vocational training school at Naraheripita, on two acres of ground made available by Government, a society was formed yesterday at an inaugural meeting, held at the University College, and presided over by Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

The meeting had been convened by Lady Tarbat, Mrs. Alice Kotelawala, Mrs. Harry de Mel, Mrs. P. de S. Kularatne, Mrs. T. W. Mc Lachlan, O.B.E., Mrs. E. L. Raffel and Mrs. J. Tyagarajah.

Mrs. K. Motwani was elected honorary secretary pro tem.

The real purpose of the meeting, Mr. Corea said, was to form an association with a view to training young people for some vocation in order to fit them for employment. There were many opportunities for employment if they could get men and women suitably trained or prepared to take service in those directions.

Openings for Domestic

At the Employment Exchange it was found that there was a demand for domestic servants, and sometimes it was almost impossible to find suitable domestic servants to meet the demand.

"The Manager of the Employment Exchange has been drawing my attention frequently to the necessity of some kind of training scheme," said Mr. Corea. "The Government itself was considering this matter fairly fully but had to abandon it. It will therefore be filling a real need if an association could be formed which could take up the duty of training people for certain specified jobs."

Besides domestic service, there were other vocations which might suggest themselves to them.

Mrs. Harry de Mel, speaking in Sinhalese, said that they should spend some time in the education of young people for such services as explained by Mr. Corea.

A Misapprehension

Mr. P. de S. Kularatne proposed the formation of the association.

The only such training school which they had was the Technical College, he said, but its very name seemed to frighten people. The idea seemed to be that the Technical College was meant for highly educated people, for people who wanted to become engineers, but there was a "side show" of which many people did not know. He thought that the College could be developed into one which supplied to some extent their needs.

At the same time he felt that an institution run by private effort, even in a small way, would serve a real purpose.

The meeting decided on a subscription of Rs. 5 per annum and Rs. 50 for the membership.

PREMIER ON THE BRITISH SPIRIT

"WAR TO GO
ON UNDAUNTED"

INVASION ATTEMPT AT HAND

London, Wednesday.

THE Prime Minister today addressed the nation over the wireless, warning the people of the determination with which the enemy was pursuing his plans for an onslaught upon Britain for which they, therefore, should prepare themselves with special pride and care to do their duty.

Mr. Churchill rallied their confidence with an account of Britain's strength in arms and in men and, above all, in courage, of which citizens in the bombed areas of London had, he said, given such a shining example.

The Premier declared: "When I said in the House of Commons the other day that I thought it improbable that the enemy's air attack in September could be more than three times as great as in August, I was not, of course, referring to the barbarous attacks upon the civil population, but to the great air battles which is being fought out between our fighters and the German air force," and continued

On a Vast Scale

"On the other hand, for him to try to invade this country without having secured mastery in the air would be a very hazardous undertaking. Nevertheless, all his preparations for invasion on a great scale are steadily going forward. Several hundred self-propelled barges are moving down the coasts of Europe from German and Dutch harbours to ports in Northern France from Dunkirk to Brest and beyond Brest to French harbours in the Bay of Biscay. Besides this, convoys of merchant ships in tens and dozens are being moved through the Straits of Dover into the Channel, dodging along from port to port under the protection of the new batteries the Germans have built on the French shore. There are now considerable gatherings of shipping in German, Dutch, Belgian and French harbours all the way from Hamburg to Brest.

"Finally, there are some preparations made of ships to carry an invading force from Norwegian harbours. Behind these clusters of ships or barges, there stand very large numbers of German troops awaiting the order to set out on a very dangerous and uncertain voyage across the seas. We cannot tell when they will try to come. We cannot be sure that they will try to come. We cannot be sure that they will try at all, but no one should blind himself to the fact that heavy full-scale invasion of this island is being prepared with all the usual German thoroughness and method that it may be launched at any time now upon England, upon Scotland, upon Ireland, or upon all three.

Testing Time at Hand

"If this invasion is going to be tried at all, it does not seem that it can be long delayed. The weather may break at any time. Besides this, it is difficult for the enemy to keep these gatherings of ships waiting about indefinitely while they are bombed every night by our warships which are waiting for them outside. Therefore, we must regard

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Premier on the British Spirit

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next week as among the very important weeks in our history. They rank with the days when the Spanish Armada was approaching the Channel and Drake was finishing his game of bowis, or when Nelson stood between us and Napoleon's grand army at Boulogne.

"We have read about all this in history books, but what is happening now on a far greater scale and of far more consequence to the life and future of the world and its civilisation than those brave old days. Every man and woman will, therefore, prepare himself to do his duty whatever it may be with special pride and care. Our fleets and flotillas are very powerful and numerous. Our air force is at the highest strength it has ever reached and it is conscious of its proved superiority not indeed in numbers but in men and machines.

"Our shores are well fortified and strongly manned and behind them, ready to attack the invaders, we have a far larger, better equipped and more mobile army than we ever had before. Besides this, we have more than 1,500,000 men of the Home Guard which are just as much soldiers of the Regular Army in status as the Grenadier Guards and who are determined to fight for every inch of ground in every village and in every street. It is with devout, but sure, confidence that I say: 'Let God defend the right!'"

Part of Nazi Plans

The Premier continued: "These cruel, wanton and indiscriminate bombings of London are, of course, part of Hitler's invasion plans. He hopes by killing large numbers of civilians—women and children—that he will terrorise and cow the people of this mighty imperial city and make them a burden and an anxiety to the Government and thus distract our attention unduly from the ferocious onslaught he is preparing. Little does he know the spirit of the British nation or the tough fibre of Londoners whose forbears played a leading part in the establishment of Parliamentary institutions and who have been bred to value freedom far above their lives.

"This wicked man, the repository and the embodiment of many forms of soul-destroying hatred, this monstrous product of former wrongs and shame, has now resolved to try to break our famous island race by the process of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction. What he has done is to kindle a fire in British hearts, here and all over the world, which will glow long after all traces of the conflagrations he has caused in London have been removed. He has lighted a fire which will burn with a steady and consuming flame until the last vestiges of Nazi tyranny have been burned out of Europe and until the Old World and the New can join hands to re-build the temples of man's freedom and man's honour upon foundations which will not soon or easily be overthrown.

U S. May Extend Ban

Washington Thursday

Many unconfirmable reports are sent here that a further extension of the United States embargoes on the export of war material to Japan is inevitable shortly.

The Future of India

(Continued from page 1)

and have as great a share in public affairs as men-folk have. Even the school boy has his own idea of a bright future, where he will be free to dig in the garden, construct huts, climb trees, try his own cooking and do innumerable other things instead of being held under the eternal tutelage of the grown-ups who are never tired of giving orders and prohibitions. In all the above cases we note the aspiration to rise above restriction and limitations, we note the desire to do things, to live, to expand, to be useful to others and to contribute one's quota to the general welfare. This appears to be the normal attitude of the human heart. There are, however, some people who are exceptions to this general rule, these are the old in spirit, the half-dead, who would like to vegetate and brood over past memories, if they can possibly manage it in an ever-moving world. These grumble and even grow panicky at the very sight of freedom.

We are told that when this titanic conflict is over, there is going to be a new world, very different from the old world that is crumbling away. To many it is indeed a pleasing prospect, quite as exciting as the donning of a new suit of clothes on a festival day. Barring the old in spirit and the half-dead, none would fight shy of new conditions and new opportunities. But to play one's part well, one should get ready beforehand. The necessary training and experience should be patiently acquired. Who is the young man who would not like to be an air pilot? To wing the azure depths of the sky, to float above the clouds, to move through space at the rate of four or five hundred miles per hour is to realise some of the most cherished dreams of one's childhood. But to do all these one should build up strong muscles, a stout heart, a quick eye and a sensitive ear and patiently go through the course of training necessary for a pilot. The same is true for all other forms of skilled work. Given the opportunities, our youngmen can be trained to manufacture all articles from needles to motor-cars. In the new economic structure, the age-long institution of caste may become a little more elastic. There is absolutely no necessity for breaking down the system. On the other hand, it may be fostered and turned into good account. If the curse of untouchability is removed and aristocracy ceases to claim special privileges for itself, caste becomes in effect something similar to trade guilds. The hereditary artisan's son, if given the necessary theoretical knowledge, will excel others in mechanical skill. The so-called fisher-caste, which in truth is the sailor-caste, has not wholly lost the ancient traditions of ship-building; if the opportunities are provided, the members of this caste will build steamers and develop the sea-faring trade of this country. Viewing the trend of the future, we may note that

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The Cigar Industry

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good tobacco was used in the manufacture of cigars, and as a result, the Jaffna cigar was famous for its taste, flavour and high quality. But now the position is quite the reverse. The manufacturers have begun to use all stuff that can be called tobacco. Withered leaves of tobacco plants which were in former times used as manure, are now used in the manufacture of cigars on a large scale. Cigars manufactured from these rubbishy leaves are quite detrimental to the health of the consumer. I have myself experienced the evil effects of smoking these cigars. The "Koda" that is applied to the cigars to make them black and spicy is also not the real stuff. A certain chemical which is used in the manufacture of writing-ink is mixed up with water or milk of the young coconuts and applied to the cigars. People who have used such cigars have experienced severe effects such as loosening of the teeth and wasting of gums.

These inferior cigars are to a very large extent manufactured in South Ceylon by our Jaffna men themselves. They have no regular factories. They are, as it were, pedlars. They sell their stuff as genuine ones; and the ignorant consumer believes in their assertion, for, the "Koda" on the cigar makes it all black just as the genuine Jaffna cigar is. It is only after smoking that the consumer finds out how he has been deceived. He gets disgusted with cigars. To him all cigars are bad, and he takes to either cigarettes or beedies.

Lack of Foreign Markets. Our cigars are sold in Ceylon only. There is no foreign market where we can sell them. This sad state of affairs is due to the manufacturers themselves. They have no enterprise. But that is no reason why the State should not step in to do something in this direction and save this industry which is the only mainstay of the Jaffnese. There are a large number of Ceylonese in the F. M. S. and the S. S. There is a good demand for the Jaffna cigar there. Yet the prohibitive import duty levied by the Governments of the above states, make it impossible for the Jaffna cigar to find a market there.

Effects of the Decline. As a result of the decline of this industry due to the causes enumerated above, both the workers and manufacturers are hit hard. No cigar factory in Jaffna gives work to its employees for more than 15 days in the month. On an average the cigar worker at present, does not earn more than 50 cts a day; that is to say, his average monthly income at present is not more than Rs 7-50. With this he is expected to exist and maintain his family. It is no wonder that under the circumstances, poverty and crime are on the increase in Jaffna. 99% of the workers are illiterate. Children under twelve are a common sight in these factories. They are not sent to school. It is folly to expect a poor worker on the verge of starvation to spend some money on the education of his children. Then, there is no regular payment to the workers of their wages 25 years ago, they were paid either weekly or fortnightly. Now 90% of the employers do not pay their

(Continued on page 6)

The Late Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara

(Continued from page 3)

said that although he had not met Mr. Sandrasagara he had heard of his brilliant advocacy and he knew he was one of the most brilliant sons of Jaffna.

In The District Court

References to Mr. Sandrasegara's death were also made in the Colombo District Court. There were three Judges on the Bench, Dr. R. F. Dias, Mr. M. W. H. de Silva and Mr. C. Nagalingam.

Mr. J. W. R. Mangakoon, the Attorney-General, spoke on behalf of the Bar.

Dr. Dias in reply said Mr. Sandrasegara had many claims why his memory should be green in the minds of his contemporaries in the legal profession. He was a man with a great personality. He was a good companion and a generous opponent. He was one of the greatest orators Ceylon had ever produced.

"I believe he also dabbled in politics. But I think he will be best remembered as one of the greatest defenders this country has produced.

"As a Crown Counsel I can recall many instances when I was matched against Harry Sandrasegara when I sat cowering under his storm of criticism of what he called were the shortcomings of the case for the prosecution and watch him snatch what I frequently thought was an unrighteous acquittal for his client. But after the tumult and shouting had died away he was the best of companions. I always think that when a great advocate passes away the whole legal system is poorer by that death. I feel that a portion of the art of advocacy had died because there is no guarantee that another intellect will arise which possesses the art, quality and mind that has perished. In that sense we are the poorer today by the death of Harry Sandrasegara."

The late Mr. Sandrasegara was 65 years of age and was in poor health for some time past.

He was a son of the late Mr. J. A. Sandrasegara, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Jaffna, and a grandson of Ceylon's first Gregorian Knight. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, and became an Advocate of the Supreme Court at the age 23.

He was once President of the National Association and with the late Sir P. Arunachalam he went to England to interview the Secretary of State. More recently he supported the Liberal League during its brief existence. He was a Member of the Legislative Council for some time having been elected for the southern division of the Northern Province in July 1929 at a by-election.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Mr. Simon Cherubim, three daughters and a son who is at present abroad.

Personal

Mr. M. Arumugam has passed in the first division the M. B. H. Examination recently held by the Erude Tamil Homeopathic College and has been awarded a gold medal certificate. Mr. Arumugam is a son of Mr. N. Muttukumar, Ayurvedic Physician, Pungudutivu, and is assistant teacher at the Practising School, Tirunelvely.

Royal Chapel Wrecked

The King and Queen Quite Calm

London, Friday.

The Ministry of Information announces that in the course of this morning's air raid bombs were dropped on Buckingham Palace and slight damage done. Their Majesties, who were in the Palace, were unharmed.

It is understood that five bombs were dropped on Buckingham Palace. Two fell in the inner quadrangle, a third hit the Palace private chapel, two fell on the road between the Palace and the Victoria Memorial.

A twin-engined plane had been seen diving from the clouds. As the bomber came over the Palace, the pilot appeared to cut his engines and the plane lost speed. Then came the whistle of bombs and explosions were heard in rapid succession. Pieces of stone masonry fell on a near-by road and passers-by scrambled for shelter.

Inside the Palace, the King and Queen were in a shelter and the members of the Palace staff were also in shelters. One of the bombs completely wrecked the Royal Chapel which is in the south wing of the Palace close to the Ambassador's entrance. Two bombs which fell in a quadrangle made large craters. A water main burst and threw up a large cascade of water and many of the Palace windows were broken. Three members of the staff, whose shelter was close to the wrecked chapel, sustained slight injuries.

Troops from Wellington barracks rushed to the scene and with policemen and park-keepers put out fires which broke out close to the Palace after incendiary bombs were dropped.

Their Majesties afterward walked through the cellars of the Palace and talked with members of their staff.

Axis Eyes on Near East

In Search of New Bases

Axis activities now appear to be definitely turning towards the Near East, with the possibility of attacks shortly on Egypt and Syria.

There is still no confirmation in London of the reports that the Italians are on the verge of launching an attack on Egypt, but it will be no surprise, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, if such an attack should coincide with the blitzkrieg on London which, Mr. Churchill has warned, may well be the prelude to the threatened Nazi invasion of Britain.

The activities of the Italian military mission in Syria, says a Beirut message to the "Al Misri," a daily newspaper of Cairo, show that the Axis policy aims at depriving that country of all means of resistance so that Italy can lay her hands on the country at the earliest possible opportunity.

It would seem, Reuter says, that Italy and Germany intend to use Syria and Lebanon as bases for military forces against the Near East as a complement to the Italian Bases in the Dodecanese.

Upward Trend of Exports

60 Lakhs Increase

An increase of nearly Rs. 6,000,000 in the value of domestic exports from Ceylon is recorded in the Customs Returns for August.

Domestic exports in July amounted to Rs. 23,854,333 in value; in August they rose to Rs. 29,668,301.

Compared with previous years, the increase in the value of the Island's export trade is considerable, the actual figures for August, 1939, and August, 1938, being Rs. 21,786,860 and Rs. 21,427,161, respectively.

The value of imports to the Island in August also shows an increase over July of Rs. 2,000,000. Imports in August were valued at Rs. 22,723,145, a figure which exceeds the import figures for August, 1939 and 1938, by nearly Rs. 2,000,000 and Rs. 1,000,000 respectively.

The chief reason for the rise in domestic exports has been the heavy rubber exports in August.

Tea exports in August show a decrease of about 1,500,000 lbs., but the value of the tea exported in August exceeds that of July by Rs. 1½ million. Better prices have been the cause of this.

The following were the figures: July 19,619,637 lbs. Rs. 13,668,855 August 18,046,766 lbs. „ 14,764,979

The Customs value of tea per lb. in July was 68 cents for the U. K. and 64 cents for other countries; in August it was 83 cents for the United Kingdom and 79 cents for other countries.

Canada and U S. to Pool Defence

Washington, Wednesday.

Mr. Laguardia, head of the American delegates on the United States-Canada Defence Board, stated today that the Board had made plans "for pooling the defence forces of the two countries in the event of an attack."

Speaking for the entire board at the conclusion of its second series of sessions here, Mr. Laguardia stated that plans had also been considered for the best "utilization" of such military, naval and air bases as each country might establish. There was no intention to bring about the "acquisition by one country in another of land for bases. This is a Defence Board, not an Estate Board."

The Navy is Ready

London, Wednesday.

"I can promise that, if the enemy come across in surface craft, they are going to get something to go on with," declared the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, amid cheers in referring in London to the reports of the massing of enemy troops which were stated to be making dispositions for the invasion of Britain.

Mr. Alexander added that it was awfully annoying to him that sometimes he could not publish details about the Royal Navy, "but one thing is certain—we are stronger in the Mediterranean today than ten days ago."

OBITUARY

MUDALIYAR C. CHELLIAH

The death occurred on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 4-30 p. m. of Mudaliyar C. Chelliah (aged 81) Retired President, Village Tribunal, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, at his residence in Mullaitivu.

Mudaliyar C. Chelliah was the eldest son of the late Mailvaganam Mudaliyar Canapathippillai who was the then Chief Clerk of the Mullaitivu Kacheheri. His four younger brothers, namely, the late Mudaliyar C. Vallipurampillai, Secretary, Local Board, Trincomalee; the late Mudaliyar C. Arumugam, J. P., U. P. M., Retired District Mudaliyar, M. P. P., Mullaitivu and the late Mr. C. Ambalavarnar, District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya South (Tamil Division) and the late Mr. C. Ponnudurai and his only sister, Parpathippillai, wife of the late Mr. S. Mylvaganam, Notary Public, Mullaitivu, predeceased him. His youngest brother Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, Retired Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province, survives him.

Mudaliyar C. Chelliah was born on the 16th August 1857 and was educated at the Central School (now known as Central College) Jaffna, under the late Mr. William Nevins. Having finished his school career he became a Tamil tutor (Pandit) to Mr. R. H. Sinclair, the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, in April 1879. He later joined the staff of the Fiscal's Office and after having served for a period of nine years as clerk he passed his general clerical examination and was appointed clerk of the Batticaloa Kacheheri on 1st October 1888. Later he served as clerk in the Trincomalee and Jaffna Kacheheries, and finally was appointed President, Village Tribunal, on 1st May 1899. While holding this office he acted as Police Magistrate, Mullaitivu, on several occasions. After having served His Majesty's Government for a period of 36 years he retired on 1st March 1915 and in recognition of his services His Excellency the Governor was pleased to confer on him the rank of Mudaliyar on 7th July 1916. It is significant that on the same date his younger brother, the late Mudaliyar C. Vallipurampillai of Trincomalee, and his cousin the late Mudaliyar K. U. Thambiah, District Mudaliyar, Mullaitivu, were awarded the same rank. He enjoyed a retired life and drew his pension for a period of 25½ years. He married twice and was blessed with ten children.

Mudaliyar C. Chelliah was the oldest resident and was the head of the most respectable family in Mullaitivu. Simple and unassuming regular in his habits, he commanded the respect of everyone in the district. A devout Hindu and a Tamil scholar. He was very frank and outspoken no matter whether he incurred the displeasure of anyone. His greatest happiness in life was that from the 7th age till he was bedridden he regularly performed "Anushadanam".

He was ailing for about 40 days and during the period of his illness the Government Agent of the Northern Province, Mr. M. Prasad C. C. S., and the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu Mr. S. S. Navaratnam C. C. S., accompanied by Mudaliyar C. Canapathippillai, Chief Kacheheri Mudaliyar, and Town Maniagar of Jaffna paid him a visit.

The funeral rites were performed by his three sons, Messrs. C. M. Amerasingam, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Board, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, C. M. Thakadurai, Teacher, and C. Tharmalingam, Proctor, S. C. and Notary Public, Mullaitivu, assisted by Channathir Kurukkal. The funeral pyre was set fire to by his eldest son Mr. C. M. Amerasingam. He leaves behind his widowed wife, Mrs. Chelliah Mudaliyar, Mr. and Mrs. K. Arulampalan, Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Sabanayagam, Mr. and Mrs. E. Naga-

JAPANESE INVASION REPORT DOUBTED

Story Believed to be Nazi Propaganda

London, Wednesday.

Well informed circles are inclined to doubt the truth of the Chinese reports from Hongkong to the effect that 12,000 Japanese troops have entered Indo-China, states Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

It is thought that this report may well be of German origin, since German sources have been suggesting for some days that an agreement had been reached between Tokyo and Vichy which would allow Japanese troops to enter Indo-China.

The facts are that, a few days ago, the negotiations between the local French and the local Japanese authorities in Indo-China broke down, following two minor infractions in Indo-China near a place named Dul Dong where in the first instance, a French officer with great tact, persuaded the Japanese troops to withdraw. In the second, a small body came over the frontier, but later were disarmed and turned back.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 910. In the matter of the estate of the late Manonmany wife of Vallipuram Maruthappo Nadarajah of Kokkuvil east Deceased. Sinnappo Aiyadurai of Kokkuvil east Vs. Petitioner.

1. Velupillai Maruthappo Nadarajah and
2. Kanagammah wife of Sinnappo Aiyadurai both of do

Respondents. This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Manonmany wife of V. Maruthappo Nadarajah coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esq. District Judge, on the 25th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 25th July 1940 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner as father of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 28th August 1940 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. Signed this 23rd day of August, 1940,

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY.
District Judge.

The above order nisi is extended and reissued for 14th October 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

O. 50. 12 & 16-9-40)

lingam sons-in-law and daughters) Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Amerasingam (son and daughter-in-law) Messrs. C. M. Thakadurai and C. M. Tharmalingam (sons) Misses C. M. Saraswathy Ammal, C. M. Navaratna Ammal (daughters) Dr. C. Sivasithamparam (brother) a host of grand children great grand-children and other relatives.

In the death of Mudaliyar C. Chelliah, Mullaitivu has lost the most respected and elderly gentleman. He was serving as member, Sanitary Board, Opium Board, Excise Advisory Committee, and as an unofficial visitor to the Civil Hospital Mullaitivu. He took an active part in the public life of Mullaitivu. His death has caused a gap in the public life of Mullaitivu which will not be easy.

(Cor.)

The Cigar Industry

(Continued from page 4)

workers even once in 3 months. I know of many manufacturers who pay their workers only once a year. The workers are subjected to terrible indignities; unwarranted, and illegal deductions are made from their pay.

Remedies

(1) *Protective Tariff on Beedis.* Either a much higher duty than at present should be levied on imported beedis and beedi tobacco, or the import should be restricted. The present system of imposing heavy fines on smugglers of the above articles should be changed; rigorous imprisonment with fine should be the penalty for smugglers.

(2) *Standardising the quality of cigars.* The quality of the cigars manufactured should be standardised. How this can be done should be left to the manufacturers themselves, for I know by experience that there is a sharp difference of opinion among the manufacturers themselves over this question. Personally, I would like the following varieties to be eliminated in the manufacture of cigars: (a) dried withered leaves called சச்சு, (b) very young leaves called குழப்பு (c) tobacco from the Kandy-an districts called இரியாக்கச்சு; only the best quality called தெரிநா and the medium quality called இ-நா in all tobaccos should be used. Then, there can be 3 grades of cigars, namely first grade, second grade and third grade cigar with standard prices. All factories should be licensed. Labels showing the grade and price of the cigars should be affixed on every packet of cigars. These labels should be got from the licensing authority.

I would strongly recommend the constitution of a body called the Cigar Board whose function it shall be to supervise the manufacture of cigars. The Board may consist of an equal number of manufacturers and workers together with some gentlemen appointed by the Controller of Labour. There should be officers under this Board to supervise the manufacture and sale of cigars. The administrative cost of the Board may well be met from a cess collected from the manufacturers at so much per thousand cigars sold. The Board should also get down experts in the manufacture of cigars without "Koda" to suit the tastes of different people.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 907

In the matter of the estate of the late Kandappar Kanagarayar of Vaddukkoddai East Jaffna, who died at Tholpuram, Jaffna.

Deceased

Sivakamipillai widow of Kandappar Kanagarayar of Vaddukkoddai East, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- Minors. 1. Padmanidevi daughter of Kandappar Kanagarayar
2. Kanagarayar Alwayinar alias Rajadurai and
3. Velupillai Sivagurunathan all of Vaddukkoddai East,
4. Chellappah Kandiah of Tholpuram, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased in respect of his estate, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th

The Future of India

(Continued from page 4)

one caste, the caste of rulers and fighters may cease to be a separate caste; for under adult franchise and universal conscription, all citizens will become rulers and fighters.

It is not possible for India to stand isolated. She has to find a place in the comity of nations. Consequently, without giving up her cherished ideals, she has to accommodate herself to existing world-situations. This she has to do until she develops the strength necessary to get her own ideals universally accepted. The ideal, of course, should never be lost sight of. To get into line with the rest of the world, this country may have to bring into being a navy and an air force; she may have to develop light and heavy industries, manufacture armaments and do such other things. But with all these, her cherished ideals will continue to be peace and goodwill, harmony and toleration. In the hoary past, King Janaka has demonstrated how a ruling monarch in spite of his manifold duties can yet be the leading philosopher of the age. Later the Emperor Asoka has shown how the executive head of a great empire can uphold the Dharma and be a source of light and guidance to neighbouring kings and potentates. With these glorious examples before it Young India can never go astray.

day of July 1940, in the presence of Mr. A. Modir. Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 19th day of July 1940 having been read:—

It is ordered that the said 3rd respondent be appointed such guardian-ad-litem and letters of administration be issued to the petitioner unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court by the respondents on or before the 18th day of September 1940.

This 5th day of September 1940
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY

District Judge.

(O. 48. 12 & 16-9-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 127/P. T.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kamaladchiamma wife of Ratnagopal of Valvettiturai Deceased.

Mailyaganam Ratnagopal of Valvettiturai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ratnagopal Sundararajah of do
2. Arunasalam Kaliasuudaram of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 1st day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent to represent him in the Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of his wife the late Kamaladchiamma as the husband of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be and the same is hereby issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 31st day of October 1940.

The 11th day of July 1940.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 49. 12 & 16-9-40)

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